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Minnesota Labor Market Review

September 1987 Supplement

Nation

Unemployment Rate Unchanged At 6.0 Percent In August; Payroll Employment Grows Modestly
The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained at 6.0 percent in August after dropping from 6.7 percent at the beginning of the year and 6.8 percent a year ago. Meanwhile, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose a modest 156,000 in August, well below the average monthly gain during 1987. All of the August increase in payroll employment was in the service-producing sector. Employment in manufacturing, which had jumped by 90,000 in July, showed little change in August while construction employment continued to be flat as a result of tax reform and higher interest rates.

Sales And Spending Strong Again in August; Industrial Output And Housing Show Weakness
Boosted by auto incentives, retail sales rose a sharp 1.3 percent in August while personal consumption expenditures climbed a strong 1.8 percent. However, a drop in auto output caused industrial production to rise by only 0.3 percent. Also, housing starts, hurt by rising mortgage rates, fell for the fifth time in six months.

State

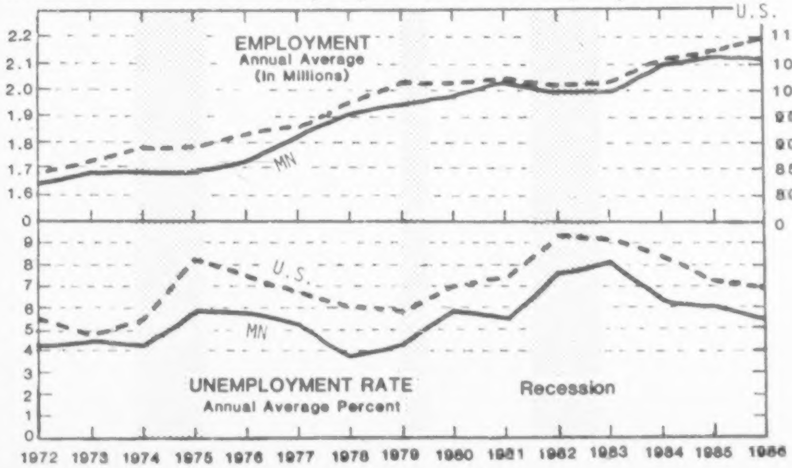
Large Rise In Unemployment Rate In August Not Alarming
Although Minnesota's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose by a steep 0.4 of a percentage point to 5.4 percent in August, state officials did not consider the rise particularly significant as yet. The rate has remained between 4.6 and 5.4 percent for the past 18 months and had reached 5.4 percent last November. In August 1986, the rate was 4.9 percent.

Payroll Employment Posts Healthy Increase In August After Even Larger Gain In July
Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment climbed by a strong 6,100 in August after a very sharp gain of 11,100 in July. The large August increase was the result of widespread advances in retail trade and the services industry and a concentrated gain in local education. Also, metal mining experienced an unusually large monthly rise. On the other hand, employment in construction and manufacturing declined substantially in August. Nearly 40 percent of the over-the-year gain of 52,700 in payroll employment took place in the services industry, particularly in health and business services.

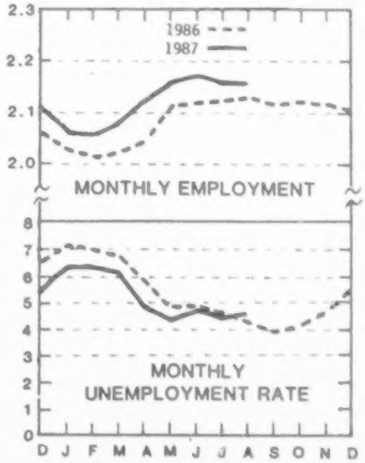
Labor Force Estimates	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Millions)		
	August 1987	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago	August 1987	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2,261.1	-9.7	37.7	121.6	-0.5	2.1
Employed	2,157.6	-9.0	27.2	114.5	-0.1	3.0
Unemployed	103.6	-0.7	10.6	7.1	-0.4	-0.9
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	4.6	0.0	0.4	5.8	-0.3	-0.9
Seasonally Adjusted	5.4	0.4	0.5	6.0	0.0	-0.8

* Components may not add to Civilian Labor Force due to rounding.

MN and the U.S., Employment & Unemployment Rate



MN, 1986 and 1987



Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT [1] (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS [2]					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	July 1987	August 1986	August 1987	August 1986	August 1987	August 1986	August 1987	August 1986
Total Nonagricultural	**1,961.6**	**1,948.3**	**1,902.4**	**0.7**	**3.1**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**381.7**	**375.9**	**378.2**	**1.5**	**0.9**	**428.28**	**411.86**	**10.37**	**10.07**	**41.3**	**40.9**
Durable Goods	222.9	220.9	220.9	0.9	0.9	459.80	437.23	10.87	10.46	42.3	41.8
Lumber and Furniture	21.9	21.9	20.4	0.0	7.7	509.22	472.60	11.87	10.79	42.9	43.8
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.1	9.0	8.8	0.4	2.7	433.35	439.25	10.70	10.61	40.5	41.4
Primary Metals	6.5	6.3	6.1	3.1	6.7	432.90	397.28	9.62	9.55	45.0	41.6
Fabricated Metals	34.1	33.7	32.2	1.1	5.9	520.03	454.99	11.90	10.99	43.7	41.4
Nonelectrical Machinery	77.5	76.7	81.0	0.7	-4.3	477.05	461.34	11.44	11.09	41.7	41.6
Office and Computing	37.4	37.3	40.9	0.1	-8.6	552.12	512.87	12.90	11.79	42.8	43.5
Electrical Machinery	28.1	27.8	26.5	1.1	5.9	372.81	358.11	8.67	8.65	43.0	41.4
Transportation Equipment	9.5	9.4	8.8	0.6	7.4	526.53	488.02	12.16	11.51	43.3	42.4
Scientific Instruments	29.7	29.6	30.7	0.6	-3.2	412.90	418.50	10.12	10.06	40.8	41.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.5	6.5	6.4	1.2	2.7	383.73	373.63	9.89	9.18	38.8	40.7
Nondurable Goods	158.8	155.0	157.3	2.5	1.0	390.98	382.24	9.75	9.58	40.1	39.9
Food and Kindred	50.9	46.8	51.1	8.7	-0.5	342.37	334.53	8.31	8.10	41.2	41.3
Textiles and Apparel	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.4	0.1	257.71	257.38	7.08	6.72	36.4	38.3
Paper and Allied	33.8	33.9	32.9	-0.2	2.7	492.90	501.17	11.68	11.82	42.2	42.4
Printing and Publishing	43.9	44.1	43.3	-0.3	1.5	405.41	371.68	10.53	10.10	38.5	36.8
Chemicals and Petroleum	11.0	11.1	10.6	-1.0	3.3	464.88	494.73	11.92	11.95	39.0	41.4
Rubber, Plastic and Leather	14.1	14.0	14.2	0.7	-0.5	338.30	336.04	8.81	8.82	38.4	38.1
Nonmanufacturing	**1,579.9**	**1,572.4**	**1,524.3**	**0.5**	**3.7**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	7.1	6.9	6.4	3.0	11.7	545.69	520.81	12.87	12.58	42.4	41.4
Metal Mining	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.3	19.5	598.33	571.66	14.28	14.15	41.9	40.4
Construction	94.9	92.6	87.4	2.5	8.6	620.37	581.21	15.28	14.64	40.6	39.7
Transport., Comm., & Pub. Util	98.1	98.2	96.9	-0.1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	63.0	63.2	63.0	-0.2	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	29.9	26.8	26.7	0.6	0.7	405.11	377.23	11.95	11.90	33.9	31.7
Communication and Public Util	35.0	35.0	33.9	0.0	3.5	577.60	555.98	14.44	14.04	40.0	39.6
Trade	491.5	486.3	479.5	1.1	2.5	242.42	234.39	7.77	7.61	31.2	30.8
Wholesale	122.1	120.9	119.4	1.0	2.3	421.89	401.71	10.79	10.38	39.1	38.7
Retail	369.4	365.4	360.1	1.1	2.6	191.03	187.04	6.61	6.54	28.9	28.6
Building Materials	19.1	19.0	18.2	0.7	5.1	343.61	329.56	8.34	8.56	41.2	38.5
General Merchandise	49.7	49.5	49.0	0.5	1.4	165.44	188.26	6.15	6.36	26.9	29.6
Food Stores	50.1	49.9	48.7	0.5	3.0	202.20	203.77	7.07	7.10	28.6	28.7
Automotive	40.8	40.6	39.2	0.4	4.0	327.45	345.42	8.85	9.09	37.0	38.0
Apparel	18.7	18.1	18.8	3.4	-0.2	124.56	122.81	5.19	5.16	24.0	23.8
Home Furnishings	16.1	15.9	15.1	0.7	6.5	253.65	221.13	7.64	7.02	33.2	31.5
Eating and Drinking	126.8	124.8	124.7	1.6	1.7	129.01	106.22	5.02	4.52	25.7	23.5
Fin., Insur., Real Est.	122.6	122.4	117.9	0.2	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	57.5	57.4	54.8	0.3	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	44.1	44.0	43.0	0.1	2.6						
Real Estate	20.9	20.9	20.1	0.0	4.3						
Services	474.8	471.9	452.7	0.6	4.9						
Personal Services	25.1	24.7	22.7	1.6	10.6						
Business Services	88.3	87.7	83.8	0.7	5.3						
Repair Services	20.1	20.2	18.9	-0.5	6.3						
Health Services	149.3	148.6	143.0	0.5	4.4						
Hospitals	51.2	51.0	50.2	0.5	2.2						
Nursing Homes	42.0	41.6	40.3	0.9	4.0						
Legal Services	14.5	14.5	13.7	-0.2	6.0						
Private Education	19.0	18.7	18.6	1.4	2.1						
Government	290.9	294.1	283.6	-1.1	2.6						
Federal	32.7	32.9	33.2	-0.7	-1.4						
State	68.4	68.7	66.6	-0.4	2.7						
Education	31.9	32.3	30.8	-1.2	3.7						
Local	189.8	192.5	183.8	-1.4	3.3						
Education	86.9	88.6	83.2	-2.0	4.4						

[1] Totals may not add because of rounding.

[2] Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full and part-time production or nonsupervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA

By Kevin Alaspa

The Unemployment Rate Increases Slightly In The Month Of August

A modest decline in the labor force, accompanied by a slightly greater decline in employment, resulted in a small increase in the unemployment rate in August. This was a somewhat unusual development in that the unemployment rate traditionally drops between July and August. However, the decline in labor force and employment did not represent a significant downturn in the economic picture of the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Employment totals were a reflection of the strong economic conditions which have been prevalent for some time. Unemployment rates in the counties and major communities of the metropolitan area were generally at or near their low points for the year.

Employment In Major Industrial Categories Changes Little In August

Total wage and salary employment was virtually unchanged between July and August, although some shifts took place within certain industry groups. Manufacturing employment was up slightly, with most of this increase taking place in durable goods, although no specific industry group was primarily responsible for this modest increase. Construction and retail trade also posted gains in August, although not as large as have occurred in recent months. Employment in the services sector was almost unchanged, while employment declined in local government, particularly local education. School districts typically employ the fewest number of workers in the late summer.

Prospects for the upcoming months are for steady employment in most industry sectors, except for those in which seasonal work tends to taper off in the fall months. The beginning of the school year will result in an upturn in employment in both public and private educational systems.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	Aug. 1987	July 1987	Aug. 1986
Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA*	1,292,533	1,295,605	1,271,776	53,493	52,931	46,507	4.0	3.9	3.5
REGION 11	1,214,279	1,217,249	1,195,371	50,257	49,264	42,938	4.0	3.9	3.5
Anoka	120,377	120,672	118,503	5,082	5,056	4,695	4.1	4.0	3.8
Carver	21,932	21,985	21,590	751	752	658	3.3	3.3	3.0
Dakota	125,470	125,777	123,517	5,348	5,233	4,124	4.1	4.0	3.2
Hennepin	587,320	588,757	578,175	24,374	23,769	20,969	4.0	3.9	3.5
Ramsey	266,274	266,925	262,128	11,174	10,965	9,590	4.0	3.9	3.5
Scott	25,897	25,960	25,493	1,189	1,147	947	4.4	4.2	3.6
Washington	67,009	67,173	65,965	2,339	2,342	1,955	3.4	3.4	2.9
Chisago*	13,325	13,358	13,118	646	733	603	4.6	5.2	4.4
Isanti*	11,424	11,452	11,246	473	516	461	4.0	4.3	3.9
Wright*	30,169	30,244	29,700	1,362	1,444	1,168	4.3	4.6	3.8
St. Croix, WI	23,336	23,302	22,341	755	974	1,337	3.1	4.0	5.6
Bloomington	55,332	55,467	54,470	2,256	2,319	1,940	3.9	4.0	3.4
Minneapolis	209,493	210,006	206,231	9,996	9,654	8,641	4.6	4.4	4.0
St. Paul	144,562	144,915	142,311	7,078	6,991	6,047	4.7	4.6	4.1

* Chisago, Isanti and Wright counties are a part of the Minneapolis/St. Paul-MN-WI MSA, but are included in Region 7.

Civilian labor force can be calculated by adding employment and unemployment.

Mpls.-St. Paul Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT 1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS 2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	July 1987	August 1986	August 1987	August 1986	August 1987	August 1986	August 1987	August 1986
Total Nonagricultural	**1,259.1**	**1,258.5**	**1,235.4**	**0.0**	**1.9**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**254.1**	**253.1**	**252.9**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**460.37**	**452.79**	**11.12**	**10.99**	**41.4**	**41.2**
Durable Goods	157.4	156.7	157.2	0.4	0.1	483.23	470.90	11.37	11.08	42.5	42.5
Lumber and Furniture	10.0	10.1	9.2	-0.8	8.3	545.90	510.26	12.24	11.19	44.6	45.6
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.6	8.7	538.90	551.94	12.74	12.32	42.3	44.8
Primary Metals	5.1	5.0	4.9	2.7	4.1	433.69	392.59	9.49	9.46	45.7	41.5
Fabricated Metals	26.5	26.3	24.6	0.6	7.6	553.58	483.42	12.61	11.51	43.9	42.0
Nonelectrical Machinery	61.7	61.3	63.3	0.6	-2.6	488.14	482.35	11.65	11.43	41.9	42.2
Office and Computing	29.7	29.7	32.5	-0.1	-8.8	515.84	509.76	12.46	11.80	41.4	43.2
Electrical Machinery	15.4	15.5	15.2	-0.3	1.1	374.95	400.48	9.19	9.65	40.8	41.5
Transportation Equipment	5.0	5.1	5.0	-1.5	0.4	639.48	621.50	14.60	13.75	43.8	45.2
Scientific Instruments	25.8	25.7	27.5	0.5	-6.2	415.95	432.64	10.17	10.40	40.9	41.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.5	4.4	4.2	1.6	5.4	432.23	405.42	10.17	9.63	42.5	42.1
Nondurable Goods	96.7	96.3	95.7	0.3	1.0	428.53	426.41	10.74	10.85	39.9	39.3
Food and Kindred	19.1	18.7	19.4	2.4	-1.2	417.83	406.02	10.02	10.10	41.7	40.2
Textiles and Apparel	2.0	2.0	2.2	-1.9	-9.5	251.34	271.58	7.08	6.64	35.5	40.9
Paper and Allied	26.0	26.1	25.5	-0.5	1.6	464.71	474.35	11.39	11.43	40.8	41.5
Printing and Publishing	30.7	30.8	30.3	-0.6	1.1	421.29	395.30	10.83	10.95	38.9	36.1
Chemicals and Petroleum	9.2	9.1	8.8	0.7	4.8	489.34	547.72	12.81	13.01	38.2	42.1
Rubber, Plastic and Leather	9.8	9.6	9.5	1.7	2.3	390.40	399.99	9.76	9.95	40.0	40.2
Nonmanufacturing	**1,005.0**	**1,005.5**	**982.5**	**0.0**	**2.3**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	208.78	208.78	8.03	8.03	26.0	26.0
Metal Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	57.2	56.5	55.9	1.2	2.2	624.69	631.97	16.57	16.33	37.7	38.7
Transport., Comm., & Pub. Util	66.1	66.1	66.6	-0.1	-0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	43.7	43.7	45.2	0.0	-3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	15.6	15.5	16.0	0.8	-2.2	382.73	364.37	12.93	12.83	29.6	28.4
Communication and Public Util	22.3	22.4	21.4	-0.3	4.3	603.93	541.54	14.73	13.85	41.0	39.1
Trade	312.0	310.1	306.8	0.6	1.7	269.23	254.20	8.52	8.28	31.6	30.7
Wholesale	80.9	80.6	81.3	0.4	-0.6	452.07	430.10	11.33	11.00	39.9	39.1
Retail	231.1	229.5	225.4	0.7	2.5	215.50	201.07	7.38	7.13	29.2	28.2
Building Materials	11.2	11.2	10.7	0.2	4.9	399.66	357.02	9.23	9.42	43.3	37.9
General Merchandise	34.4	34.4	34.9	0.2	-1.4	185.08	201.23	6.54	6.73	28.3	29.9
Food Stores	28.7	28.7	27.8	0.1	3.2	245.96	245.65	8.57	8.50	28.7	28.9
Automotive	24.5	24.4	23.2	0.7	6.0	395.38	408.58	10.60	10.37	37.3	39.4
Apparel	12.6	12.3	12.0	3.1	5.2	117.52	116.05	5.20	5.09	22.6	22.8
Home Furnishings	11.0	11.0	10.6	0.3	4.4	240.38	188.86	7.83	6.49	30.7	29.1
Eating and Drinking	78.9	78.2	77.8	0.9	1.5	147.81	106.20	5.62	4.72	26.3	22.5
Fin., Insur., Real Est.	94.6	94.5	91.1	0.2	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	40.5	40.4	38.7	0.2	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	37.1	37.1	36.1	0.2	2.9						
Real Estate	17.0	17.0	16.3	0.1	4.7						
Services	317.6	317.4	307.2	0.0	3.4						
Personal Services	17.6	17.5	16.1	0.9	9.7						
Business Services	76.4	76.1	73.6	0.3	3.8						
Repair Services	14.8	14.8	14.1	-0.2	4.9						
Health Services	82.4	82.3	80.1	0.1	2.8						
Hospitals	29.4	29.5	29.4	-0.4	0.1						
Nursing Homes	22.7	22.5	21.8	0.8	4.1						
Legal Services	11.3	11.3	10.7	-0.4	5.4						
Private Education	13.8	14.0	14.2	-1.3	-2.6						
Government	156.7	159.9	154.0	-2.0	1.7						
Federal	19.8	20.0	19.7	-0.7	0.8						
State	46.5	46.6	45.0	-0.2	3.3						
Education	22.6	22.8	21.9	-0.8	3.0						
Local	90.3	93.4	89.3	-3.3	1.1						
Education	41.1	43.7	40.7	-6.0	0.8						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full and part-time production or nonsupervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Central and Northwest Minnesota

By Ron Daws

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986
St. Cloud MSA[1]	**85,094**	**86,370**	**82,571**	**4,515**	**4,468**	**3,826**	**5.0**	**4.9**	**4.4**
REGION 1	**38,212**	**39,297**	**36,979**	**3,123**	**3,163**	**2,837**	**7.6**	**7.4**	**7.1**
Kittson	2,347	2,365	2,333	195	226	229	7.7	8.7	8.9
Marshall	4,414	4,633	4,390	571	616	520	11.5	11.7	10.6
Norman	3,494	3,685	3,305	235	246	193	6.3	6.3	5.5
Pennington	6,168	6,085	5,897	377	395	359	5.8	6.1	5.7
Polk	13,075	13,695	13,061	1,195	1,146	1,070	8.4	7.7	7.6
Red Lake	1,438	1,458	1,444	297	279	222	17.1	16.1	13.3
Roseau	7,276	7,376	6,549	253	255	244	3.4	3.3	3.6
REGION 2	**27,652**	**27,594**	**28,765**	**1,974**	**2,104**	**1,967**	**6.7**	**7.1**	**6.4**
Beltrami	14,377	14,473	15,383	920	923	897	6.0	6.0	5.5
Clearwater	3,030	2,992	3,085	384	403	364	11.2	11.9	10.6
Hubbard	6,633	6,449	6,545	397	494	417	5.6	7.1	6.0
Lake of Woods	1,633	1,665	1,768	102	103	98	5.9	5.8	5.3
Mahnomen	1,979	2,015	1,984	171	181	191	8.0	8.2	8.8
REGION 4	**91,269**	**92,667**	**90,091**	**4,629**	**4,624**	**4,307**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.6**
Becker	12,731	12,791	12,228	859	810	809	6.3	6.0	6.2
Clay	24,900	25,074	24,199	1,003	1,089	898	3.9	4.2	3.6
Douglas	13,718	13,834	13,724	635	581	561	4.4	4.0	3.9
Grant	2,702	2,767	2,780	118	124	148	4.2	4.3	5.1
Otter Tail	22,786	23,301	22,725	1,323	1,303	1,237	5.5	5.3	5.2
Pope	4,369	4,491	4,404	257	265	232	5.6	5.6	5.0
Stevens	4,732	4,858	4,610	154	142	173	3.2	2.8	3.6
Traverse	2,167	2,220	2,195	70	90	88	3.1	3.9	3.9
Wilkin	3,164	3,331	3,226	210	220	161	6.2	6.2	4.8
REGION 5	**55,032**	**55,874**	**54,904**	**3,764**	**3,725**	**3,410**	**6.4**	**6.3**	**5.8**
Cass	8,416	8,345	8,534	761	779	669	8.3	8.5	7.3
Crow Wing	20,196	20,263	20,132	1,132	1,105	1,080	5.3	5.2	5.1
Morrison	12,374	12,626	12,177	886	936	733	6.7	6.9	5.7
Todd	9,784	9,987	9,786	616	569	591	5.9	5.4	5.7
Wadena	4,262	4,653	4,275	369	336	337	8.0	6.7	7.3
REGION 6E	**51,849**	**50,808**	**52,376**	**2,439**	**2,661**	**2,537**	**4.5**	**5.0**	**4.6**
Kandiyohi	17,501	17,772	17,454	726	773	703	4.0	4.2	3.9
McLeod	16,979	16,355	16,980	614	667	611	3.5	3.9	3.5
Meeker	8,216	7,985	8,694	568	572	695	6.5	6.7	7.4
Renville	9,153	8,696	9,248	531	649	528	5.5	6.9	5.4
REGION 7E	**46,813**	**47,174**	**45,831**	**2,616**	**2,754**	**2,456**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**5.1**
Chisago	13,325	13,358	13,118	646	733	603	4.6	5.2	4.4
Isanti	11,424	11,452	11,246	473	516	461	4.0	4.3	3.9
Kanabec	5,650	5,691	5,357	406	419	362	6.7	6.9	6.3
Mille Lacs	7,824	7,892	7,916	461	457	440	5.6	5.5	5.3
Pine	8,590	8,781	8,194	630	629	590	6.8	6.7	6.7
REGION 7W	**115,263**	**116,614**	**112,271**	**5,877**	**5,912**	**4,994**	**4.9**	**4.8**	**4.3**
Benton	13,329	13,529	12,934	756	786	567	5.4	5.5	4.2
Sherburne	15,854	16,092	15,384	925	939	826	5.5	5.5	5.1
Stearns	55,911	56,749	54,253	2,834	2,743	2,433	4.8	4.6	4.3
Wright	30,169	30,244	29,700	1,362	1,444	1,168	4.3	4.6	3.8

[1] Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne Counties

ST. CLOUD MSA NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	MONTH AGO	YEAR AGO
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	66,442	66,790	64,251	-0.5	3.4
Total Manufacturing	11,738	11,819	11,638	-0.7	0.9
Durable Goods	6,704	6,696	6,599	0.1	1.6
Nondurable Goods	5,034	5,123	5,039	-1.7	-0.1
Total Nonmanufacturing	54,704	54,971	52,613	-0.5	4.0
Construction & Mining	5,250	5,209	3,973	0.8	32.1
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	3,671	3,671	3,625	0.0	1.3
Wholesale Trade	3,569	3,475	3,258	2.7	9.5
Retail Trade	17,589	17,658	16,774	-0.4	4.9
Finance, Insur., & Real Estate	2,518	2,470	2,400	1.9	4.9
Services	12,165	12,261	12,321	-0.8	-1.3
Health Services	4,854	4,790	4,615	1.3	5.2
Government	9,942	10,227	10,262	-2.8	-3.1

Unemployment Increases Modestly Since August of 1986; Employment Also Generally Edges Upward

Although the labor force continues to expand across Central Minnesota, unemployment is growing relatively faster than employment. In the St. Cloud MSA, for example, employment reached a new August high (85,095), but was 1,276 short of July's level. Conversely, since July the number of jobless workers increased slightly (by 47) to drive the unemployment rate up from 4.9 percent in July to 5.0 percent in August. This is the first time during the 1980s that the MSA's unemployment rate increased from July to August. Last year the rate dropped from 4.9 percent to 4.4 percent. Given that the state's unemployment rate has been creeping up recently, and that employment gains have been leveling off, what we may be seeing is the start of an at least temporary economic slowdown.

Except for government, finance, insurance, and real estate, all St. Cloud MSA nonmanufacturing industries gained jobs over the year. Construction and mining experienced by far the greatest proportional jump.

Compared with July, however, nonfarm wage and salary employment dropped slightly in the MSA, mostly due to cuts in government and nondurable goods manufacturing. Wholesale trade, a relatively small industry, was the only notable job gainer. Employment in the remaining industries stayed virtually static over the month. Even retail trade, although up by nearly five percent over the year, employed slightly fewer workers in August than in July. Normally employment in retail trade increases between July and August. Nonmedical services, as noted last month, continues to stagnate, losing workers over the month and year.

Northeast Minnesota

By Ron Daws

Employment And Unemployment Rise Slightly Over The Year In Region 3, But At The County Level The Trends Are Mixed

The labor force continues to gradually grow in Northeast Minnesota with both employment and unemployment contributing, although since July, employment and unemployment are down seasonally. The labor force table shows a sizable jump in unemployment in Duluth over the year and a contrasting decrease in the remainder of St. Louis county. This disparity is probably greatly overstated (if indeed there is any) due to the way the estimating methodology distributes the county's unemployed. Most likely, unemployment is up across all of St. Louis county from last year, and down slightly over the month.

Employment is also up slightly in both Duluth and the rest of St. Louis county over the year (although seasonally down from July), so the rise in unemployment is probably not founded on a prevailing erosion of the job base. This contention is supported by Duluth's August employment level, the highest since August 1983 when 31,284 people worked.

Duluth's over-the-year employment increase came from nondurable goods manufacturing, construction and sevices. Except for retail trade, which held roughly constant, all other industries lost workers. Over the month the picture was somewhat different: nondurable goods manufacturing was down, wholesale trade was up and services barely gained any jobs.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the rest of the two-county MSA changed roughly the same as in Duluth with the major exception that there is no construction project comparable to Duluth's paper mill, and compared to last year, government employment increased in the Duluth-Superior MSA outside of Duluth.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986
REGION 3	**124,294**	**124,541**	**122,779**	**10,934**	**11,586**	**10,471**	**8.1**	**8.5**	**7.9**
Aitkin	4,668	4,664	4,826	462	452	389	9.0	8.8	7.5
Carlton	10,944	10,928	10,902	838	900	860	7.1	7.6	7.3
Cook	2,831	2,749	2,780	118	114	108	4.0	4.0	3.7
Itasca	15,807	15,829	16,171	1,462	1,577	1,475	8.5	9.1	8.4
Koochiching	6,810	6,864	6,836	417	451	478	5.8	6.2	6.5
Lake	3,338	3,455	3,368	534	568	911	13.8	14.1	21.3
St. Louis	79,896	80,052	77,896	7,103	7,524	6,250	8.2	8.6	7.4
City of Duluth	**28,710**	**28,766**	**27,991**	**2,865**	**2,737**	**1,695**	**9.1**	**8.7**	**5.7**
Balance St. Louis	**51,186**	**51,286**	**49,905**	**4,238**	**4,787**	**4,555**	**7.6**	**8.5**	**8.4**

Civilian labor force can be calculated by adding employment and unemployment.

DULUTH AND DULUTH-SUPERIOR MSA NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT DULUTH			PERCENT CHANGE		EMPLOYMENT DULUTH-SUPERIOR			PERCENT CHANGE	
	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	MO. AGO	YR. AGO	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	MO. AGO	YR. AGO
Total Nonfarm Wage & Salary	**43,729**	**43,859**	**42,847**	**-0.3**	**2.1**	**87,709**	**84,910**	**82,420**	**-0.2**	**2.8**
Total Manufacturing	**4,235**	**4,289**	**4,143**	**-1.3**	**2.2**	**7,316**	**7,359**	**7,460**	**-0.6**	**-1.9**
Durable Goods	1,920	1,918	2,098	0.1	-8.5	4,020	4,078	4,317	-1.4	-6.9
Nondurable Goods	2,315	2,371	2,045	-2.4	13.2	3,296	3,281	3,143	0.5	4.9
Total Nonmanufacturing	**39,494**	**39,570**	**38,704**	**-0.2**	**2.0**	**77,413**	**77,582**	**74,980**	**-0.2**	**3.2**
Construction	2,734	2,619	1,751	4.4	56.1	4,602	4,122	4,186	11.6	9.9
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	2,957	2,959	3,004	-0.1	-1.6	5,407	5,426	5,836	-0.4	-7.4
Wholesale Trade	1,662	1,615	1,714	2.9	-3.0	3,461	3,550	3,568	-2.5	-3.0
Retail Trade	9,155	9,177	9,140	-0.2	0.2	18,708	18,719	18,516	-0.1	1.0
Finan., Insur., & Real Est.	1,834	1,837	1,897	-0.2	-3.3	3,097	3,081	3,206	0.5	-3.4
Services, Mining, & Miscel.	12,084	11,969	11,759	0.8	2.8	24,652	24,776	24,242	-0.5	1.7
Government	9,068	9,374	9,439	-3.3	-3.9	17,617	19,212	16,909	-8.3	4.2

Civilian labor force can be calculated by adding employment and unemployment.

Southern Minnesota

By Ron Daws

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES									
AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	Aug. 1987	July 1987	Aug. 1986
REGION 6W	**23,700**	**24.271**	**23,532**	**1.209**	**1,260**	**1,166**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**4.7**
Big Stone	2,927	3,050	3,128	171	168	131	5.5	5.2	4.0
Chippewa	6,394	6,567	6,399	320	348	314	4.8	5.0	4.7
Lac Qui Parle	4,008	4,160	4,147	158	171	175	3.8	3.9	4.0
Swift	4,593	4,674	4,431	285	306	317	5.8	6.1	6.7
Yellow Medicine	5,778	5,820	5,427	275	267	229	4.5	4.4	4.0
REGION 8	**56,197**	**57,399**	**57,396**	**2,915**	**3,033**	**2,503**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**4.2**
Cottonwood	5,295	5,561	5,773	488	461	277	8.4	7.7	4.6
Jackson	5,006	5,190	5,850	611	620	445	10.9	10.7	7.1
Lincoln	3,225	3,238	3,206	102	105	122	3.1	3.1	3.7
Lyon	11,812	11,749	11,879	493	499	422	4.0	4.1	3.4
Murray	4,539	4,689	4,393	211	241	193	4.4	4.9	4.2
Nobles	9,504	9,772	9,413	384	464	388	3.9	4.5	4.0
Pipestone	4,900	4,979	4,981	133	132	174	2.6	2.6	3.4
Redwood	7,567	7,699	7,513	325	352	339	4.1	4.4	4.3
Rock	4,349	4,522	4,388	168	159	143	3.7	3.4	3.2
REGION 9	**107,138**	**106,025**	**107,329**	**4,939**	**5,078**	**4,370**	**4.4**	**4.6**	**3.9**
Blue Earth	26,110	26,438	25,625	947	905	911	3.5	3.3	3.4
Brown	13,286	13,352	13,267	485	562	518	3.5	4.0	3.8
Faribault	8,552	8,537	8,824	331	377	364	3.7	4.2	4.0
Le Sueur	11,969	10,926	11,940	737	752	654	5.8	6.4	5.2
Martin	11,981	11,668	12,212	1,051	1,081	592	8.1	8.5	4.6
Nicollet	13,770	13,944	13,515	473	437	460	3.3	3.0	3.3
Sibley	6,679	6,611	6,690	341	352	330	4.9	5.1	4.7
Waseca	9,478	9,176	9,832	384	401	331	3.9	4.2	3.3
Watonwan	5,313	5,373	5,424	190	211	210	3.5	3.8	3.7
REGION 10	**205,867**	**207,051**	**202,794**	**8,884**	**9,104**	**9,012**	**4.1**	**4.2**	**4.3**
Dodge	7,572	7,690	7,635	411	412	383	5.1	5.1	4.8
Fillmore	9,113	9,400	9,086	523	607	510	5.4	6.1	5.3
Freeborn	16,117	16,203	16,043	827	839	730	4.9	4.9	4.4
Goodhue	19,494	19,198	19,661	844	797	755	4.1	4.0	3.7
Houston	8,643	8,806	8,825	365	425	339	4.1	4.6	3.7
Mower	16,662	16,947	17,317	812	833	1,326	4.6	4.7	7.1
Olmsted	56,619	56,934	54,037	1,756	1,935	1,701	3.0	3.3	3.1
Rice	25,067	25,525	24,264	1,268	1,213	1,163	4.8	4.5	4.6
Steele	14,606	14,470	13,936	669	655	588	4.4	4.3	4.0
Wabasha	8,616	8,414	8,309	424	368	424	4.7	4.2	4.9
Winona	23,358	23,464	23,681	985	1,020	1,093	4.0	4.2	4.4
ROCHESTER CITY	**35,608**	**35,806**	**33,984**	**1,224**	**1,375**	**1,219**	**3.3**	**3.7**	**3.5**

Civilian labor force can be calculated by adding employment and unemployment.

ROCHESTER MSA NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	MONTH AGO	YEAR AGO
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	**56,857**	**56,859**	**55,395**	**0.0**	**2.6**
Total Manufacturing	10,719	10,691	11,001	0.3	-2.6
Durable Goods	8,682	8,679	8,971	0.0	-3.2
Nondurable Goods	2,037	2,012	2,030	1.2	0.3
Total Nonmanufacturing	**46,138**	**46,168**	**44,394**	**-0.1**	**3.9**
Construction & Mining	2,463	2,320	2,156	6.2	14.2
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	1,575	1,586	1,630	-0.7	-3.4
Wholesale Trade	1,341	1,323	1,286	1.4	4.3
Retail Trade	10,258	10,293	10,022	-0.3	2.4
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	1,619	1,586	1,615	2.1	0.2
Total Services	23,607	23,571	22,663	0.2	4.1
Health Services	16,799	16,698	15,723	0.6	6.8
Other Services	6,808	6,873	6,945	-0.9	-2.0
Government	3,859	3,971	3,713	-2.8	3.9

Except For Region 10, Unemployment Is Up Slightly Over The Year While Employment Trends Vary Among Regions

Only in Region 8 did the unemployment rate shift substantially over the year, jumping from 4.2 to 4.9 percent. And although employment generally decreased over the month (except in Region 9), these drops were also slight and mostly seasonal.

Rochester's employment was up by nearly five percent over the year, although dropping slightly over the month. This over-the-month decline is inconsequential since August's employment level traditionally fluctuates around July's level. What is significant is that Rochester's August unemployment rate (3.3 percent) was the lowest August rate during the 1980s and one of the lowest on record for any month. August's 35,608 employment level was 1,624 (nearly five percent higher than a year ago). The same sort of trends characterized the Rochester MSA (Olmstead county).

The MSA's gain in employment over the year was entirely due to its nonmanufacturing industries, especially construction, health services and wholesale trade. What is dragging employment down is durable goods manufacturing (primarily related to computers). It lost 3.2 percent of its jobs over the year, while the makers of durable goods held employment constant. Due to the durable goods sector, the MSA's manufacturing employment has been below year ago levels for the last 20 months.

Industries posting substantial employment gains over at least the past five years (August 1983 to August 1987) were: construction (1,934 jobs to 2,463), health services (14,945 to 16,799), nonmedical services (5,697 to 6,808), and government (4,161 to 5,275). The only notable long-term employment loser was transportation, communications and public utilities in dropping from 1,945 jobs in August 1983 to 1,575 during August 1987.

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Minnesota Labor Market Review

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Selected Minnesota Program Statistics

Distribution of Insured Unemployed by Industry and Occupation, August 1987

Industry Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term Unemployed */	Women as Percent of Total
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	25,655	100.0	23.7	44.6
Ag., For., Fish.	261	1.0	9.7	42.3
Mining	216	0.8	39.6	13.4
Construction	2,899	11.3	14.2	7.8
Manufacturing	7,088	27.6	31.6	41.7
Public Utilities	1,207	4.7	26.5	32.7
Wholesale Trade	1,865	7.3	26.9	33.2
Retail Trade	3,450	13.4	25.0	50.1
Fin., Ins., Re. Est.	1,236	4.8	25.2	65.6
Services	6,555	25.6	18.3	62.9
Public Admin.	465	1.8	17.2	58.8
Info. Not Available	413	1.7	1.2	40.1

Distribution of Insured Unemployed, by Age and Sex, August 1987

Age Groups	Number	Percent Distribution: Men of Totals	Percent Distribution: Men of Men	Percent Distribution: Women of Women
TOTALS	25,655	55.7	100.0	100.0
Under 45	18,931	56.7	75.1	72.1
Under25	2,737	58.2	11.1	10.1
25-34	9,614	57.8	38.9	35.7
35-44	6,580	54.5	25.1	26.3
45 and over	6,724	52.9	24.9	27.9
45-54	3,962	52.7	14.6	16.5
55 and over	2,762	53.1	10.3	11.4

Experienced Supply/Job Openings Demand **/

Occupational Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term Unemployed */	Women as Percent of Total	Applicants (Supply) August 1987	Job Openings (Demand) August 1987	Supply/Demand Ratio Aug. 1987	Supply/Demand Ratio Aug. 1987
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	25,655	100.0	23.7	44.6	71,151	20,106	3.5	4.5
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	6,574	25.6	24.3	46.3	12,078	1,848	6.5	8.1
Clerical	4,106	16.0	24.5	84.3	12,591	3,423	3.7	4.1
Sales	1,324	5.2	30.0	38.0	4,119	2,194	1.9	2.0
Services	2,064	8.0	20.2	59.3	8,715	5,454	1.6	2.3
Farm, For., Fish.	171	0.7	17.7	25.0	3,659	257	14.2	18.2
Processing	1,137	4.4	33.0	47.0	1,563	1,344	1.2	2.0
Machine Trades	1,532	6.0	25.2	19.2	4,670	812	5.8	8.3
Benchwork	2,287	8.9	24.2	62.4	4,686	1,253	3.7	8.6
Structural Work	3,396	13.2	18.5	3.7	9,600	1,087	8.8	9.9
Misc., and INA	3,064	12.0	22.7	24.1	9,470	2,434	3.9	4.9

*/ Long-term unemployed refers to unemployment insurance claimants whose current spell of unemployment has lasted 15 weeks or longer.
**/ Inexperienced and improperly coded job applicants are not included in this table.

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Minnesota Labor Market Review

October 1987 Supplement

Nation

Stock Prices Plunge In October; Other Indicators Give Mixed Signals In September And Third Quarter

After a plunge of 508 points on Monday, October 19, the Dow Jones industrials rose 12.2 percent in the next four days and then plummeted 157 points on Monday, October 26. The troubles on Wall Street partially overshadowed the good news that real gross national product had risen by a healthy 3.8 percent in the third quarter. Meanwhile, the reports for September revealed that retail sales and personal spending declined while industrial production, personal income and housing starts increased.

Unemployment Rate In September Is Lowest In 8 Years; Factory Employment Reaches Highest Level In Over 2 Years

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell 0.1 of a point to 5.9 percent in September, the lowest since November 1979 when it was also 5.9 percent. Although seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose a rather modest 132,000 in September, employment in manufacturing, particularly in durable goods, rose healthily for the third straight month. Since June, factory employment has risen by 165,000, reaching its highest level since August 1985.

State

Recent Gains In Unemployment Rate May Have Been Overstated

Although Minnesota's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose another 0.4 of a point to 5.8 percent in September, other data suggest that the Minnesota economy was not weakening. For example, the total number of claimants for unemployment benefits was below the year ago level for the fifteenth consecutive month in September. Also, the estimates of industry employment showed stronger over-the-year gains in August and September than in earlier months.

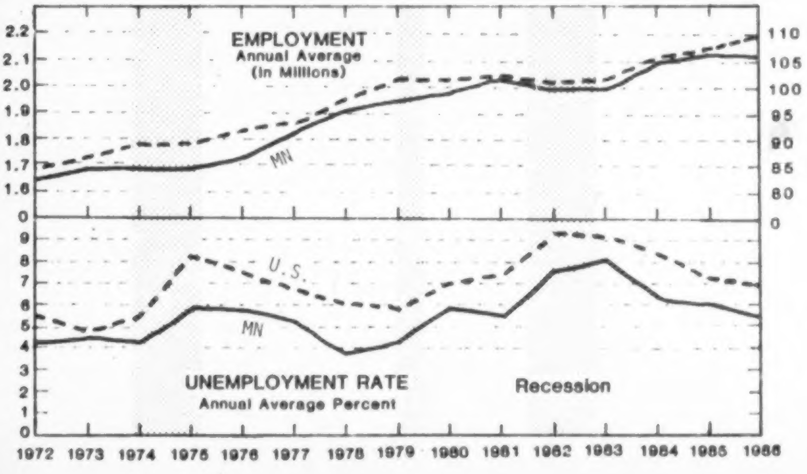
Total Payroll Employment Rises Modestly While Manufacturing Employment Jumps In September

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by a rather modest 3,700 in September following gains of 7,000 in August and 11,000 in July. At the same time, employment in manufacturing, especially in durable goods, climbed by a steep 1,650 in September after a slight drop in August. Most of the September increase in factory employment was due to increased growth in lumber and wood, electrical machinery, and food products. Since September 1986 payroll employment has risen by 56,840 or 3.0 percent.

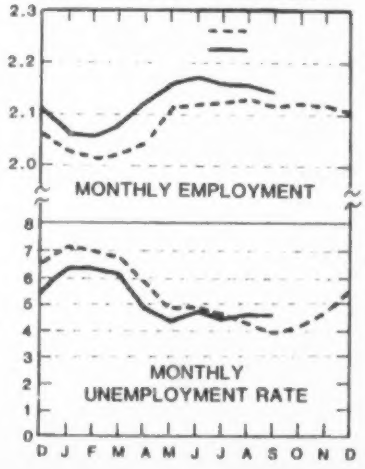
Labor Force Estimates	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Millions)		
	September 1987	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago	September 1987	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2,246.4	-15.8	32.7	119.9	-1.7	1.6
Employed	2,142.3	-16.1	17.5	113.0	-1.5	2.8
Unemployed	104.1	0.3	15.2	6.9	-0.2	-1.2
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	4.6	0.0	0.6	5.7	-0.1	-1.1
Seasonally Adjusted	5.8	0.4	0.8	5.9	-0.1	-1.1

* Components may not add to Civilian Labor Force due to rounding.

MN and the U.S., Employment & Unemployment Rate



MN, 1986 and 1987



Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT 1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS 2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	Sept. 1987	August 1987	Sept. 1986	August 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Nonagricultural	**1,980.5**	**1,962.4**	**1,923.0**	**0.9**	**3.0**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**382.8**	**382.5**	**379.8**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**426.54**	**417.79**	**10.48**	**10.19**	**40.7**	**41.0**
Durable Goods	224.2	223.4	222.3	0.4	0.9	454.44	446.26	10.82	10.60	42.0	42.1
Lumber and Furniture	22.1	21.9	20.2	0.8	9.6	506.91	486.78	11.68	10.89	43.4	44.7
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.0	9.1	8.8	-0.7	2.7	427.20	447.20	10.68	10.75	40.0	41.6
Primary Metals	6.5	6.5	6.1	0.2	7.6	413.33	409.27	9.59	9.54	43.1	42.9
Fabricated Metals	34.4	34.2	33.8	0.6	1.8	514.71	482.37	11.97	11.54	43.0	41.8
Nonelectrical Machinery	77.5	77.6	80.9	-0.1	-4.2	482.38	463.42	11.35	11.14	42.5	41.6
Office and Computing	37.0	37.4	40.7	-1.0	-9.0	572.48	512.46	12.75	11.89	44.9	43.1
Electrical Machinery	28.3	28.1	26.3	0.8	7.6	348.16	369.25	8.43	8.75	41.3	42.2
Transportation Equipment	9.6	9.3	8.9	2.5	7.6	521.77	497.81	12.05	11.55	43.3	43.1
Scientific Instruments	30.3	30.0	31.0	1.1	-2.0	412.05	417.13	10.25	10.10	40.2	41.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.4	6.5	6.4	-2.5	-0.5	394.37	369.84	10.27	9.20	38.4	40.2
Nondurable Goods	158.6	159.1	157.5	-0.3	0.7	391.56	382.93	10.04	9.67	39.0	39.6
Food and Kindred	51.1	50.9	51.9	0.3	-1.6	340.08	330.08	8.72	8.13	39.0	40.6
Textiles and Apparel	5.0	5.0	5.0	-0.3	0.0	267.16	256.69	7.38	6.65	36.2	38.6
Paper and Allied	33.3	33.8	32.5	-1.4	2.6	496.08	509.58	11.70	11.99	42.4	42.5
Printing and Publishing	44.0	44.1	43.1	-0.3	2.0	403.92	379.18	10.80	10.36	37.4	36.6
Chemicals and Petroleum	11.1	11.0	10.6	0.4	3.9	490.46	486.10	12.14	11.77	40.4	41.3
Rubber, Plastic and Leather	14.1	14.1	14.3	-0.2	-1.4	336.38	334.50	8.97	8.92	37.5	37.5
Nonmanufacturing	**1,597.7**	**1,579.9**	**1,543.2**	**1.1**	**3.5**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	7.1	7.1	6.2	-0.5	15.4	574.40	568.52	12.85	12.98	44.7	43.8
Metal Mining	4.7	4.8	3.8	-0.2	25.6	642.17	646.21	13.93	14.72	46.1	43.9
Construction	94.6	94.7	87.7	-0.1	7.9	584.39	566.46	15.46	14.79	37.8	38.3
Transport., Comm., & Pub. Util	100.7	98.0	99.2	2.8	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	65.6	62.9	65.5	4.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	26.9	26.8	27.0	0.4	-0.2	409.70	391.07	12.05	12.07	34.0	32.4
Communication and Public Util	35.1	35.1	33.7	0.1	4.1	572.62	564.76	14.46	14.19	39.6	39.8
Trade	492.7	491.4	479.5	0.3	2.8	243.09	234.65	7.97	7.77	30.5	30.2
Wholesale	121.4	122.1	118.7	-0.5	2.3	417.88	406.62	10.77	10.48	38.8	38.8
Retail	371.3	369.3	360.8	0.5	2.9	193.33	186.54	6.88	6.71	28.1	27.8
Building Materials	18.7	18.9	17.8	-0.9	5.2	334.03	311.47	8.33	8.51	40.1	36.6
General Merchandise	50.2	49.7	49.6	1.0	1.1	177.28	186.69	6.40	6.35	27.7	29.4
Food Stores	50.1	50.2	48.5	-0.2	3.2	235.70	203.89	8.27	7.23	28.5	28.2
Automotive	40.7	40.8	39.2	-0.2	3.8	310.59	363.58	8.70	9.80	35.7	37.1
Apparel	18.8	18.7	18.5	0.6	1.6	126.97	123.19	5.38	5.22	23.6	23.6
Home Furnishings	16.2	16.0	15.4	0.9	5.3	258.66	219.17	7.91	6.98	32.7	31.4
Eating and Drinking	127.2	126.8	124.4	0.3	2.3	123.60	103.94	5.15	4.64	24.0	22.4
Fin., Insur., Real Est.	122.2	122.5	118.6	-0.3	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	57.4	57.5	55.3	-0.2	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	44.1	44.1	43.2	-0.1	2.0						
Real Estate	20.7	20.9	20.1	-1.0	3.4						
Services	477.9	474.9	456.0	0.6	4.8						
Personal Services	26.2	25.1	23.7	4.4	10.6						
Business Services	88.5	88.3	84.4	0.3	4.9						
Repair Services	20.3	20.1	18.7	0.8	8.3						
Health Services	149.1	149.2	142.9	-0.1	4.3						
Hospitals	51.0	51.2	50.0	-0.3	1.9						
Nursing Homes	41.6	41.8	40.3	-0.4	3.3						
Legal Services	14.5	14.5	13.6	0.0	6.6						
Private Education	22.7	18.9	22.4	20.4	1.4						
Government	302.5	291.3	296.1	3.8	2.2						
Federal	32.6	32.8	33.1	-0.7	-1.5						
State	71.0	68.8	70.0	3.3	1.5						
Education	34.7	32.3	34.4	7.3	0.7						
Local	198.9	189.7	193.0	4.8	3.0						
Education	100.9	86.8	97.2	16.2	3.8						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full and part-time production or nonsupervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA

By Kevin Alaspa

The Unemployment Rate Edges Upward In September

A slight rise in the unemployment rate of the Twin Cities metropolitan statistical area took place due to a decrease in the total labor force accompanied by a larger decline in the number of employed persons. This was a development which has occurred for the past three years, and can be attributed to students leaving summer jobs and returning to school. Thus, the increase in the unemployment rate did not reflect deteriorating labor market conditions, but was the result of developments that were typical at the end of the summer. Other data series, such as unemployment claims data, did not indicate a noteworthy rise in the number of persons filing for benefits in September.

Retail Sales, Services And Local Government Experience Employment Gains

The data series on nonagricultural wage and salary employment showed that certain industries posted gains in September. While the manufacturing sector sustained a small loss (500 jobs), other industry groups experienced modest increases. Retail sales and services (notably personal and business services) made the most significant gains. Local government employment increased noticeably as school districts added workers at the beginning of the school year. Construction employment leveled off in September after gains in previous months, and this industry should begin to experience seasonal employment declines in upcoming months.

The metropolitan area's labor market picture remained strong in September, even though a few seasonal realignments took place. The small increase in the unemployment rate did not reflect any unusual or unexpected developments.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
Mpls.-St.Paul MSA*	**1,276,876**	**1,293,523**	**1,261,044**	**56,130**	**53,703**	**45,745**	**4.2**	**4.0**	**3.5**
REGION 11	**1,199,204**	**1,215,136**	**1,185,206**	**52,937**	**50,465**	**42,495**	**4.2**	**4.0**	**3.5**
Anoka	118,883	120,462	117,495	5,295	5,040	4,753	4.3	4.0	3.9
Carver	21,659	21,947	21,407	801	755	674	3.6	3.3	3.1
Dakota	123,913	125,559	122,466	5,908	5,389	4,212	4.6	4.1	3.3
Hennepin	580,029	587,735	573,258	25,407	24,490	20,581	4.2	4.0	3.5
Ramsey	262,968	266,462	259,899	11,733	11,243	9,408	4.3	4.0	3.5
Scott	25,575	25,915	25,277	1,269	1,203	976	4.7	4.4	3.7
Washington	66,177	67,056	65,404	2,524	2,345	1,891	3.7	3.4	2.8
Chisago*	13,160	13,335	13,006	712	645	572	5.1	4.6	4.2
Isanti*	11,282	11,432	11,151	453	469	458	3.9	3.9	3.9
Wright*	29,795	30,192	29,447	1,284	1,363	1,123	4.1	4.3	3.7
St. Croix, WI	23,435	23,428	22,234	744	761	1,097	3.1	3.1	4.7
Bloomington	**54,645**	**55,371**	**54,007**	**2,262**	**2,267**	**1,750**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**3.1**
Minneapolis	**206,892**	**209,641**	**204,477**	**10,368**	**10,045**	**8,420**	**4.8**	**4.6**	**4.0**
St. Paul	**142,767**	**144,664**	**141,101**	**7,513**	**7,125**	**5,986**	**5.0**	**4.7**	**4.1**

* Chisago, Isanti and Wright counties are a part of the Minneapolis-St.Paul MSA, and are also included in Region 7.

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Mpls.—St. Paul Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT[1] (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS[2]					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Nonagricultural	1,274.0	1,262.6	1,241.9	0.9	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**254.1**	**254.6**	**253.9**	**-0.2**	**0.1**	**461.32**	**457.60**	**11.17**	**11.08**	**41.3**	**41.3**
Durable Goods	158.4	158.0	158.7	0.2	-0.2	484.22	473.76	11.34	11.20	42.7	42.3
Lumber and Furniture	10.1	10.0	9.1	0.8	11.3	550.69	524.06	12.05	11.27	45.7	46.5
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.5	3.5	3.2	1.1	10.6	546.84	522.86	12.60	12.91	43.4	40.5
Primary Metals	5.1	5.2	4.9	-0.6	4.2	418.13	406.00	9.46	9.42	44.2	43.1
Fabricated Metals	26.7	26.7	26.3	-0.2	1.3	545.18	511.41	12.62	12.09	43.2	42.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	61.5	61.7	63.4	-0.4	-3.0	503.97	478.61	11.48	11.45	43.9	41.8
Office and Computing	29.5	29.8	32.5	-1.1	-9.3	581.05	501.34	12.40	11.88	43.5	42.2
Electrical Machinery	15.8	15.5	14.9	1.8	5.8	355.55	396.74	9.14	9.56	38.9	41.5
Transportation Equipment	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.3	0.8	681.26	622.76	14.94	13.87	45.6	44.9
Scientific Instruments	26.2	25.9	27.6	1.1	-5.0	411.59	431.80	10.42	10.43	39.5	41.4
Misc. Manufacturing	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	4.2	434.19	404.63	10.59	9.75	41.0	41.5
Nondurable Goods	95.8	96.6	95.2	-0.9	0.6	427.98	433.02	10.89	10.88	39.3	39.8
Food and Kindred	19.0	19.1	19.1	-0.4	-0.2	430.98	412.17	10.36	9.98	41.6	41.3
Textiles and Apparel	2.0	2.0	2.2	-1.4	-9.7	246.50	262.58	7.25	6.75	34.0	38.9
Paper and Allied	25.7	26.0	25.3	-1.0	1.7	459.95	481.40	11.47	11.60	40.1	41.5
Printing and Publishing	30.4	30.7	30.2	-1.2	0.6	408.71	411.43	10.87	11.06	37.6	37.2
Chemicals and Petroleum	9.0	9.1	8.7	-0.7	3.4	519.67	539.33	13.09	12.69	39.7	42.5
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	9.7	9.8	9.8	-0.9	-1.2	386.12	396.19	9.85	10.03	39.2	39.5
Nonmanufacturing	**1,019.9**	**1,008.0**	**988.0**	**1.2**	**3.2**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.9	0.9	0.9	-0.2	-0.2	208.78	208.78	8.03	8.03	26.0	26.0
Construction	56.9	56.9	56.1	0.1	1.5	594.41	605.53	16.65	16.41	35.7	36.9
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	68.0	66.5	67.8	2.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	45.5	44.1	46.4	3.3	-1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	15.6	15.6	16.1	-0.2	-3.3	390.68	384.80	13.11	13.00	29.8	29.6
Comm. & Public Util.	22.4	22.4	21.4	0.2	5.0	553.82	554.40	14.46	13.86	38.3	40.0
Trade	315.5	313.3	307.4	0.7	2.6	270.75	257.25	8.65	8.49	31.3	30.3
Wholesale	81.7	81.2	81.1	0.5	0.6	449.51	432.90	11.38	11.10	39.5	39.0
Retail	233.9	232.1	226.3	0.8	3.4	217.91	203.41	7.54	7.37	28.9	27.6
Building Materials	11.1	11.1	10.6	0.0	5.2	378.31	337.10	9.16	9.39	41.3	35.9
General Merchandise	35.2	34.5	35.7	2.1	-1.3	197.39	202.50	6.76	6.75	29.2	30.0
Food Stores	28.8	28.7	27.8	0.2	3.5	245.36	245.67	8.49	8.59	28.9	28.6
Automotive	24.6	24.7	23.2	-0.5	5.9	417.64	443.51	10.60	11.49	39.4	38.6
Apparel	12.9	12.8	12.1	0.9	6.3	121.59	111.89	5.38	5.18	22.6	21.6
Home Furnishings	11.1	11.0	10.8	0.9	3.1	261.14	175.84	8.29	6.28	31.5	28.0
Eating and Drinking	79.8	79.6	77.5	0.2	3.0	144.58	107.63	5.83	4.96	24.8	21.7
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	94.8	94.7	91.4	0.1	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	40.5	40.5	38.9	0.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	37.2	37.1	36.2	0.3	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	17.1	17.1	16.3	-0.1	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	320.1	319.0	307.3	0.3	4.1						
Personal Services	18.1	17.8	16.3	1.6	10.8						
Business Services	77.4	76.7	74.3	0.9	4.2						
Repair Services	14.9	14.8	14.0	0.7	6.5						
Health Services	83.1	82.8	80.5	0.5	3.3						
Hospitals	29.7	29.4	30.0	0.8	-1.1						
Nursing Homes	22.6	22.6	21.7	0.0	3.9						
Legal Services	11.4	11.2	10.6	1.0	7.1						
Private Education	14.6	13.8	15.0	5.5	-3.0						
Government	163.7	156.9	157.0	4.3	4.2						
Federal	19.9	19.9	19.6	-0.2	1.3						
State	46.0	46.5	44.3	-1.0	3.9						
Education	22.3	22.7	21.4	-1.8	3.8						
Local	97.7	90.4	93.0	8.1	5.0						
Education	50.7	41.3	47.2	22.8	7.6						

[1] Totals may not add because of rounding.

[2] Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full time and part-time production or nonsupervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Central and Northwest Minnesota

By Ron Daws

The Unemployment Rate Exceeds Last Year's For The Second Month In All Of Central And Northwest Minnesota

Regional jobless rates were higher this September than a year ago while employment remained essentially unchanged. The St. Cloud MSA's unemployment rate jumped to 4.9 percent in September, slightly higher than August's 5.0, and last September's 4.2 percent. Usually the rate drops more over the month.

While 18 percent, or 670 more people, went jobless in the MSA this September than last year, barely one-half percent more (580) held jobs. Yet, employment, at 85,449, has never been higher during September in the St. Cloud MSA.

Since March 1983, each month the MSA's total nonfarm payroll employment has exceeded the previous year's. Moreover, September's level, at 68,744, has been topped only by May's 69,382. Still, one wonders whether the era of dramatic employment gains (like the 46.4 percent rise over the past 10 years), isn't (at least temporarily) over.

All nonmanufacturing industries except government, transportation, communications and public utilities contributed to the MSA's 2.6 percent (1,759 jobs) increase over the year. Government employed 1,213 or 10 percent fewer workers this September than last September, the sixth consecutive month that government employment has been below comparable 1986 levels. Transportation, communications and public utilities employment has been fluctuating around comparable 1986 levels all of 1987.

The MSA's fastest employment gainer during 1987 continues to be construction and mining, employing about a third more workers than it did a year ago. And, as expected, trade and health services continue to make steady gains.

The MSA's monthly employment gain was seasonal and powered mainly by nonmedical services and government.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
St. Cloud MSA*	**85,499**	**86,321**	**84,918**	**4,382**	**4,513**	**3,713**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**4.2**
REGION 1	**39,259**	**38,134**	**38,501**	**2,443**	**3,065**	**2,246**	**5.9**	**7.5**	**5.5**
Kittson	2,385	2,342	2,343	162	191	152	6.4	7.5	6.1
Marshall	4,584	4,405	4,496	451	561	396	9.0	11.3	8.1
Norman	3,499	3,487	3,330	187	234	149	5.1	6.3	4.3
Pennington	6,125	6,156	6,022	351	367	311	5.4	5.6	4.9
Polk	14,092	13,048	14,234	865	1,187	822	5.8	8.3	5.5
Red Lake	1,473	1,435	1,474	211	294	205	12.5	17.0	12.2
Roseau	7,101	7,261	6,602	216	251	211	3.0	3.3	3.1
REGION 2	**23,472**	**27,595**	**29,544**	**1,830**	**1,988**	**1,725**	**6.0**	**6.7**	**5.5**
Beltrami	14,777	14,347	15,925	864	913	822	5.5	6.0	4.9
Clearwater	3,281	3,024	3,235	342	389	307	9.4	11.4	8.7
Hubbard	6,652	6,619	6,561	392	419	346	5.6	6.0	5.0
Lake of Woods	1,565	1.630	1,711	94	97	100	5.7	5.6	5.5
Mahnomen	2,197	1,975	2,112	138	170	150	5.9	7.9	6.6
REGION 4	**90,870**	**91,076**	**90,294**	**4,187**	**4,561**	**3,657**	**4.4**	**4.8**	**3.9**
Becker	12,678	12,704	12,281	760	847	670	5.7	6.3	5.2
Clay	24,582	24,845	24,296	843	996	725	3.3	3.9	2.9
Douglas	13,584	13,690	13,805	688	631	521	4.8	4.4	3.6
Grant	2,695	2,697	2,662	135	118	122	4.8	4.2	4.4
Otter Tail	22,568	22,739	22.445	1,174	1,288	1,036	4.9	5.4	4.4
Pope	4,458	4,360	4,498	213	256	210	4.6	5.5	4.5
Stevens	4,906	4,722	4,832	162	153	166	3.2	3.1	3.3
Traverse	2,101	2,162	2,111	72	70	78	3.3	3.1	3.6
Wilkin	3,298	3,157	3,364	140	202	129	4.1	6.0	3.7
REGION 5	**54,460**	**54,920**	**54,356**	**3,610**	**3,797**	**3,143**	**6.2**	**6.5**	**5.5**
Cass	8,024	8,399	8,263	683	756	605	7.8	8.3	6.8
Crow Wing	19,939	20,155	19,782	1,129	1,152	1,005	5.4	5.4	4.8
Morrison	12,402	12,349	12,233	898	893	714	6.8	6.7	5.5
Todd	9,699	9,764	9,770	617	637	536	6.0	6.1	5.2
Wadena	4,396	4,253	4,308	283	359	283	6.0	7.8	6.2
REGION 6E	**50,721**	**51,742**	**50,642**	**2,592**	**2,476**	**2,353**	**4.9**	**4.6**	**4.4**
Kandiyohi	17,615	17,465	17,064	784	766	676	4.3	4.2	3.8
McLeod	16,701	16,944	16,621	733	604	571	4.2	3.4	3.3
Meeker	7,852	8,199	8,353	550	564	619	6.5	6.4	6.9
Renville	8,553	9,134	8,604	525	542	487	5.8	5.6	5.4
REGION 7E	**46,983**	**46,786**	**46,143**	**2,643**	**2,638**	**2,335**	**5.3**	**5.3**	**4.8**
Chisago	13,160	13,335	13,006	712	645	572	5.1	4.6	4.2
Isanti	11,282	11,432	11,151	453	469	458	3.9	3.9	3.9
Kanabec	5,580	5,639	5,284	378	434	325	6.3	7.1	5.8
Mille Lacs	7,979	7,808	7,935	463	458	422	5.5	5.5	5.0
Pine	8,982	8,572	8,767	637	632	558	6.6	6.9	6.0
REGION 7W	**115,294**	**116,513**	**114,365**	**5,666**	**5,876**	**4,836**	**4.7**	**4.8**	**4.1**
Benton	13,392	13,521	13,301	760	755	597	5.4	5.3	4.3
Sherburne	15,930	16,083	15,822	928	925	863	5.5	5.4	5.2
Stearns	56,177	56,717	55,795	2,694	2,833	2,253	4.6	4.8	3.9
Wright	29,795	30,192	29,447	1,284	1,363	1,123	4.1	4.3	3.7

* Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne counties

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ST. CLOUD MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	September 1987	August 1987	September 1986	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	**68,744**	**67,593**	**66,985**	**1.7**	**2.6**
Total Manufacturing	**11,647**	**11,767**	**11,558**	**-1.0**	**0.8**
Durable Goods	6,673	6,710	6,610	-0.6	0.9
Nondurable Goods	4,974	5,057	4,947	-1.6	0.5
Total Nonmanufacturing	**57,097**	**55,826**	**55,427**	**2.3**	**3.0**
Construction & Mining	5,270	5,315	3,965	-0.8	32.9
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	3,621	3,653	3,778	-0.9	-4.2
Wholesale Trade	3,547	3,547	3,225	0.0	10.0
Retail Trade	17,645	17,647	16,782	0.0	5.1
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	2,488	2,498	2,386	-0.4	4.3
Total Services	13,594	12,740	13,146	6.7	3.4
Health Services	4,864	4,848	4,590	0.3	6.0
Government	10,932	10,426	12,145	4.9	-10.0

Northeast Minnesota

By Ron Daws

Unemployment Rates Rise Again In Region 3 And In Duluth Over The Year While Employment Levels Off

Unemployment rates were higher this September than last year in every county except Lake. Meanwhile, employment changes were mixed among counties.

Over the past four Septembers the number of workers in Duluth has remained essentially level. Unemployment is begining to rise. Although Duluth's 2,298 unemployed this September is lower than during September 1982-84 when 3,830, 3,528 and 2,383 workers were jobless, we may be seeing a turnaround from the 1,994 jobless in 1985 and the 1,573 in 1986. This September, there were 46 percent more jobless workers in Duluth than last year. Labor force changes since August, however, were basically seasonal.

The Duluth-Superior MSA's nonfarm payroll employment reached its highest September level since at least 1983, the earliest we have data for the MSA. This September nonfarm payroll employment reached 85,780 compared with 83,815 last September, a 1.2 percent gain. Duluth gained nonfarm workers even faster, 3.3 percent more over the year. Over the month, both areas gained about equally: the MSA by 2.3 percent, and Duluth by 2.1 percent. The monthly gain was basicaly seasonal with nearly every industry contributing.

Over the year, construction gained workers dramatically, almost all of them in Duluth. And unlike many other areas, nondurable goods manufacturing jobs increased solidly, thanks again to Duluth. Duluth's nondurable goods employment jumped by 280 or 13.4 percent over the year to reach 2,372 this September. Elsewhere in the MSA nondurable goods jobs declined slightly to net the two-county area 226 or 7.3 percent more workers over the year. Durable goods producers lost workers over the year in the MSA, especially in Duluth.

Transportation, communications and public utilities jobs have declined since 1984 in the MSA. Most losses occurred outside of Duluth. Government employment has been declining across the MSA since 1985.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
REGION 3	**124,437**	**124,112**	**125,353**	**11,141**	**11,149**	**10,305**	**8.2**	**8.2**	**7.6**
Aitkin	4,920	4,658	5,132	443	465	378	8.3	9.1	6.9
Carlton	11,214	10,922	11,227	876	834	813	7.2	7.1	6.8
Cook	2,723	2,826	2,674	119	118	105	4.2	4.0	3.8
Itasca	16,100	15,774	16,583	1,465	1,506	1,356	8.3	8.7	7.6
Koochiching	6,919	6,796	7,480	494	461	447	6.7	6.4	5.6
Lake	3,592	3,331	3,490	579	548	874	13.9	14.1	20.0
St. Louis	78,969	79,805	78,767	7,165	7,217	6,332	8.3	8.3	7.4
City of Duluth	**34,091**	**34,452**	**34,004**	**2,298**	**2,391**	**1,573**	**6.3**	**6.5**	**4.4**
Balance St. Louis	**44,878**	**45,353**	**44,763**	**4,867**	**4,826**	**4,759**	**9.8**	**9.6**	**9.6**

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Note: Employment estimates for Duluth and the balance of St. Louis county appearing here are revised from those cited in the press release of October 31. The change was made to more realistically distribute St. Louis county's employment between Duluth and the rest of the county. No county's employment total was affected.

DULUTH AND DULUTH-SUPERIOR NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	DULUTH EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE		DULUTH-SUPERIOR EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	**44,716**	**43,795**	**43,283**	**2.1**	**3.3**	**85,780**	**84,791**	**83,815**	**1.2**	**2.3**
Total Manufacturing	**4,314**	**4,250**	**4,416**	**1.5**	**4.1**	**7,459**	**7,367**	**7,342**	**1.2**	**1.6**
Durable Goods	1,942	1,925	2,054	0.9	-5.5	4,129	4,101	4,238	0.7	-2.6
Nondurable Goods	2,372	2,325	2,092	2.0	13.4	3,330	3,266	3,104	2.0	7.3
Total Nonmanufacturing	**40,402**	**39,545**	**39,137**	**2.2**	**3.2**	**78,321**	**77,424**	**76,473**	**1.2**	**2.4**
Construction	2,896	2,739	1,838	5.7	57.6	5,176	4,881	3,998	6.0	29.5
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	2,977	2,957	3,052	0.7	-2.5	5,411	5,400	5,836	0.2	-7.3
Wholesale Trade	1,702	1,647	1,720	3.3	-1.0	3,518	3,486	3,554	0.9	-1.0
Retail Trade	9,553	9,289	9,106	2.8	4.9	18,759	18,713	18,432	0.2	1.8
Finan., Insur., Real Est.	1,851	1,839	1,907	0.7	-2.9	3,118	3,107	3,202	0.4	-2.6
Services, Mining, & Misc.	12,091	12,023	11,803	0.6	2.4	24,675	24,929	23,306	-1.0	5.9
Government	9,332	9,051	9,711	3.1	-3.9	17,664	16,908	18,195	4.5	-2.7

Southern Minnesota

By Ron Daws

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
REGION 6W	**23,516**	**23,651**	**23,417**	**1,082**	**1,195**	**1,093**	**4.4**	**4.8**	**4.5**
Big Stone	2,882	2,921	3,077	169	164	129	5.5	5.3	4.0
Chippewa	6,300	6,381	6,404	276	313	283	4.2	4.7	4.2
Lac Qui Parle	4,028	4,000	4,051	116	162	166	2.8	3.9	3.9
Swift	4,596	4,583	4,467	252	283	305	5.2	5.8	6.4
Yellow Medicine	5,710	5,766	5,418	269	273	210	4.5	4.5	3.7
REGION 8	**55,817**	**56,082**	**57,195**	**2,579**	**2,892**	**2,459**	**4.4**	**4.9**	**4.1**
Cottonwood	5,281	5,284	5,861	383	480	269	6.8	8.3	4.4
Jackson	5,016	4,996	5,734	533	612	428	9.6	10.9	6.9
Lincoln	3,164	3,219	3,136	118	102	119	3.6	3.1	3.7
Lyon	11,552	11,788	11,669	417	489	406	3.5	4.0	3.4
Murray	4,380	4,530	4,374	213	210	178	4.6	4.4	3.9
Nobles	9,531	9,484	9,468	344	378	380	3.5	3.8	3.9
Pipestone	4,954	4,890	5,044	128	132	158	2.5	2.6	3.0
Redwood	7,546	7,551	7,480	293	322	372	3.7	4.1	4.7
Rock	4,393	4,340	4,429	150	167	149	3.3	3.7	3.3
REGION 9	**107,126**	**106,915**	**106,742**	**5,097**	**4,890**	**4,040**	**4.5**	**4.4**	**3.6**
Blue Earth	26,235	26,055	25,446	916	930	844	3.4	3.4	3.2
Brown	13,156	13,259	13,115	518	486	468	3.8	3.5	3.4
Faribault	8,839	8,534	8,729	351	329	347	3.8	3.7	3.8
Le Sueur	11,902	11,944	12,114	852	734	604	6.7	5.8	4.7
Martin	11,603	11,956	12,323	961	1,039	565	7.6	8.0	4.4
Nicollet	13,837	13,742	13,421	506	465	427	3.5	3.3	3.1
Sibley	6,595	6,665	6,604	361	338	298	5.2	4.8	4.3
Waseca	9,525	9,458	9,628	458	386	313	4.6	3.9	3.1
Watonwan	5,434	5,302	5,362	174	183	174	3.1	3.3	3.1
REGION 10	**206,163**	**205,712**	**203,017**	**8,312**	**8,836**	**8,253**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**3.9**
Dodge	7,344	7,556	6,943	407	408	346	5.3	5.1	4.7
Fillmore	9,303	9,095	9,270	458	519	476	4.7	5.4	4.9
Freeborn	16,272	16,084	16,264	639	821	641	3.8	4.9	3.8
Goodhue	19,334	19,454	19,072	906	839	692	4.5	4.1	3.5
Houston	8,767	8,625	8,926	319	372	295	3.5	4.1	3.2
Mower	16,718	16,628	17,563	779	807	1,279	4.5	4.6	6.8
Olmsted	55,941	56,771	54,013	1,944	1,747	1,674	3.4	3.0	3.0
Rice	25,415	25,015	24,224	1,060	1,260	1,016	4.0	4.8	4.0
Steele	14,490	14,576	14,125	596	659	591	4.0	4.3	4.0
Wabasha	8,358	8,598	8,369	368	421	374	4.2	4.7	4.3
Winona	24,221	23,310	24,248	836	983	869	3.3	4.0	3.5
Rochester City	**35,182**	**35,704**	**33,969**	**1,316**	**1,216**	**1,212**	**3.6**	**3.3**	**3.4**

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ROCHESTER MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	September 1987	August 1987	September 1986	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	**57,635**	**57,139**	**56,004**	**0.9**	**2.9**
Total Manufacturing	**10,682**	**10,857**	**10,923**	**-1.6**	**-2.2**
Durable Goods	8,713	8,781	8,825	-0.8	-1.3
Nondurable Goods	1,969	2,076	2,098	-5.2	-6.1
Total Nonmanufacturing	**46,953**	**46,232**	**45,081**	**1.4**	**4.2**
Construction & Mining	2,554	2,482	2,046	2.9	24.9
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	1,596	1,575	1,590	1.3	0.4
Wholesale Trade	1,357	1,357	1,294	0.0	4.9
Retail Trade	10,275	10,258	9,857	0.2	4.2
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	1,575	1,602	1,615	-1.7	-2.5
Total Services	23,545	23,671	22,832	-0.5	3.1
Health Services	16,774	16,847	15,827	-0.4	6.0
Other Services	6,771	6,824	7,005	-0.8	-3.3
Government	6,051	5,337	5,847	13.4	3.3

Unemployment Rates Are Higher In Much Of Southern Minnesota Compared To A Year Ago While Employment Begins To Level Off

This September Southern Minnesota's Regions 8 and 9 and Rochester experienced higher unemployment rates than they had last September. Region 10's rate remained level, and Region 6W's was barely higher. Meanwhile, employment levels increased in Regions 6W, 9, 10 and Rochester, but gains appear to becoming more modest.

Rochester city's employment increase over the year was relatively healthy: from 33,969 to 35,182, some 1,213 or 3.6 percent more jobs. The increase in the Rochester MSA (Olmstead county) was similar: from 54,013 to 55,941, some 1,928 or 3.6 percent more jobs.

Over the month, Regions 9 and 10 gained jobs while Rochester city and Regions 6W and 8 lost jobs. These changes were mostly seasonal.

The Rochester MSA had more nonfarm payroll jobs in September than ever before. September's level was 46,953, up 872 or 4.2 percent from last year, and up 721 or 1.6 percent from August. The increase over August was seasonal and did not represent a real job expansion. However, due to the persistant strength of construction, trade and health services during much of 1987, the over-the-year gain is significant.

Owing to shake-ups in computer related manufacturing during the past two years, durable goods producing jobs have been dwindling. Now the industry is hopefully on the mend. During September it was nondurable goods producers that employed significantly fewer workers over the month and year, while durable goods employment was down only nominally. All totaled, even with jobs losses in nonmedical services, finance, insurance and real etate, there were 1,872 or 4.2 percent more nonmanufacturing jobs this September than last September.

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Selected Minnesota Program Statistics

Distribution of Insured Unemployed by Industry and Occupation, September 1987

Industry Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term Unemployed */	Women as Percent of Total
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	22,082	100.0	26.1	42.8
Ag., For., Fish.	232	1.1	14.2	40.0
Mining	167	0.8	49.7	15.5
Construction	2,819	12.8	12.2	7.6
Manufacturing	5,965	27.0	32.9	41.8
Public Utilities	950	4.3	27.2	33.4
Wholesale Trade	1,709	7.7	27.3	32.9
Retail Trade	2,813	12.7	29.1	47.4
Fin., Ins., Re. Est.	1,239	5.6	23.8	66.6
Services	5,287	23.9	25.5	59.5
Public Admin.	483	2.2	19.2	56.1
Info. Not Available	418	1.9	1.0	37.1

Distribution of Insured Unemployed, by Age and Sex, September 1987

Age Groups	Number	Percent Distribution		
		Men of Totals	Men of Men	Women of Women
TOTALS	22,082	57.4	100.0	100.0
Under 45	16,323	57.9	74.6	73.0
Under25	2,360	57.4	10.7	10.7
25-34	8,166	58.6	37.7	35.9
35-44	5,797	57.2	26.2	26.4
45 and over	5,759	55.9	25.4	27.0
45-54	3,458	55.1	15.0	16.5
55 and over	2,301	57.0	10.4	10.5

Experienced Supply/Job Openings Demand **/

Occupational Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term Unemployed */	Women as Percent of Total	Applicants (Supply) Sept. 1987	Job Openings (Demand) Sept. 1987	Supply/Demand Ratio	
							Sept. 1987	Sept. 1986
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	22,082	100.0	26.1	42.8	66,132	22,278	3.0	3.6
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	5,758	26.1	28.0	43.7	11,987	1,512	7.9	7.0
Clerical	3,662	16.6	26.8	84.6	12,272	3,091	4.0	3.2
Sales	1,221	5.5	30.8	37.1	4,035	2,211	1.8	1.7
Services	1,653	7.5	24.1	57.1	7,832	5,317	1.5	1.9
Farm, For., Fish.	156	0.7	12.6	25.2	1,854	242	7.7	9.9
Processing	818	3.7	43.5	45.9	1,458	1,076	1.4	2.1
Machine Trades	1,318	6.0	25.8	19.0	4,310	832	5.2	6.7
Benchwork	1,886	8.5	33.8	60.2	4,346	4,280	1.02	6.9
Structural Work	3,182	14.4	14.6	4.0	8,893	1,096	8.1	7.0
Misc., and INA	2,428	11.0	23.5	19.5	9,145	2,621	3.5	4.0

*/ Long-term unemployed refers to unemployment insurance claimants whose current spell of unemployment has lasted 15 weeks or longer.

**/ Inexperienced and improperly coded job applicants are not included in this table.

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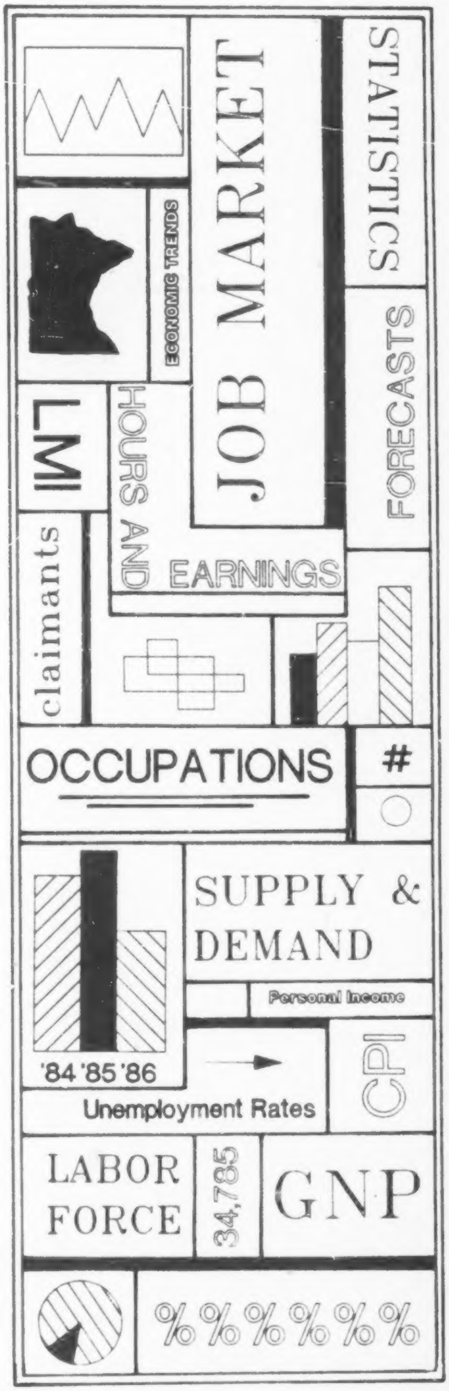
Minnesota Labor Market Review

Quarterly Issue
November 1987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IN THIS ISSUE:

State unemployment rate rises to 6.0 percent in October, page 1.

Occupational mobility, educational attainment, and work experience: What's it worth? For answers, see page 12.

The largest firms employ fewer workers than in 1977, and Minneapolis-St. Paul gains a greater share of the state's employment and number of employers, page 15.

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL AND STATE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS 1
    Labor Force and Establishment Data in the U.S. and Minnesota 2
    Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Hours and Earnings. 3

ANALYSIS OF LOCAL CONDITIONS
    Minneapolis-St. Paul 4
    Central and Northwest Minnesota 6
    Northeast Minnesota 7
    Southern Minnesota 8

THE JOB MARKET
    Computer and Personnel Services 9
    Supply/Demand for Specific Occupations 11

RESEARCH SUMMARIES
    What's It worth? 12

FORECASTS OF GNP AND MINNESOTA PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT 14

FEATURE ARTICLE
    The Changing Profile of Minnesota Employers by Size and Industry 15

STATISTICAL SECTION
    Labor Force Estimates for the U.S. and Minnesota 20
    Labor Market Trends in the U.S. and Minnesota 21
    Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Minnesota 22
    Consumer Price Index for Minneapolis-St. Paul 23
    Employment and Unemployment Rates for MN Metro Areas 23
    National Spending, Output, Income and Prices in the U.S. 24
    Economic Trends in the U.S. 25

AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS 26

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Articles on labor market conditions and the economic welfare of Minnesota workers or general economic conditions within the state are welcome. Articles should be submitted complete with tables and graphs. Length should not exceed 8 double-spaced typewritten pages, including graphs, references, and notes. The editorial board reserves the right to edit articles for length and clarity.

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Analysis of National and State Economic Conditions

By Ben Boyle

Nation

Surge In October Payroll Employment Overshadows Small Rise In Unemployment Rate
According to the Department of Labor's household and establishment surveys conducted during the week of October 12, the nation's economy was quite robust before the stock market plunge. The huge gain of 549,000 in seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment was the largest monthly increase in 4 years and was twice the average monthly rise over the past year. This gain was partly due to the return of striking teachers. Although the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 0.1 of a point to 6.0 percent in October, the small rise was attributed to an increase in the number of persons looking for jobs. Employment in manufacturing rose healthily for the fourth consecutive month in October and has risen by 222,000 since June.

Stock Market Drop Does Not Appear To Have Hurt Economy YET
Except for the sharp drop in housing starts in October which may have been partly a result of the stock market crash, any weaknesses that appeared in other indicators in October were caused by other events. Consumer spending which would be expected to show any adverse effects quite early was flat in October because of the end of auto sales incentive programs. Retail sales fell slightly for the same reason. On the other hand, industrial production rose healthily in October because of increased auto output. The main cause of the sharp decline in housing starts in October was the rise in mortgage rates during September and October.

State

Rise In Unemployment Rate May Not Indicate Weakening Economy
Although Minnesota's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose for the third consecutive month in October and matched the nation's rate for the first time since October 1973, local economists did not view the situation as significant. One belief is that the rise in the rate was due to statistical problems that arise periodically. Another explanation is that when employment is climbing persons who previously were not looking for work and therefore not counted as unemployed resume their job search and are then counted as unemployed. Also, the unduplicated count of unemployment insurance claimants for October shows that the total number of claimants (not seasonally adjusted) has fallen steadily from January through October and that claimants have been below their year ago levels for sixteen straight months.

Payroll Employment Rises Sharply In October And The Third Quarter
Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by 11,800 in October after gains of 5,400 in September and 7,000 in August. In the third quarter, payroll employment surged by 23,500 after an increase of only 2,300 in the second quarter. Although three-fourths of the October rise in payroll employment was in the services, trade and government sectors, employment in manufacturing posted its second straight sizeable gain. Over two-thirds of the October advance in factory employment was in durable goods, particularly in transportation equipment and lumber and wood.

Note: Civilian labor force estimates for the United States and Minnesota appear in the Statistical Section on page 20.

Labor Force and Establishment Data

	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Thousands)		
	III QTR 1987	Percent Change from		III QTR 1987	Percent Change from	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
Labor Force Estimates						
Total Labor Force						
Actual	2,259.9	0.0	1.6	121,201	1.2	1.6
Seasonally Adjusted	2,239.5	-0.2	1.7	120,038	0.4	1.6
Employment						
Actual	2,155.8	0.1	1.3	114,069	1.6	2.6
Seasonally Adjusted	2,118.8	-0.7	1.3	112,860	0.6	2.6
Unemployment						
Actual	104.1	-2.3	8.9	7,133	-3.9	-12.4
Seasonally Adjusted	120.7	10.3	9.3	7,178	-3.5	-12.4
Unemployment Rates						
Actual	4.6	-2.1	7.0	5.9	-4.8	-13.2
Seasonally Adjusted	5.4	10.2	8.0	6.0	-3.2	-13.0
Other Rates of Labor Utilization						
Participation Rt. (Labor Force/Population (16+)	69.8	-0.4	1.0	65.6	0.2	0.5
Full Employment Deficit - Percent of Workers1/	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.9	2.2	2.8
Manpower Utilization Rate2/	84.8	0.6	1.0	83.4	0.3	1.1
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Positions						
Employment (Seasonally adjusted)	1,950.4	1.0	2.9	102,271	0.6	2.5
Mining	6.5	19.8	7.0	751	2.3	0.1
Construction	81.2	0.0	8.7	4,994	-0.3	1.1
Manufacturing	371.8	0.4	0.9	19,137	0.6	1.0
Durables	220.1	1.1	0.7	11,239	0.6	0.4
Nondurables	151.7	-0.6	1.2	7,898	0.8	2.0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	99.0	1.2	1.2	5,375	0.5	2.8
Trade	482.6	0.8	2.4	24,087	0.4	1.9
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	121.4	1.1	3.5	6,621	0.7	4.3
Services	471.0	1.4	4.8	24,267	1.1	4.3
Government	316.9	0.9	2.4	17,039	0.0	2.1
Average Weekly Hours (Seasonally adjusted)						
Mining	43.6	4.6	4.3	42.1	-0.2	0.5
Construction	38.5	-4.0	2.1	37.8	-0.5	-1.3
Manufacturing	40.9	0.7	0.2	40.8	-0.2	0.2
Durables	42.1	0.7	0.7	41.3	-0.2	0.0
Nondurables	39.3	0.8	-0.5	40.2	0.5	0.8
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	36.7	-0.3	0.8	39.2	0.5	0.3
Trade	30.5	1.3	1.0	31.6	0.3	0.6
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36.2	-0.3	-0.3
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.5	0.0	0.3
Average Hourly Wage						
Mining	12.81	-0.4	-0.4	12.38	-0.4	-1.0
Construction	15.37	-0.7	4.4	12.68	0.7	1.8
Manufacturing	10.42	-0.3	2.9	9.92	0.5	2.1
Durables	10.82	0.3	3.0	10.45	0.5	1.9
Nondurables	9.92	-0.6	2.6	9.20	0.8	2.6
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	12.58	2.5	2.6	12.04	0.9	2.9
Trade	7.87	1.7	2.7	7.05	0.3	2.0
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.76	0.7	5.0
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		0.4	4.0

1/ Four percent is a generally agreed upon criteria for measuring full employment. It allows for the movement of persons between jobs. Labor Force Unemployment Rate less four percent, based on official estimates.

2/ Estimated worker hours expended in nonfarm payroll employment as a percent of potential worker hours assuming that each member of the nonfarm labor payroll labor force was employed at a standard rate of 40 hours per week.

Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1986
Total Nonagricultural	**1,996.6**	**1,982.1**	**1,930.7**	**0.7**	**3.4**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**377.0**	**382.5**	**372.8**	**-1.4**	**1.1**	**431.78**	**417.79**	**10.48**	**10.24**	**41.2**	**40.8**
Durable Goods	223.8	224.0	221.3	-0.1	1.1	454.49	439.30	10.77	10.56	42.2	41.6
Lumber and Furniture	21.6	22.2	19.7	-2.4	9.8	501.68	446.71	11.86	10.79	42.3	41.4
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.9	9.0	8.6	-1.7	3.5	441.98	435.72	10.65	10.55	41.5	41.3
Primary Metals	6.4	6.5	6.1	-2.1	4.8	411.61	406.50	9.55	9.52	43.1	42.7
Fabricated Metals	34.6	34.4	33.8	0.7	2.4	511.60	489.30	11.87	11.65	43.1	42.0
Nonelectrical Machinery	77.3	77.4	80.2	-0.2	-3.6	468.99	458.71	11.14	11.08	42.1	41.4
Office and Computing	36.7	37.0	40.6	-0.8	-9.7	538.78	516.24	11.92	11.95	45.2	43.2
Electrical Machinery	28.4	28.3	26.5	0.2	7.1	362.08	358.56	8.58	8.64	42.2	41.5
Transportation Equipment	9.7	9.6	8.9	1.2	8.6	534.97	503.11	12.27	11.81	43.6	42.6
Scientific Instruments	30.3	30.2	30.8	0.4	-1.5	421.69	416.53	10.26	10.11	41.1	41.2
Misc. Manufacturing	6.7	6.3	6.8	5.5	-1.4	397.71	378.43	9.82	9.23	40.5	41.0
Nondurable Goods	153.2	158.6	151.5	-3.4	1.1	403.20	391.23	10.08	9.83	40.0	39.8
Food and Kindred	45.8	51.1	46.0	-10.4	-0.5	366.20	348.53	8.91	8.67	41.1	40.2
Textiles and Apparel	4.9	5.0	4.9	-2.6	-0.1	261.36	265.86	7.20	6.63	36.3	40.1
Paper and Allied	33.1	33.4	32.8	-0.8	1.1	495.46	487.14	11.91	11.71	41.6	41.6
Printing and Publishing	44.2	43.8	43.1	0.7	2.4	407.13	397.70	10.63	10.25	38.3	38.8
Chemicals and Petroleum	11.0	11.1	10.5	-0.3	5.4	465.71	468.37	11.79	11.68	39.5	40.1
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	14.2	14.1	14.2	0.4	0.0	344.27	327.61	8.76	8.69	39.3	37.7
Nonmanufacturing	**1,619.5**	**1,599.6**	**1,557.9**	**1.2**	**4.0**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	7.1	7.1	6.1	-0.3	17.2	563.05	536.35	12.71	12.62	44.3	42.5
Metal Mining	4.8	4.7	3.8	1.1	27.3	618.27	597.82	13.77	14.20	44.9	42.1
Construction	93.0	94.7	86.1	-1.8	7.9	599.85	602.70	15.50	15.03	38.7	40.1
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	100.9	100.6	98.7	0.3	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	65.7	65.5	65.1	0.3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	26.8	26.9	26.7	-0.6	0.4	406.11	390.33	11.84	12.01	34.3	32.5
Comm. & Public Util.	35.2	35.1	33.7	0.2	4.5	569.54	559.48	14.31	14.20	39.8	39.4
Trade	490.4	492.8	475.5	-0.5	3.1	241.98	230.70	7.96	7.69	30.4	30.0
Wholesale	121.3	121.4	118.2	0.0	2.6	421.40	407.55	10.75	10.45	39.2	39.0
Retail	369.0	371.4	357.3	-0.6	3.3	190.84	180.95	6.84	6.58	27.9	27.5
Building Materials	18.4	18.7	17.4	-1.6	5.6	335.34	303.71	8.28	8.46	40.5	35.9
General Merchandise	52.7	50.2	50.5	4.9	4.2	160.58	179.14	6.20	6.33	25.9	28.3
Food Stores	49.7	50.1	48.1	-0.6	3.5	223.86	194.70	8.17	7.08	27.4	27.5
Automotive	40.3	40.8	39.2	-1.1	2.8	313.17	340.20	8.58	9.00	36.5	37.8
Apparel	19.1	18.9	18.6	1.3	2.7	118.05	118.33	5.44	5.19	21.7	22.8
Home Furnishings	16.4	16.1	15.7	1.5	4.5	287.70	221.90	8.22	7.00	35.0	31.7
Eating and Drinking	123.1	127.4	120.1	-3.4	2.5	124.52	103.23	5.21	4.65	23.9	22.2
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	122.3	122.2	118.7	0.1	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	57.6	57.5	55.7	0.2	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	44.2	44.0	43.2	0.4	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	20.6	20.7	19.9	-0.8	3.5						
Services	479.1	478.0	455.5	0.2	5.2						
Personal Services	26.7	26.3	24.0	1.3	11.0						
Business Services	89.5	88.5	83.9	1.1	6.7						
Repair Services	20.3	20.2	18.8	0.7	8.0						
Health Services	149.6	149.3	143.1	0.2	4.6						
Hospitals	51.0	51.0	50.1	0.1	1.8						
Nursing Homes	41.6	41.7	40.2	-0.2	3.5						
Legal Services	14.4	14.4	13.8	0.0	4.7						
Private Education	26.6	22.7	26.0	16.9	2.4						
Government	326.8	304.1	317.3	7.5	3.0						
Federal	32.7	32.7	32.8	0.1	-0.4						
State	81.1	71.1	78.7	14.0	3.0						
Education	45.1	34.8	43.5	29.6	3.7						
Local	213.0	200.3	205.8	6.3	3.5						
Education	116.6	102.3	110.9	13.9	5.1						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Analysis of Local Conditions

Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA

By Kevin Alaspa

Unemployment Increases Along With Employment And The Labor Force

Although employment in the Twin Cities metropolitan statistical area rose in October, the total labor force grew even more, causing both the number and percentage of unemployed to increase. October represented the third consecutive month in which the unemployment rate in the metropolitan area has risen. Even though the monthly increases have been relatively small, this short-term trend has not followed the typical seasonal pattern in which the rate of unemployment remains relatively stable in the early fall months.

Education Leads Industries In Employment Gains

Total wage and salary employment rose modestly in October, and gains that took place occurred in both private and public education, as public and non-public schools, colleges and universities added workers. Otherwise, employment changes in the various industrial categories were relatively small. Manufacturing employment dropped slightly, particularly in the nondurable goods sector. Construction employment was unchanged, and should experience seasonal declines in upcoming months. Wholesale and retail trade posted a small increase, as did the services sector. In other industry categories, no significant gains or losses were noted.

If upcoming months follow normal trends, seasonal layoffs will cause unemployment to rise further. Current unemployment levels are not considered unduly serious, although the current national economic situation has made it more difficult to predict near-term trends. Although it is too soon to tell what the effects of recent stock market declines will be on employment in the Twin Cities area, certain industries may be directly affected. For example, if Christmas sales are not as robust as usual due to declining consumer confidence, retail sales employment may not achieve usual seasonal levels in December.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
Mpls.-St.Paul MSA*	**1,278,838**	**1,271,481**	**1,276,010**	**58,622**	**55,701**	**47,870**	**4.4**	**4.2**	**3.6**
REGION 11	**1,201,111**	**1,194,045**	**1,199,321**	**54,983**	**52,527**	**44,324**	**4.4**	**4.2**	**3.6**
Anoka	119,072	118,371	118,894	5,379	5,253	4,792	4.3	4.2	3.9
Carver	21,694	21,566	21,662	820	796	743	3.6	3.6	3.3
Dakota	124,110	123,380	123,925	5,943	5,863	4,479	4.6	4.5	3.5
Hennepin	580,951	577,534	580,085	26,242	25,212	21,641	4.3	4.2	3.6
Ramsey	263,386	261,837	262,994	12,619	11,641	9,864	4.6	4.3	3.6
Scott	25,616	25,465	25,578	1,348	1,259	904	5.0	4.7	3.4
Washington	66,282	65,892	66,183	2,632	2,503	1,901	3.8	3.7	2.8
Chisago	13,181	13,103	13,161	776	708	600	5.6	5.1	4.4
Isanti	11,300	11,234	11,283	586	449	541	4.9	3.8	4.6
Wright	29,842	29,668	29,797	1,405	1,274	1,318	4.5	4.1	4.2
St. Croix, WI	23,404	23,431	22,448	872	743	1,087	3.6	3.1	4.6
Bloomington	**54,732**	**54,410**	**54,650**	**2,398**	**2,245**	**1,843**	**4.2**	**4.0**	**3.3**
Minneapolis	**207,221**	**206,002**	**206,912**	**10,441**	**10,289**	**8,584**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.0**
St. Paul	142,994	142,153	142,781	8,075	7,454	6,251	5.3	5.0	4.2

* Chisago, Isanti and Wright counties are a part of the Minneapolis-St.Paul MSA, and are also included in Region 7.

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Mpls.–St. Paul Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Oct. 1986
Total Nonagricultural	**1,283.2**	**1,267.6**	**1,252.8**	**1.2**	**2.4**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**253.5**	**254.1**	**253.1**	**-0.2**	**0.2**	**462.73**	**451.25**	**11.15**	**11.06**	**41.5**	**40.8**
Durable Goods	158.3	158.5	158.7	-0.1	-0.3	482.09	461.48	11.37	11.12	42.4	41.5
Lumber and Furniture	9.9	10.1	8.9	-2.5	10.5	545.96	473.61	12.38	11.17	44.1	42.4
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.5	3.5	3.2	-1.0	7.8	532.08	529.11	11.93	11.89	44.6	44.5
Primary Metals	5.1	5.1	4.9	-1.2	2.4	425.96	406.00	9.26	9.42	46.0	43.1
Fabricated Metals	27.1	26.9	26.3	0.6	2.9	536.21	518.87	12.47	12.18	43.0	42.6
Nonelectrical Machinery	61.2	61.4	63.1	-0.3	-3.0	497.03	464.30	11.75	11.38	42.3	40.8
Office and Computing	29.2	29.4	32.5	-0.6	-10.1	539.40	490.64	12.40	11.88	43.5	41.3
Electrical Machinery	16.0	16.0	15.2	0.2	5.2	372.94	377.40	9.03	9.25	41.3	40.8
Transportation Equipment	5.0	5.0	5.0	-0.1	0.9	678.00	632.51	15.00	14.15	45.2	44.7
Scientific Instruments	26.1	26.1	27.4	0.1	-4.9	427.28	431.59	10.55	10.45	40.5	41.3
Misc. Manufacturing	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.7	-1.7	409.50	366.91	10.50	9.58	39.0	38.3
Nondurable Goods	95.2	95.6	94.4	-0.4	0.9	434.16	436.61	10.80	10.97	40.2	39.8
Food and Kindred	18.6	19.0	18.3	-1.9	1.8	438.87	428.70	10.23	10.33	42.9	41.5
Textiles and Apparel	1.9	1.9	2.1	-1.6	-8.6	246.40	264.02	7.02	6.84	35.1	38.6
Paper and Allied	25.5	25.7	25.4	-0.6	0.5	464.20	459.68	11.49	11.35	40.4	40.5
Printing and Publishing	30.3	30.2	30.2	0.4	0.1	415.42	431.29	10.79	11.32	38.5	38.1
Chemicals and Petroleum	9.0	9.0	8.6	-0.4	5.1	500.52	518.16	12.90	12.70	38.8	40.8
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	9.8	9.7	9.7	1.1	0.7	413.70	391.82	9.85	9.97	42.0	39.3
Nonmanufacturing	**1,029.7**	**1,013.6**	**999.7**	**1.6**	**3.0**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.9	0.9	0.9	-0.2	2.6	208.78	208.78	8.03	8.03	26.0	26.0
Construction	57.2	57.2	55.9	-0.1	2.2	629.42	643.58	16.74	16.63	37.6	38.7
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	68.3	67.9	66.8	0.7	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	45.9	45.4	45.6	1.1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	15.5	15.5	15.6	0.1	-0.6	387.40	370.73	13.00	12.61	29.8	29.4
Comm. & Public Util.	22.4	22.5	21.2	-0.3	5.6	551.24	551.21	14.54	13.99	38.6	39.4
Trade	315.7	314.8	307.0	0.3	2.6	266.36	249.83	8.62	8.30	30.9	30.1
Wholesale	81.4	81.4	81.0	0.1	0.6	447.19	429.90	11.35	11.08	39.4	38.8
Retail	234.3	233.4	226.9	0.4	3.3	212.72	195.36	7.49	7.13	28.4	27.4
Building Materials	11.0	11.1	10.4	-1.3	5.4	373.73	320.71	9.32	9.35	40.1	34.3
General Merchandise	36.3	34.6	36.2	5.0	0.2	177.78	202.50	6.56	6.75	27.1	30.0
Food Stores	28.7	28.8	27.4	-0.3	4.8	239.97	235.76	8.54	8.42	28.1	28.0
Automotive	24.5	24.5	23.2	-0.2	5.5	409.86	395.97	10.35	10.05	39.6	39.4
Apparel	13.2	13.0	12.4	2.0	6.5	113.09	109.06	5.49	5.12	20.6	21.3
Home Furnishings	11.3	11.1	11.1	1.8	2.1	283.38	177.70	8.51	6.17	33.3	28.8
Eating and Drinking	78.6	80.2	77.1	-1.9	2.0	146.66	107.07	5.89	4.98	24.9	21.5
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	94.9	94.4	91.6	0.6	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	40.6	40.3	39.3	0.8	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	37.3	37.1	36.2	0.6	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	17.1	17.1	16.1	0.1	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	319.5	318.9	306.9	0.2	4.1						
Personal Services	18.6	18.3	16.5	1.5	12.8						
Business Services	78.4	77.1	74.3	1.7	5.6						
Repair Services	14.6	14.6	14.1	0.5	3.8						
Health Services	83.3	82.9	80.3	0.5	3.7						
Hospitals	29.7	29.6	29.7	0.4	-0.1						
Nursing Homes	22.7	22.5	21.9	0.8	3.7						
Legal Services	11.2	11.2	10.8	-0.3	3.6						
Private Education	15.4	14.5	16.4	6.6	-5.6						
Government	173.1	159.4	169.6	8.6	2.1						
Federal	20.0	19.9	19.7	0.5	1.4						
State	52.4	45.9	50.3	14.2	4.2						
Education	28.9	22.2	27.6	30.2	4.4						
Local	100.7	93.5	99.5	7.6	1.2						
Education	54.7	47.4	53.9	15.5	1.5						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full and part-time production or nonsupervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Central and Northwest Minnesota

By Ron Daws

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
St. Cloud MSA*	88,396	85,599	86,712	4,801	4,368	3,637	5.2	4.9	4.0
REGION 1	39,913	39,325	39,979	2,638	2,432	2,185	6.2	5.8	5.2
Kittson	2,448	2,389	2,458	180	161	137	6.8	6.3	5.3
Marshall	4,670	4,591	4,788	481	449	366	9.3	8.9	7.1
Norman	3,601	3,505	3,525	219	186	150	5.7	5.0	4.1
Pennington	6,131	6,135	6,099	360	349	294	5.5	5.4	4.6
Polk	14,415	14,116	14,854	936	862	803	6.1	5.8	5.1
Red Lake	1,480	1,476	1,472	207	210	186	12.3	12.5	11.2
Roseau	7,168	7,113	6,783	255	215	249	3.4	2.9	3.5
REGION 2	27,967	28,521	30,527	2,140	1,821	1,899	7.1	6.0	5.9
Beltrami	14,814	14,802	16,810	975	859	915	6.2	5.5	5.2
Clearwater	3,131	3,287	3,323	390	341	328	11.1	9.4	9.0
Hubbard	6,237	6,664	6,509	469	391	382	7.0	5.5	5.5
Lake of Woods	1,614	1,567	1,673	144	93	113	8.2	5.6	6.3
Mahnomen	2,171	2,201	2,212	162	137	161	6.9	5.9	6.8
REGION 4	91,579	91,125	91,870	4,858	4,174	3,801	5.0	4.4	4.0
Becker	12,399	12,699	12,346	1,007	756	740	7.5	5.6	5.7
Clay	24,930	24,724	24,757	792	839	682	3.1	3.3	2.7
Douglas	13,720	13,607	13,769	749	684	576	5.2	4.8	4.0
Grant	2,781	2,700	2,857	180	134	103	6.1	4.7	3.5
Otter Tail	22,914	22,606	22,923	1,391	1,171	1,129	5.7	4.9	4.7
Pope	4,438	4,466	4,553	271	219	211	5.8	4.7	4.4
Stevens	4,990	4,915	5,065	232	161	154	4.4	3.2	3.0
Traverse	2,122	2,105	2,199	86	71	78	3.9	3.3	3.4
Wilkin	3,285	3,303	3,401	150	139	128	4.4	4.0	3.6
REGION 5	53,503	54,552	53,947	4,179	3,595	3,484	7.2	6.2	6.1
Cass	7,642	8,037	7,894	758	679	687	9.0	7.8	8.0
Crow Wing	19,214	19,973	19,262	1,384	1,125	1,106	6.7	5.3	5.4
Morrison	12,280	12,423	12,408	1,023	895	784	7.7	6.7	5.9
Todd	9,811	9,715	9,930	695	615	589	6.6	6.0	5.6
Wadena	4,556	4,404	4,453	319	281	318	6.5	6.0	6.7
REGION 6E	51,259	50,807	52,149	2,596	2,580	2,350	4.8	4.8	4.3
Kandiyohi	17,694	17,645	17,970	868	779	723	4.7	4.2	3.9
McLeod	16,496	16,729	16,469	697	735	592	4.1	4.2	3.5
Meeker	7,977	7,865	8,720	512	544	582	6.0	6.5	6.3
Renville	9,092	8,568	8,990	519	522	453	5.4	5.7	4.8
REGION 7E	47,214	46,916	46,804	3,090	2,640	2,486	6.1	5.3	5.0
Chisago	13,181	13,103	13,161	776	708	600	5.6	5.1	4.4
Isanti	11,300	11,234	11,283	586	449	541	4.9	3.8	4.6
Kanabec	5,428	5,590	5,417	453	376	326	7.7	6.3	5.7
Mille Lacs	8,092	7,992	8,008	521	473	448	6.0	5.6	5.3
Pine	9,213	8,997	8,935	754	634	571	7.6	6.6	6.0
REGION 7W	118,238	115,267	116,509	6,206	5,642	4,955	5.0	4.7	4.1
Benton	13,846	13,408	13,582	772	758	581	5.3	5.4	4.1
Sherburne	16,470	15,949	16,156	971	924	800	5.6	5.5	4.7
Stearns	58,080	56,242	56,974	3,058	2,686	2,256	5.0	4.6	3.8
Wright	29,842	29,668	29,797	1,405	1,274	1,318	4.5	4.1	4.2

* Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne counties

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ST. CLOUD MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	70,984	68,959	67,429	2.9	5.3
Total Manufacturing	11,761	11,666	11,513	0.8	2.2
Durable Goods	6,717	6,679	6,582	0.6	2.1
Nondurable Goods	5,044	4,987	4,931	1.1	2.3
Total Nonmanufacturing	59,223	57,293	55,916	3.4	5.9
Construction & Mining	5,500	5,398	3,887	1.9	41.5
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	3,605	3,621	3,715	-0.4	-3.0
Wholesale Trade	3,624	3,542	3,215	2.3	12.7
Retail Trade	17,980	17,625	15,897	2.0	6.4
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	2,495	2,489	2,400	0.2	4.0
Total Services	13,617	13,608	13,592	0.1	0.2
Health Services	4,867	4,865	4,566	0.0	6.6
Government	12,402	11,010	12,210	12.6	1.6

Unemployment Rises, But In St. Cloud, So Does Employment

The St. Cloud MSA's unemployment rate jumped to 5.2 percent from 4.9 in September and 4.0 during October 1986. Last October's unemployment rate was atypically low, sandwiched between rates of 4.2 percent in September and 5.7 percent during November. This summer and fall the St. Cloud MSA's rate hovered between 4.9 and 5.0 percent, not much lower than October's 5.2. Moreover, the MSA's unemployment rate commonly rises in October.

The MSA also gained jobs over the month and year to barely reach another record high of 88,396 jobs. That's 1,684 or 1.9 percent more than last October, and a jump of 2,797 or 3.3 percent since September. The previous high of 88,319 occurred last May.

The MSA's nonfarm payroll employment exceeded 70,000 for the first time in October, reaching 70,984. That's 3,555 (5.3 percent) more payroll jobs than during October 1986, and 2,025 (2.9 percent) additional jobs over the month. Employment usually reaches its zenith in October, but this increase was unusually large. Manufacturing employment rose over the month and year. But not nearly as fast as did nonmanufacturing's.

Among nonmanufacturers, where the significant employment jumps are taking place, construction and mining, trade, and health services gained jobs fastest over the year. Trade, by sheer magnitude, added the most new jobs (1,492). Government employment, which has averaged below year ago levels during most of 1987, rose modestly over the month and year to exceed previous levels.

Only one industry, transportation, communications and public utilities, lost workers over the month and year. That is one reason St. Cloud's economy still appears healthy. Although the historical rapid generation of population and jobs in the MSA has slowed recently, it certainly has not halted or reversed.

Northeast Minnesota

By Ron Daws

Employment Declines As Unemployment Rises

Duluth's unemployment rate rose to 7.3 percent in October, up from 6.5 percent in September and 4.4 percent during October 1986. Meanwhile, employment dropped to 33,402 in October from 33,637 in September and from 34,334 of October 1986. The trend was similar for the rest of Region 3, although in the remainder of St. Louis county unemployment did not rise as much.

Despite October's big jump in unemployment, Duluth's annual average 1987 rate should average only about 6.7 percent compared with 1986's average of 6.0 percent. The reason is that for the first half of 1987 Duluth's unemployment rates were below 1986's.

What little job gain there was in the Duluth-Superior MSA over the year occurred outside of Duluth. Duluth's nonfarm payroll employment fell slightly from last October. Industries losing employment in Duluth were government; construction and mining; finance, insurance, and real estate; and durable goods manufacturing. Nondurable goods manufacturing jobs actually shot up by 17.1 percent over the year, and by 4.1 percent since September. The 21 percent October to October drop in construction employment was largely due to approaching completion of several of Duluth's many building projects.

The two-county MSA at least gained a few jobs since September. With nearly one percent more jobs this October than last October, rising unemployment rates do not necessarily signal an impending recession for the area, especially considering that much of the recent gain in unemployment was heavily associated with the layoff of construction workers whose projects are winding down. However, if those displaced workers are not absorbed into other projects or jobs during the winter, which is unlikely, the area's labor force statistics will not improve until spring.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
REGION 3	121,610	123,464	125,364	11,695	11,072	10,329	8.8	8.2	7.6
Aitkin	4,829	4,928	4,985	471	442	378	8.9	8.2	7.0
Carlton	11,085	11,233	11,297	998	874	778	8.3	7.2	6.4
Cook	2,403	2,728	2,397	209	119	127	8.0	4.2	5.0
Itasca	15,836	16,128	16,551	1,512	1,464	1,412	8.7	8.3	7.9
Koochiching	6,796	6,931	7,020	578	491	453	7.8	6.6	6.1
Lake	3,287	3,598	3,582	565	576	850	14.7	13.8	19.2
St. Louis	77,374	77,918	79,532	7,362	7,106	6,331	8.7	8.4	7.4
City of Duluth	33,402	33,637	34,334	2,639	2,352	1,587	7.3	6.5	4.4
Balance St. Louis	43,972	44,281	45,198	4,723	4,754	4,744	9.7	9.7	9.5

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

DULUTH AND DULUTH-SUPERIOR NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	DULUTH EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE		DULUTH-SUPERIOR EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	43,673	43,320	43,815	0.8	-0.3	84,703	85,155	83,940	-0.5	0.9
Total Manufacturing	4,399	4,302	4,070	2.3	8.1	7,380	7,397	7,265	-0.2	1.6
Durable Goods	1,962	1,960	1,989	0.1	-1.4	4,081	4,130	4,205	-1.2	-2.9
Nondurable Goods	2,437	2,342	2,081	4.1	17.1	3,299	3,267	3,060	1.0	7.8
Total Nonmanufacturing	39,274	39,018	39,745	0.7	-1.2	77,323	77,758	76,675	-0.6	0.8
Construction	1,754	2,221	1,890	-21.0	-7.2	3,820	4,369	3,930	-12.6	-2.8
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	3,059	2,989	2,907	2.3	5.2	5,498	5,432	5,710	1.2	-3.7
Wholesale Trade	1,685	1,697	1,693	-0.7	-0.5	3,497	3,518	3,539	-0.6	-1.2
Retail Trade	9,233	9,365	9,130	-1.4	1.1	18,507	18,796	18,592	-1.5	-0.5
Finan., Insur., Real Est.	1,812	1,832	1,903	-1.1	-4.8	2,996	3,091	3,190	-3.1	-6.1
Services, Mining, & Misc.	12,024	11,970	11,720	0.5	2.6	24,617	24,612	22,989	0.0	7.1
Government	9,707	8,944	10,502	8.5	-7.6	18,388	17,940	18,725	2.5	-1.8

Southern Minnesota

By Ron Daws

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES									
AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
REGION 6W	**23,845**	**23,555**	**24,407**	**1,208**	**1,083**	**1,315**	**4.8**	**4.4**	**5.1**
Big Stone	2,891	2,887	3,143	153	168	124	5.0	5.5	3.8
Chippewa	6,431	6,311	6,508	291	274	424	4.3	4.2	6.1
Lac Qui Parle	4,081	4,034	4,239	162	115	186	3.8	2.8	4.2
Swift	4,722	4,604	4,777	285	258	319	5.7	5.3	6.3
Yellow Medicine	5,720	5,719	5,740	317	268	262	5.3	4.5	4.4
REGION 8	**57,312**	**55,913**	**58,842**	**2,698**	**2,573**	**2,306**	**4.5**	**4.4**	**3.8**
Cottonwood	5,697	5,290	6,067	455	381	256	7.4	6.7	4.0
Jackson	5,069	5,025	5,821	472	530	390	8.5	9.5	6.3
Lincoln	3,330	3,170	3,333	132	119	111	3.8	3.6	3.2
Lyon	11,669	11,571	11,807	467	422	372	3.8	3.5	3.1
Murray	4,570	4,387	4,613	212	212	167	4.4	4.6	3.5
Nobles	9,867	9,547	9,812	385	342	355	3.8	3.5	3.5
Pipestone	5,086	4,963	5,120	111	127	169	2.1	2.5	3.2
Redwood	7,589	7,559	7,758	291	291	328	3.7	3.7	4.1
Rock	4,435	4,401	4,511	173	[illegible]	158	3.8	3.3	3.4
REGION 9	**104,089**	**107,309**	**105,494**	**5,098**	**5,071**	**4,173**	**4.7**	**4.5**	**3.8**
Blue Earth	26,517	26,280	26,104	869	914	867	3.2	3.4	3.2
Brown	12,899	13,178	13,271	604	515	481	4.5	3.8	3.5
Faribault	7,966	8,854	8,408	355	349	334	4.3	3.8	3.8
Le Sueur	10,194	11,922	10,329	891	847	643	8.0	6.6	5.9
Martin	11,565	11,623	12,094	929	956	598	7.4	7.6	4.7
Nicollet	13,985	13,860	13,768	523	502	411	3.6	3.5	2.9
Sibley	6,551	6,607	6,848	371	359	330	5.4	5.2	4.6
Waseca	9,005	9,542	9,107	383	456	308	4.1	4.6	3.3
Watonwan	5,407	5,443	5,565	173	173	201	3.1	3.1	3.5
REGION 10	**204,775**	**206,282**	**206,004**	**9,976**	**8,276**	**8,516**	**4.6**	**3.9**	**4.0**
Dodge	7,307	7,356	6,950	462	407	421	5.9	5.2	5.7
Fillmore	9,510	9,318	9,652	506	457	475	5.1	4.7	4.7
Freeborn	15,732	16,299	16,757	874	635	619	5.3	3.7	3.6
Goodhue	19,265	19,367	19,402	943	906	846	4.7	4.5	4.2
Houston	8,520	8,782	8,964	346	317	331	3.9	3.5	3.6
Mower	16,651	16,747	17,944	790	774	1,168	4.5	4.4	6.1
Olmsted	55,661	55,807	54,836	2,446	1,930	1,730	4.2	3.3	3.1
Rice	25,284	25,458	24,833	1,278	1,054	1,042	4.8	4.0	4.0
Steele	14,172	14,514	13,936	719	598	570	4.8	4.0	3.9
Wabasha	7,954	8,372	8,073	460	366	405	5.5	4.2	4.8
Winona	24,719	24,262	24,657	1,152	832	909	4.5	3.3	3.6
Rochester City	**35,005**	**35,097**	**34,487**	**1,724**	**1,307**	**1,290**	**4.7**	**3.6**	**3.6**

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ROCHESTER MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	57,400	57,528	55,707	-0.2	3.0
Total Manufacturing	10,719	10,682	10,750	0.3	-0.3
Durable Goods	8,713	8,713	8,821	0.0	-1.2
Nondurable Goods	2,006	1,969	1,929	1.9	4.0
Total Nonmanufacturing	46,681	46,846	44,957	-0.4	3.8
Construction & Mining	2,458	2,537	1,967	-3.1	25.0
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	1,596	1,596	1,550	0.0	3.0
Wholesale Trade	1,307	1,357	1,236	-3.7	5.7
Retail Trade	10,314	10,258	9,973	0.5	3.4
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	1,567	1,575	1,606	-0.5	-2.4
Total Services	23,565	23,616	22,669	-0.2	4.0
Health Services	16,840	16,775	15,882	0.4	6.0
Other Services	6,725	6,841	6,787	-1.7	-0.9
Government	5,874	5,907	5,956	-0.6	-1.4

Unemployment Rises Over The Month And Year While Employment Is Generally Down

Unemployment rates for Rochester have exceeded those of a year ago for the second straight month. The September to September comparison was 3.4 to 3.6 percent while the October to October disparity was much greater: 3.6 percent to 4.7 percent, equalling the unemployment rate of October 1984. The rise in Rochester's unemployment typified most of Southern Minnesota.

More people also worked in Rochester this October than last October: 35,005 jobs last October compared with 35,097 this October. But employment dropped over the month. Employment typically rises between September and October. Most other counties in Southern Minnesota experienced similar employment losses over the year, although over the month, Regions 6W and 8 generated modest numbers of additional jobs.

In the Rochester MSA (Olmsted county) nonfarm payroll employment moved like total employment did, up over the year and down over the month. The yearly gain was confined totally to nonmanufacturing industries, notably construction and mining (up 491 jobs or 25 percent), health services (up 958 jobs or six percent), and wholesale trade (up 71 jobs or 5.7 percent). Over the year, durable goods manufacturing, other services, government, and finance, insurance and real estate lost jobs. Manufacturing generated a few jobs while nonmanufacturing was a mixed bag with those industries losing jobs slightly overwhelming those that generated them.

Despite October's somewhat atypical unemployment jumps, the area's economies remain nearly unchanged. Rochester's October employment level was a new high for that month. But the trend could change. Rising unemployment rates could begin to cut into jobs. This will have to be watched in the coming months.

The Job Market

By Debra Detrick

Computer And Personnel Services

According to Bureau of Labor Statistics projections, the service producing sector will generate the lion's share of job growth between 1986 and the year 2000. Personnel supply services and computer and data processing services are prime examples of two business services industries with impressive employment gains in recent years and excellent prospects for the future.

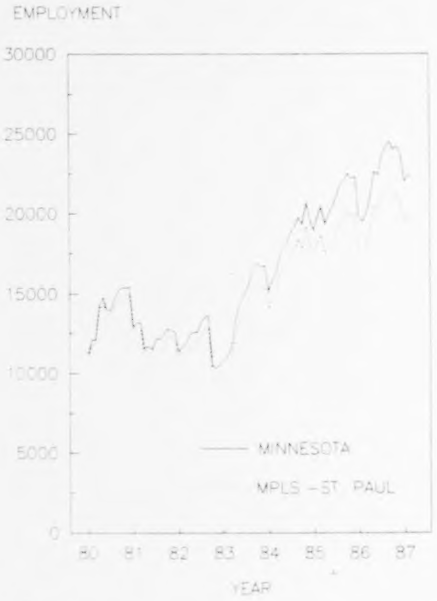
Personnel Supply Services

The industry includes three types of establishments; namely, employment agencies, temporary help firms, and other personnel supply firms such as employee leasing firms. All are classified in Standard Industrial Code (SIC) 736.

In Minnesota, 430 personnel supply firms currently employ about 23,000 workers, or 1.2 percent of total employment. As seen in the following figure, rapid industry growth has pushed employment nearly 65 percent above its 1980 annual average. The employment series also tracks the ups and downs of an industry whose employment often peaks in late fall and ebbs in early winter. During the 1980 to 1987 span, employment reached a high of 24,500 in September 1986 and hit a low of 10,300 in November 1982.

Closer examination of the industry reveals the dominant role of temporary services workers and Twin Cities employers. Temporary help firms make up over half of the total number of personnel supply firms and employ 91 percent of its workers. Employment agencies account for a little less than half of the industry's firms and 8.8 percent of its employment. Most workers (89 percent) are employed by firms in the nine-county Minneapolis-St. Paul area including Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Washington, and Wright counties. However, the metropolitan area's share of employment has consistently fallen each year since 1980.

PERSONNEL SUPPLY SERVICES
JANUARY 1980 - MARCH 1987



Source:
Employment covered under Minnesota Employment Services Law, Minnesota Dept. of Jobs and Training

In a 1984 Occupational Employment Statistics survey, Minnesota's largest occupations in the industry included general office clerks, stock clerks, hand workers, drafters, miscellaneous service workers, janitors and cleaners, employment interviewers, and secretaries. But, as noted in the Monthly Labor Review, "The temporary field is not limited only to office workers; the market is expanding to include industrial, medical, managerial, and engineering and technical occupations as well."1/

U.S. estimates by the Bureau of Labor Statistics rank the industry as the third fastest growing between 1986 and the year 2000, with employment increasing an average of 4.4 percent per year. It is also expected to gain the fifth largest number of new wage and salary jobs. Much of this job growth will come from the temporary help segment, spurred by employer downsizing,

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1/ "Projections 2000: Industry Employment and Output", Monthly Labor Review, September 1987.

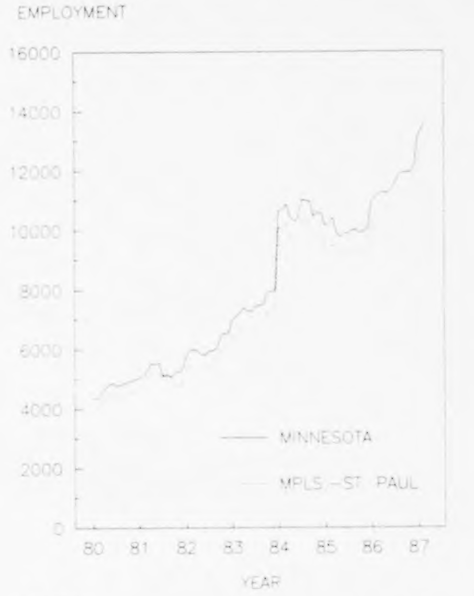
subcontracting, general cost cutting, and the desire to avoid hiring permanent employees with fringe benefits, especially if the need for workers is subject to significant seasonal or cyclical changes. Although the need for unskilled office workers will probably diminish, temporary workers with computer, engineering and technical skills are expected to be in increasing demand.

Computer and Data Processing Services
Firms in this industry (SIC 737) supply computer programming and other software services, data processing services, and other computer related services. Companies that rent, lease, repair or maintain computer equipment make up the last category.

Computer and data processing organizations employed an average of 12,000 people in Minnesota between April 1986 and March 1987. Over the same time period, the number of firms in the industry totaled 880. The following figure illustrates how employment has ballooned from a low of 4,300 in January 1980 to a high of 13,600 in March 1987. The sharp rise in January 1984 resulted from a change in the classification of some service industries rather than an actual change in employment. From late 1984 through 1985, employment reflected the slump in computer manufacturing.

The industry's largest number of workers (55 percent) are found in data processing firms, followed by computer programming firms (28 percent), and other organizations supplying computer related services (17 percent). The distribution of employing establishments is somewhat different: 42 percent are in computer programming, 38 percent in other computer related services, and 20 percent in data processing. In recent years, computer programming and data processing organizations have contributed a growing share of total industry employment. Firms located in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area employ over nine out of ten workers.

COMPUTER & DATA PROCESSING SERVICES
JANUARY 1980 - MARCH 1987



Source:
Employment covered under Minnesota Employment Services Law, Minnesota Dept. of Jobs and Training

As of a 1984 Occupational Employment Statistics survey in Minnesota, the largest occupations in the industry were computer programmers, EDP systems analysts, data entry keyers, secretaries, and office clerks.

Future growth in computer and data processing employment is expected to lead all other industries according to Bureau of Labor Statistics projections. Between 1986 and the year 2000, its average wage and salary employment is estimated to rise by 5.2 percent annually. Much of the growth will result from increasing demand for computer specialists due to business and government investment in computer systems and manufacturing techniques. The proliferation of software and personal computer use are examples of this trend. In fact, one of the few limitations on 1990s employment gains may stem not from the demand side, but from a possible shortage of some qualified workers.

SUPPLY/DEMAND FOR SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS, NOVEMBER 1987

By Mike Casey

	SHORTAGE OCCUPATIONS	SURPLUS OCCUPATIONS
MINNESOTA: 	food service workers #, retail clerks, over-the-road truck drivers, clerical (experienced), nursing (RN, LPN, aides)	clerical (inexperienced) #, construction laborers, general laborers #, management trainees
CENTRAL MINNESOTA: 	food service workers #, electronic assemblers, over-the-road truck drivers, retail clerks	clerical (inexperienced) #, construction laborers
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL: 	clerical (experienced), food service workers #	construction laborers, general laborers #, management trainees
NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA: 	retail clerks, nursing (LPN, aides), over-the-road truck drivers	clerical (inexperienced) #, construction laborers
NORTHWESTERN MINNESOTA: 	food service workers #, over-the-road truck drivers, clerical (experienced), nursing (RN, LPN)	construction laborers, general laborers, clerical (inexperienced)
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA: 	food service workers #, retail clerks #, over-the-road truck drivers #, nursing (RN)	clerical (inexperienced) #, construction laborers #, food processors

* Shortage occupations are those that are difficult to fill or go unfilled due to the lack of qualified applicants. Surplus occupations are those in which the number of qualified applicants greatly exceeds the number of openings.

This occupation has been listed as a shortage or surplus occupation in at least two out of the last three quarters of the Review.

Research Summaries

By Bruce Steuernagel

What's It Worth?

From time to time the Research Office receives requests for the average income of a person with a college degree or a high school diploma, regardless of that person's occupation. Local data are generally only available from the decennial census of population. More current data are typically available on a national level, and even this data can be several years old.

The Census Bureau has recently published two reports based on results of the 1984 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) which provide many useful tabulations of educational attainment along with basic measures of economic status such as mean monthly income. The reports also present data on differences between men and women in lifetime labor force attachment, occupation, and earnings.

The first report is entitled, What's it Worth, Educational Background and Economic Status: Spring 1984 (Series P-70, No. 11). Some highlights of this report are:

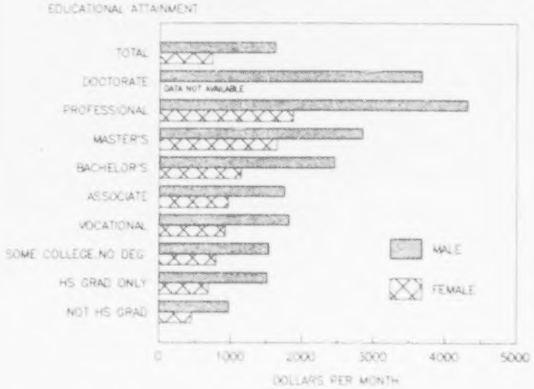
* Over one-half of the adult population (18+ years) reported they had only a high school diploma or had a diploma and had attended, but not received a degree from, a post-secondary institution. Over a fourth of the adult population had not completed high school, while a fifth have obtained a degree of some type beyond high school.

* Twenty-three percent of men held degrees beyond high school compared to 19 percent of women. Twenty-two percent of whites held degrees above high school compared to 11 percent of blacks.

* Educational attainment varies considerably by age group. Among older people (65 + years), 54 percent have not completed high school compared to 26 percent of persons 45-54, and 14 percent of 25-34 year olds.

The following graph shows how mean monthly income varies by level of educational attainment and sex. Mean monthly income is defined as the total income received by the person during the four observation months of the SIPP, divided by four. Income includes wages and salary as well as any other money income, such as pensions, paid benefits, interest, and dividends.

AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
MALE AND FEMALE PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OLDER, 1984



The following table shows a ranking of mean monthly income by the field of study for all degree levels. Also shown is the percent of all degree holders who are in that field.

Field of Degree	Monthly Income	Percent of Persons With Degrees
1. Law	3,726	2.7
2. Medicine/Dentistry	3,440	2.7
3. Economics	2,824	1.4
4. Engineering	2,707	7.9
5. Physical/Earth Sciences	2,554	2.3
6. Business/Management	2,215	19.0
7. Mathematics/Statistics	2,111	1.7
8. Agriculture/Forestry	2,110	1.6
TOTAL ALL DEGREES	**1,910**	
9. Police Sci./Law Enforc.	1,809	0.9
10. Biology	1,718	1.9
11. Other	1,692	7.1
12. Social Sciences	1,666	5.4
13. English/Journalism	1,544	3.1
14. Psychology	1,543	2.3
15. Religion/Theology	1,530	1.5
16. Education	1,526	16.3
17. Voc. Tech. Studies	1,456	4.5
18. Liberal Arts/Humanities	1,383	9.0
19. Nursing/Pharm./Tech. Health	1,299	7.7
20. Home Economics	1,063	1.2

The second report released by the Bureau of the Census which we would like to highlight is entitled, Male-Female Differences in Work Experience, Occupation, and Earnings: 1984 (Series P-70, No. 10). This report is based on information collected from a sample of approximately 20,000 households. The questions about work experience were asked only of persons 21 to 64 years old. Some of the highlights are:

* Females were much more likely than males to have had a period of time during their adult life when they did not work. Among wage and salary workers 21 to 64 years old, 47.0 percent of the females and 13.2 percent of the males had spent six months or longer without a job.

* Among males, the most common reason for a work interruption was an inability to find work (8 percent). By far the greatest reason for an interruption in females' work history was family responsibility, nearly 41 percent.

* Because females were more likely than males to have had a work interruption, it might be supposed that male-female wage comparisons that are based only on persons who have had no work interruptions might show relatively close levels of earnings. However, data from SIPP show that large wage differences exist even within the group with no work interruptions. Women 21 to 64 years old earned $7.44 per hour, 69 percent of men's earnings.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has collected some data which give us a rare glimpse at the phenomenon of occupational mobility. The findings in the next column are from a supplement to the January 1987 Current Population Survey. A similar survey was conducted in January 1983.

* The proportion of workers who changed occupations over a year's time, 9.9 percent, was little changed from the 1983 survey.

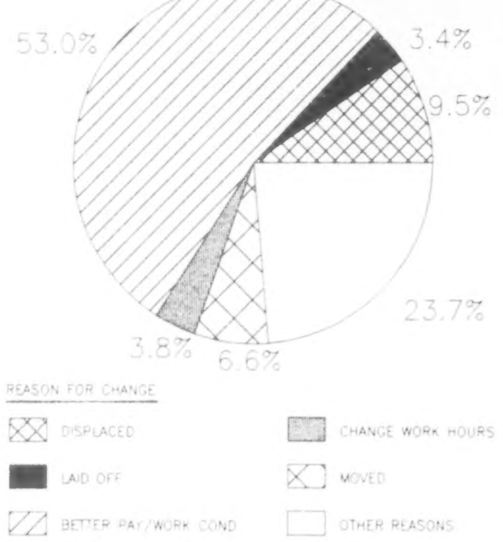
* Younger workers are the most mobile. Nearly 25 percent of persons between the ages of 16 and 24 changed occupations compared to 7.6 percent of those over 25 years of age.

* Compared to their previous job, about half of the adults over 25 who changed occupations had higher pay, 29 percent had lower pay, and 22 percent had about the same pay.

* About 30 percent of men have been with their current employer for 10 years or more, and for females, 21 percent have stayed with the same employer for this long.

* As the pie graph below shows, most people change occupations in hopes of better pay or working conditions. About 13 percent were in different occupations because of job loss. Job displacement (the loss of a previous job because of plant closings or moves, slack work, or the abolishment of their positions), was the reason why a disproportionate number of 35-44 year old men changed occupations.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS WHO CHANGED OCCUPATIONS BY REASON FOR CHANGE



Forecasts of GNP and Minnesota Payroll Employment

By Charles Cline

Again, present forecasts continue to show downward trends in forecasted growth rates for real GNP and for Minnesota total nonfarm wage and salary employment. These forecasts reflect data through the third quarter, and hence some indirect correlations with the weaker stock market.

The forecasts of real GNP show a first year (1987:4 - 1988:4) growth rate of 5.37 and a second year (1988:4 - 1989:4) growth rate of 2.27 percent. Previous first year growth rates have been 6.23, 7.04, 7.52, 7.79, 7.42 and 7.34 percent from most recent to least recent. Previous second year rates were 3.16, 3.59, 3.90, 4.99, 4.73 and 4.59. In each case, this is the fourth quarter of diminished forecasted growth rates.

The pattern is similar for Minnesota employment. Based on the forecasts in the table, the first year growth rate is 5.11 percent and the second year rate is 3.80 percent. From most to least recent, the previous first year growth rates were 5.62, 6.47, 6.33, 5.48, 5.08 and 5.29 percent respectively. For the second year period, the rates were 4.48, 5.10, 5.59, 6.66, 6.16 and 6.16 percent. This is the third period of decreased growth rates for Minnesota employment over the first year of forecasts and the fourth for the second year of forecasts. The one quarter lag of Minnesota employment relative to real GNP for the first forecast year is in keeping with our previous study of the sensitivity of the Minnesota economy to national economic cycles.

Quarter	Real GNP (Billions of 1972 Dollars)	MINNESOTA PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT, BY QUARTER (In Thousands)								
		Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	Mining	Contract Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	Retail and Wholesale Trade	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	Services	Government
Current										
1987:3	3,833.40	1,963.73	7.06	93.98	380.39	98.95	490.12	122.35	474.91	295.96
Forecasts										
1987:4	3,890.13	1,992.03	6.54	88.63	374.93	101.80	493.79	122.14	479.87	324.76
1988:1	3,950.06	1,950.58	5.90	67.30	372.03	99.19	477.45	122.38	477.21	326.72
1988:2	4,007.24	2,026.20	6.76	85.38	382.40	101.73	498.32	125.04	493.94	328.97
1988:3	4,057.53	2,059.60	6.98	100.72	402.36	102.77	506.61	126.96	500.46	304.62
1988:4	4,099.10	2,093.78	6.64	93.80	399.80	106.11	514.24	126.76	506.30	332.98
1989:1	4,134.28	2,045.30	6.23	69.72	396.95	103.40	496.49	126.94	502.89	335.17
1989:2	4,163.60	2,119.45	7.13	87.41	406.08	105.83	517.72	129.61	520.81	337.42
1989:3	4,188.96	2,148.25	7.20	101.88	424.47	106.60	523.34	131.50	525.61	313.84
1989:4	4,212.53	2,173.41	6.77	93.35	417.95	109.40	530.11	131.15	531.10	341.66

Notes

1. These forecasts are produced using the Vector Autoregression Model Developed for Research by Rao Aiyagari.
2. The concept of employment forecasted is that of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment. The count represents the number of jobs held since the data is generated from a survey of employer payroll records. Groups included in labor force employment, but excluded here are the self employed, domestics, unpaid family workers.
3. Employment forecasts are seasonally unadjusted values. Real GNP is seasonally adjusted.
4. Forecasts of major industry employment do not sum to the forecast of total wage and salary employment. This is due to random error in the forecasted values.
5. There is great diversity in the accuracy of the forecasts among the major industry divisions, especially mining. More information on their accuracy can be obtained from the author on request.

Feature Article

The Changing Profile Of Minnesota Employers By Size And Industry

By John Tauzell

Introduction

Over the last ten-year period, we find that industry structural changes have modified the size and mix of Minnesota employing establishments. The large firms of 1,000 or more workers no longer rank as the leading employment provider in the state. Now, businesses that employ between 100 and 249 workers represent the largest employer class. We also see a dramatic shift in employment from rural to urban areas. For example, in 1977 there were more employing establishments outside of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area than within it. But by 1987, the balance shifted so that more of the state's employing establishments are now located in the Metropolitan Area.

This article uses 1977, and 1982 and 1987 data to examine trends affecting employers and employment. The following size of firm, industry and area comparisons summarize some of the key findings.

Size of Firm Changes

Minnesota is predominately a state of small business establishments. In March of 1987, a count of plant locations covered under the Minnesota unemployment compensation law totaled 110,161. Of this number, 73.6 percent employed fewer than 10 workers, and 94.2 percent employed fewer than 50 workers. This large block of employers with fewer than 50 workers, however, employed less than 40 percent of the state's total covered employment. Over 60 percent of Minnesota's covered employment was employed by less than 6 percent of all covered employers.

Although most workers are employed by a small proportion of Minnesota business establishments, there has been a change in the number of large firms employing 1,000 or more people. Between 1982 and 1987, the employer category of 1,000 or more employees declined by 19 establishments, and employment in this large firm category declined by 23,852 workers. The primary reason for the decline is an administrative one as multi-establishment government agencies and school districts changed their reporting practices by reporting each employing establishment location separately instead of combined in a single central office report. Other contributing factors include: firms going out of business, others reducing their work force and dropping to a smaller size class, and business consolidations. This is the only employer size category in which there was a decline in business establishments and employment. The 1000+ employer category dropped from the highest ranking employment provider in 1977 and 1982 to second highest in 1987. Employment in the 100-249 employer size now ranks highest in the state. The 20-49 size category ranks third in employment. Overall, there was a net increase of 11,561 employing establishments and 209,498 in employment between 1982 and 1987.

Minnesota employment grew at a faster rate between 1982 and 1987 (12.8 percent) than between 1977 and 1982 (11.3 percent). However, it should be noted that 1982 was a recessionary year and the growth rate measured from that year is likely to be accentuated on the high side. However, a comparison of the two five-year periods reveals changes that

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1/ Covered under the Minnesota Employment Service Law. Approximately 97 percent of the total nonagricultural wage and salary employment was covered by unemployment compensation between 1977 and 1987.

cannot be dismissed because the base year was a recessionary year. Firms that employ fewer than 10 workers grew at a slower pace between 1982 and 1987 than the previous five-year period. The 250-499 size category also grew at a slower rate from 1982 to 1987. Except for the above two size catergories and the 1,000+ size category, all other size categories grew at a faster rate of increase between 1982 and 1987 than in the previous five years. The 50-99 and 100-249 size groups experienced the fastest rate of growth, averaging between 4 and 5 percent per year over the five-year period.

Industry Changes

In the nine major industries shown in Tables 1 and 2 there were a number of economic changes worth mentioning.

Mining, which employed 15,903 in 1977, experienced reductions of 18.5 percent by 1982 and a further reduction of 61.8 percent between 1982 and 1987 due to plant closures and production cutbacks. Total employment in mining was down to 4,948 in 1987.

Construction had a high rate of employment growth (31.6 percent) between 1982 and 1987, rebounding from a low recessionary period in 1982. The small 2.7 percent rate of increase in the number of establishments after the 1977 to 1982 period is the net affect of a decline in the number of construction employers outside of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area and an offsetting increase in numbers in the Met Area. (See Tables 3 and 4 for more information on the Met Area.) The increase in employment is largely from construction firms throughout the state that have moved into larger employment size categories.

Table 1

Minnesota

Distribution of Covered Establishments by Size of Firm and Industry

Employees per Establishment	Establishments March 1977 Total	%	March 1982 Total	%	March 1987 Total	%
Total	84,761	100.0	98,600	100.0	110,161	100.0
Under 10	63,251	74.6	74,083	75.2	81,127	73.6
10-19	10,083	11.9	11,648	11.8	13,646	12.4
20-49	6,526	7.7	7,546	7.6	8,996	8.2
50-99	2,670	3.1	2,860	2.9	3,473	3.1
100-249	1,493	1.8	1,651	1.7	2,501	1.9
250-499	426	0.5	485	0.5	540	0.5
500-999	178	0.2	190	0.2	210	0.2
1000+	134	0.2	137	0.1	118	0.1
Major Industry Division						
All Industries	84,761	100.0	98,600	100.0	110,161	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	1,512	1.8	1,807	1.8	2,050	1.9
Mining & Quarrying	183	0.2	196	0.2	198	0.2
Contract Construction	9,916	11.7	11,015	11.2	11,307	10.3
Manufacturing	5,800	6.8	6,742	6.8	7,291	6.6
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	4,175	4.9	4,673	4.8	4,991	4.5
Trade	31,946	37.7	35,905	36.4	37,855	34.4
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	7,353	8.7	8,601	8.7	9,573	8.7
Services	20,228	23.9	25,972	26.4	31,448	28.5
Government	3,648	4.3	3,689	3.7	5,448	4.9

Table 2

Minnesota

Distribution of Covered Employment by Size of Firm and Industry

Employees per Establishment	Employment					
	March 1977		March 1982		March 1987	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	1,475,429	100.0	1,641,987	100.0	1,851,485	100.0
Under 10	184,648	12.5	213,753	13.0	241,392	13.0
10-19	135,478	9.2	156,203	9.5	183,346	9.9
20-49	198,960	13.5	229,315	14.0	274,406	14.9
50-99	183,275	12.4	196,561	12.0	238,677	12.9
100-249	223,797	15.2	248,557	15.1	307,611	16.6
250-499	144,049	9.7	165,327	10.1	185,493	10.0
500-999	122,363	8.3	131,957	8.0	144,099	7.8
1000+	282,859	19.2	300,314	18.3	276,461	14.9
Major Industry Division						
All Industries	1,475,429	100.0	1,641,987	100.0	1,851,485	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	8,319	0.6	9,759	0.6	11,450	0.6
Mining & Quarrying	15,903	1.1	12,958	0.8	4,948	0.3
Contract Construction	51,394	3.5	49,544	3.0	65,217	3.5
Manufacturing	326,027	22.1	349,926	21.3	366,766	19.8
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	75,342	5.1	81,154	5.0	90,822	4.9
Trade	385,887	26.1	420,764	25.6	473,510	25.6
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	78,473	5.3	95,366	5.8	115,533	6.2
Services	269,915	18.3	348,126	21.2	431,634	23.3
Government	264,169	17.9	274,390	16.7	291,605	15.8

Over the ten-year period, manufacturing employment has grown slower than any other major industry division except mining. Manufacturing employers and their employment increased between 1982 and 1987, but considerably below the rate of increase experienced between 1977 and 1982. The increase in the numbers of manufacturing establishments came from small firms. Large plant closures, layoffs, and deferred expansions have contributed to the unfavorable trend in manufacturing employment.

Transportation, communications, and public utilities grew in numbers of establishments and in employment. However, these industries, as shown in Tables 1 and 2, employed a slightly smaller share of the state's total employment than in previous years.

Trade is an industry in which employers are increasing in size more than in numbers of establishments. Trade has been and continues to be the largest employing industry in Minnesota. Totaling 473,510 in 1987, trade represents 25.6 percent of the state's total covered employment.

Both services and finance, insurance and real estate are industries where employment is growing at a faster rate than the number of employers. Finance, insurance, and real estate continues to be a strong growth industry with employment increasing around 21 percent in both five-year periods. The services industry is the second largest industry division in the state with employment totaling 431,634, and is growing faster than any other industry. Employment in the services industry increased 29 percent between 1977 and 1982 and 24 percent between 1982 and 1987.

Finally, government shows a modest 6.3 percent employment gain between 1982 and 1987 and totaled 291,605 in 1987 to rank fourth in size of all industry divisions.

Area Differences

The Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area added employing establishments and employment at a faster rate than the rest of the state between 1977 and 1987. As of March 1987, approximately 53 percent of the state's firms and 65 percent of the employment was located within the Met Area. This is up from 47 percent and 61 percent, respectively, in 1977.

To some extent, the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area statistics, as shown in Table 3 and 4, are similar to those of the state. Proportionately, there are many more small firms than large firms, and most of the employment is concentrated at the large firm level. Approximately two thirds of 1987 Met Area workers are employed by firms that have 50 or more employees. Also, more people work for establishments of 1,000 or more employees than any other size category.

Outside of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area, sometimes referred to as Greater Minnesota, 54 percent of the employment is listed with employers of 50 or more workers, and small establishments of less than 10 workers employ more people than any other size category.

The data reveal a significantly large and growing employment disparity between the two areas. In March of 1987 total Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area employment at 1,196,475 was almost twice as large as the 655,010 reported for Greater Minnesota. Agriculture and mining are the only industries that have more employment outside of the Met Area than within the Met Area. Both within and outside of the Met Area, trade is the largest employing industry, followed by services. Manufacturing employment ranks third in the Met Area while government ranks third outside of the Met Area.

There is a much smaller disparity in the number of employing establishments between the two areas. The distribution of the state's 110,161 employers in 1987 breaks down to 52.8 percent in the Met Area and 47.2 percent outside the Met Area. The reason for the much smaller disparity in numbers of employing establishments is largely related to the greater number of communities in Greater Minnesota than there are in the Twin Cities Met Area. Each community is served by a basic spectrum of industries which keeps the number of employing establishments relatively high.

In Greater Minnesota, 100 of the largest firms (500+ workers) represent less than than 0.2 percent of the area's employers. They represent 16.5 percent of the area's employment. The number of communities benefiting from jobs created by these 100 large establishments is limited considering the fact that there are approximately 3,100 communities in Greater Minnesota. Small firms, especially those under 10 workers continue to be the core source of employment in Greater Minnesota. They account for 78 percent of all employers in the area and employ more workers than any other size category. However, the rate of growth from 1982 to 1987 compared to the preceding five years has dropped from 11.2 percent to 2.6 percent in numbers of employers and from 9.9 percent to 5.3 percent in employment. Thus, if past trends continue, Minnesota will experience a decline of small businesses outside of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area and a greater concentration of businesses, employment, and population in the Metropolitan Area.

Inherent in the rural to urban movement are problems such as business failures, worker dislocations, shrinking tax bases, lowered property values, and the inability of small communities to support medical and other services. These problems are expected to continue and possibly worsen in the years to come.

Table 3

Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area */

Distribution of Covered Establishments by Size of Firm and Industry

Employees per Establishment	Establishments					
	March 1977		March 1982		March 1987	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	39,485	100.0	48,682	100.0	58,182	100.0
Under 10	27,842	70.5	34,700	71.3	40,731	70.0
10-19	5,029	12.8	6,206	12.7	7,723	13.3
20-49	3,632	9.2	4,414	9.1	5,540	9.5
50-99	1,550	3.9	1,776	3.6	2,256	3.9
100-249	960	2.4	1,039	2.1	1,321	2.3
250-499	259	0.7	323	0.7	383	0.7
500-999	118	0.3	123	0.3	143	0.3
1000+	95	0.2	101	0.2	85	0.1
Major Industry Division						
All Industries	39,485	100.0	48,682	100.0	58,182	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	522	1.3	651	1.3	858	1.5
Mining & Quarrying	49	0.1	52	0.1	55	0.1
Contract Construction	4,176	10.6	5,012	10.3	5,879	10.1
Manufacturing	3,274	8.3	3,987	8.2	4,430	7.6
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	1,471	3.7	1,733	3.6	2,087	3.6
Trade	13,902	35.2	16,513	33.9	18,587	31.9
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	4,250	10.8	4,967	10.2	5,655	9.7
Services	11,072	28.0	14,912	30.6	19,024	32.7
Government	769	2.0	855	1.8	1,607	2.8

Table 4

Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area */

Distribution of Covered Employment by Size of Firm and Industry

Employees per Establishment	Employment					
	March 1977		March 1982		March 1987	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	897,741	100.0	1,031,621	100.0	1,196,475	100.0
Under 10	84,249	9.4	103,461	10.0	125,223	10.5
10-19	67,984	7.6	83,472	8.1	104,110	8.7
20-49	111,840	12.5	135,421	13.1	169,837	14.2
50-99	106,049	11.8	121,446	11.8	154,141	12.9
100-249	144,603	16.1	157,541	15.3	198,480	16.6
250-499	87,235	9.7	110,342	10.7	132,287	11.0
500-999	81,712	9.1	86,340	8.4	99,937	8.4
1000+	214,069	23.8	233,598	22.6	212,460	17.8
Major Industry Division						
All Industries	897,741	100.0	1,031,621	100.0	1,196,475	100.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	2,919	0.3	3,326	0.3	4,617	0.4
Mining & Quarrying	457	0.1	708	0.1	606	0.1
Contract Construction	28,586	3.2	31,574	3.0	44,154	3.7
Manufacturing	212,401	23.6	239,431	23.2	246,402	20.6
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	50,312	5.6	54,242	5.3	63,313	5.3
Trade	231,296	25.8	258,802	25.1	303,432	25.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	59,532	6.6	71,786	7.0	89,851	7.5
Services	173,185	19.3	227,096	22.0	290,778	24.3
Government	139,053	15.5	144,656	14.0	153,322	12.8

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*/ Nine-county area including Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Washington, and Wright counties.

Statistical Section

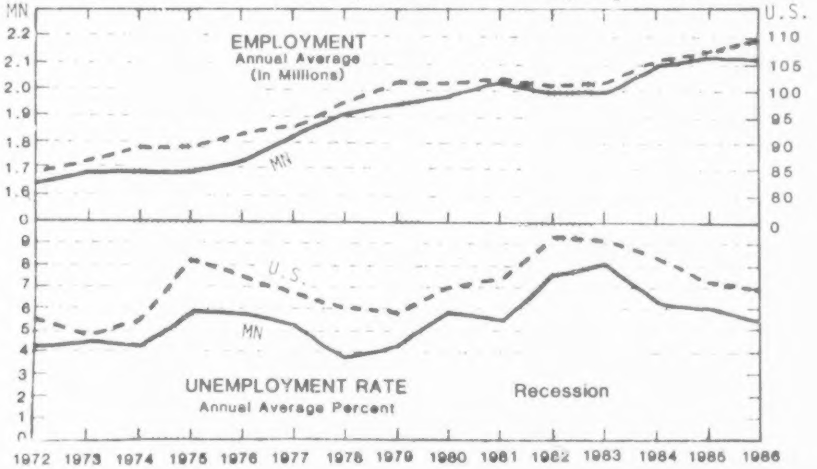
Labor Force Estimates	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Millions)		
	October 1987	Change From		October 1987	Change From	
		Last Mo.	Year Ago		Last Mo.	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2,253.8	13.2	10.5	120.7	0.9	2.0
Employed	2,142.4	5.3	-8.8	113.9	0.9	3.0
Unemployed	111.4	7.9	19.3	6.8	0.0	-1.0
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	4.9	0.3	0.8	5.7	0.0	-0.9
Seasonally Adjusted	6.0	0.3	1.0	6.0	0.1	-0.9

* Components may not add to Civilian Labor Force due to rounding.

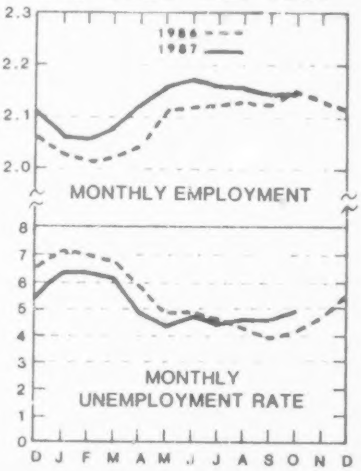
Historical Labor Force Series

Year	Minnesota (Annual Average in Thousands)				United States (Annual Average in Millions)			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment		Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate			Number	Rate
1970	1625.0	1557.0	68.0	4.2	82.8	78.7	4.1	4.9
1971	1664.0	1592.0	73.0	4.4	84.4	79.4	5.0	5.9
1972	1704.0	1630.0	73.0	4.3	87.0	82.2	4.9	5.6
1973	1766.0	1686.0	80.0	4.5	89.4	85.1	4.4	4.9
1974	1769.0	1691.0	77.0	4.3	91.9	86.8	5.2	5.6
1975	1790.0	1684.0	106.0	5.9	93.8	85.8	7.9	8.5
1976	1850.0	1740.0	109.0	5.9	96.2	88.8	7.4	7.7
1977	1909.0	1811.0	98.0	5.1	99.0	92.0	7.0	7.1
1978	1979.0	1903.0	76.0	3.8	102.3	96.0	6.2	6.1
1979	2039.0	1954.0	85.0	4.2	105.0	98.8	6.1	5.8
1980	2111.0	1985.0	125.0	5.9	106.9	99.3	7.6	7.1
1981	2154.0	2035.0	119.0	5.5	108.7	100.4	8.3	7.6
1982	2167.0	1998.0	170.0	7.8	110.2	99.5	10.7	9.7
1983	2176.0	1998.0	178.0	8.2	111.6	100.8	10.7	9.6
1984	2227.0	2086.0	141.0	6.3	113.5	105.0	8.5	7.5
1985	2221.0	2088.0	133.0	6.0	115.5	107.2	8.3	7.2
1986	2213.0	2095.0	118.0	5.3	117.8	109.6	8.2	7.0

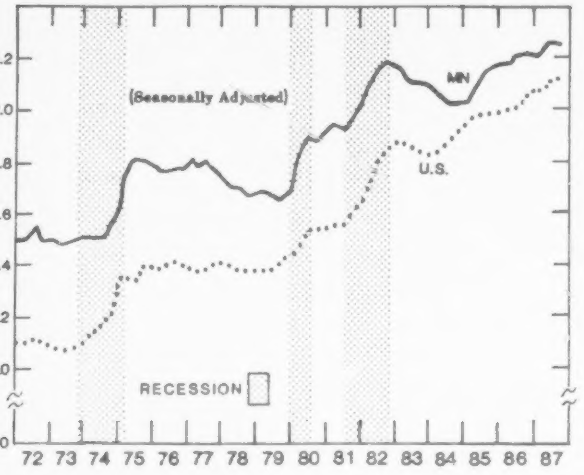
MN and the U.S., Employment & Unemployment Rate



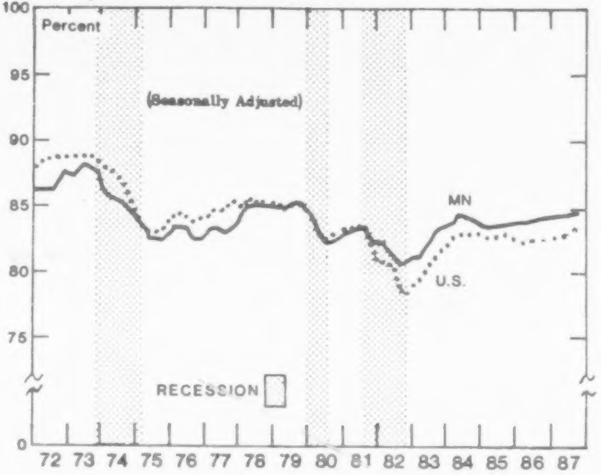
MN, 1986 and 1987



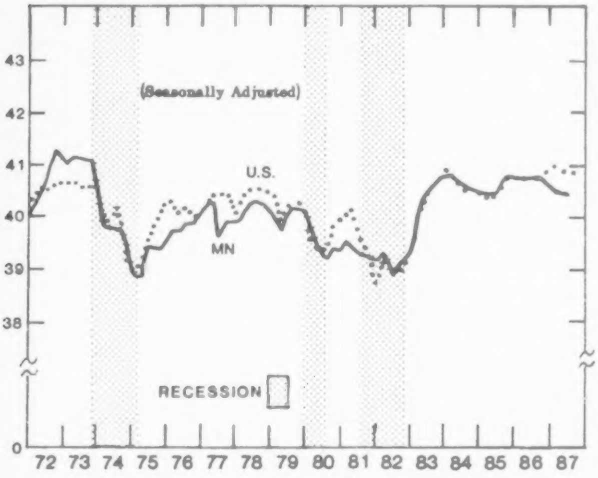
Ratio of Services to Goods Producing Jobs



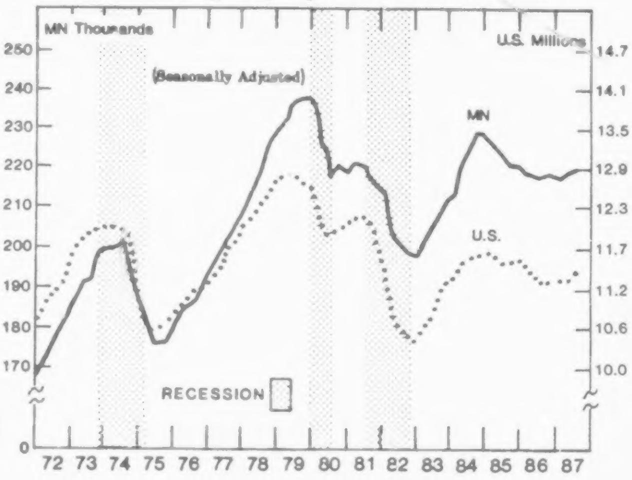
Manpower Utilization Rate



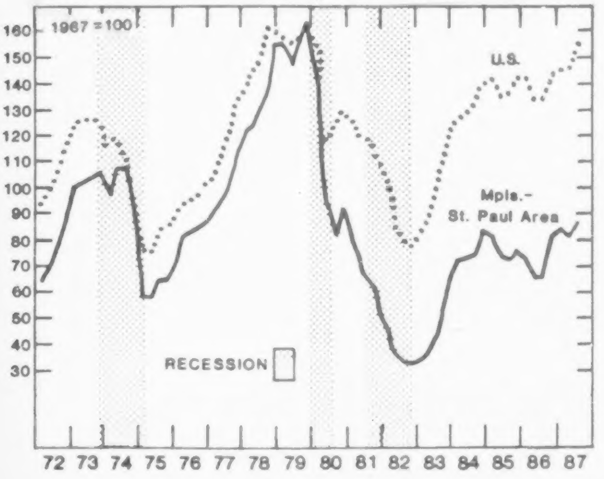
Average Weekly Hours, Manufacturing



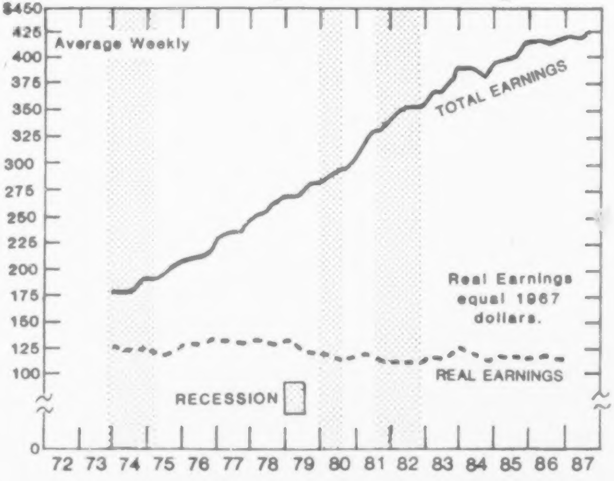
Manufacturing Employment, Durable Goods



Conference Board Help Wanted Index



Minnesota Earnings, Manufacturing

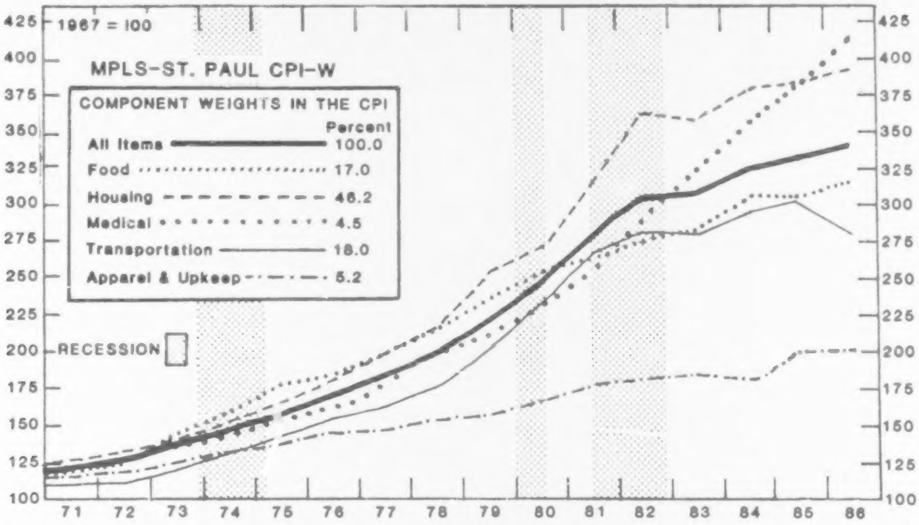


Unemployment Insurance Claimaints in Minnesota

Characteristics	THIRD QUARTER 1987			OCTOBER 1987			
	Number	Percent Change From		Number	Percent Change From		Percent Long Term
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Month Ago	Year Ago	
By Age & Sex							
Male	14,152	-35.5	-20.5	12,712	0.3	-23.1	21.1
Under 45	10,589	-35.4	-20.8	9,585	1.4	-22.7	19.6
16-24	1,547	-42.4	-27.5	1,466	8.2	-29.6	13.5
25-34	5,422	-35.0	-17.9	4,915	2.7	-18.8	20.1
35-44	3,620	-32.5	-21.8	3,204	-3.3	-24.9	21.7
45 and Over	3,563	-35.9	-19.8	3,127	-2.8	-24.5	25.7
45-54	2,101	-34.4	-17.0	1,871	-1.3	-21.2	24.3
55 and Over	1,462	-37.9	-23.7	1,256	-4.3	-28.8	27.7
Female	10,753	-1.4	-9.9	8,573	-8.9	-8.1	28.1
Under 45	7,756	-1.8	-11.9	6,357	-7.5	-8.2	26.4
16-24	1,105	-13.7	-28.2	962	-4.3	-23.0	17.7
25-34	3,825	-1.3	-9.0	3,117	-7.8	-5.9	28.0
35-44	2,826	2.9	-7.7	2,278	-8.2	-3.6	27.8
45 and Over	2,997	-0.3	-4.0	2,216	-12.8	-7.7	33.0
45-54	1,793	1.0	0.7	1,370	-11.8	-2.1	30.9
55 and Over	1,204	-2.2	-10.2	846	-14.5	-15.7	36.5
By Industry	24,905	-24.2	-16.3	21,285	-3.6	-17.7	24.3
Ag., For., Fish.	247	-36.3	-13.9	257	10.8	-10.5	11.9
Mining	305	-68.1	-83.9	123	-26.3	-94.4	35.8
Construction	2,986	-54.5	19.4	3,209	13.8	31.8	9.2
Manufacturing	6,910	-30.5	-26.7	5,696	-4.5	-27.2	28.4
Pub. Utilities	1,171	-27.1	-6.5	937	-1.4	-10.2	25.1
Wholesale Trade	1,789	-14.1	-16.7	1,571	-8.1	-16.7	26.8
Retail Trade	3,241	-15.1	-15.6	2,625	-6.7	-19.2	27.5
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	1,175	21.4	25.1	1,235	-0.3	45.8	25.2
Services	6,156	11.0	-5.7	4,659	-11.9	-6.8	28.9
Public Admin.	478	-6.3	-2.2	612	26.7	-8.0	18.5
Inf. Not Available	447	-4.1	3.0	361	-13.6	-15.3	0.5
By Occupation	24,905	-24.2	-16.3	21,285	-3.6	-17.7	24.3
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	6,254	10.4	-3.8	5,221	-9.3	-1.6	31.5
Clerical	3,914	4.9	-8.5	3,365	-8.1	-6.1	27.3
Sales	1,305	-9.2	-19.7	1,166	-4.5	-18.2	26.9
Services	1,938	-6.7	-14.6	1,628	-1.5	-17.5	22.2
Farm., For., Fish.	169	-53.7	-3.4	232	48.7	-3.7	6.6
Processing	1,106	-32.7	-11.8	831	1.6	18.7	43.4
Machine Trade	1,473	-30.6	-24.2	1,218	-7.6	-34.8	22.1
Benchwork	2,236	-28.0	-30.4	1,745	-7.5	-30.8	25.8
Structural Work	3,500	-53.4	-3.6	3,552	11.6	-0.4	10.4
Misc.	2,851	-43.2	-39.3	2,178	-4.6	-52.0	19.8
Inf. Not Available	159	-6.5	0.6	149	2.8	-1.3	31.8
By Duration	24,905	-24.2	-16.3	21,285	-3.6	-17.7	-
0-14 Weeks	18,844	-19.6	-14.4	16,113	-1.3	-19.2	-
15+ Weeks (Long-Term)	6,061	-35.6	-21.5	5,172	-10.3	-12.7	-

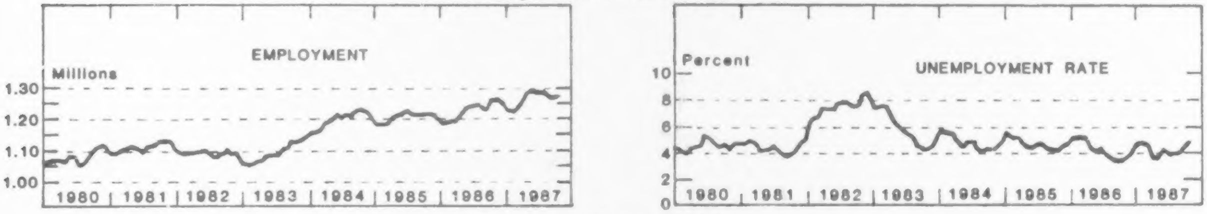
The above table includes data on those claiming benefits from the regular state program. Federal employees and veterans are excluded, and recipients of benefits from extended programs are reported only when those programs are in effect.

Consumer Price Index—Major Components *(Annual Averages)*

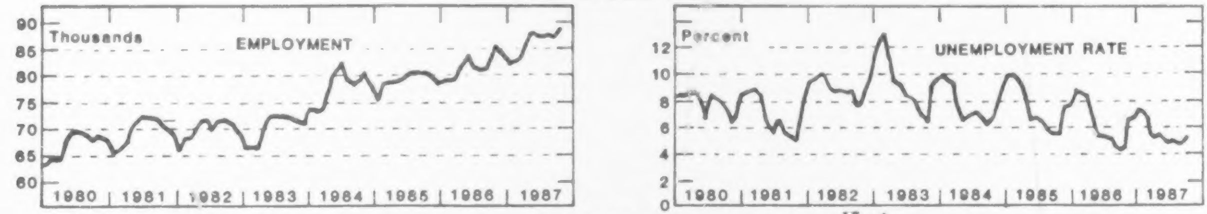


Employment and Unemployment Rates for MN Metro Areas

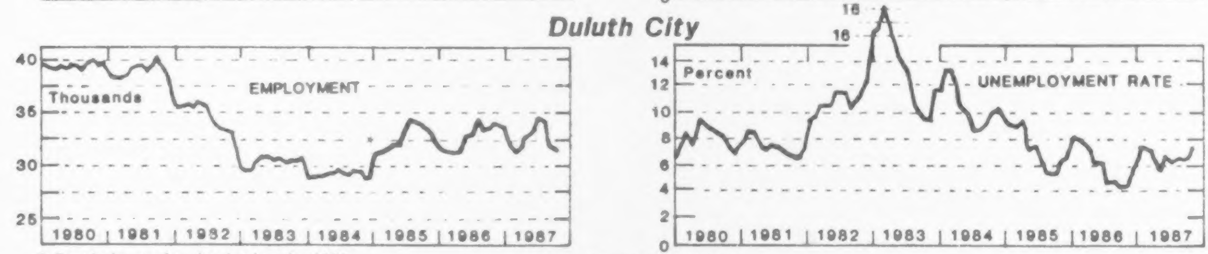
Mpls-St. Paul MSA



St. Cloud MSA

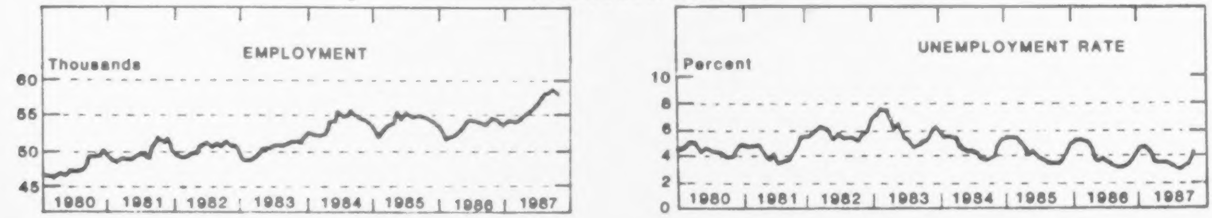


Duluth City



* Break in series beginning in 1985.

Rochester MSA

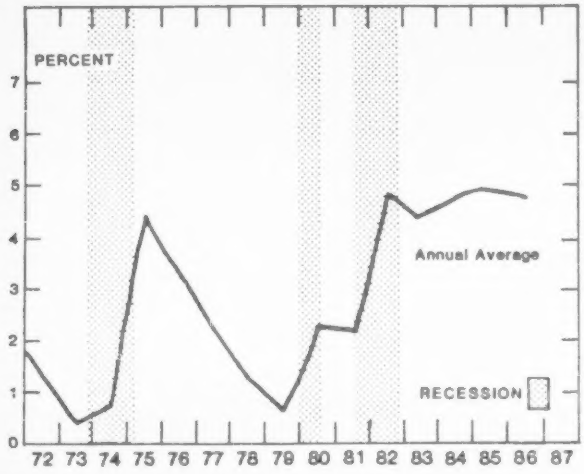


National Spending, Output, Income, and Prices

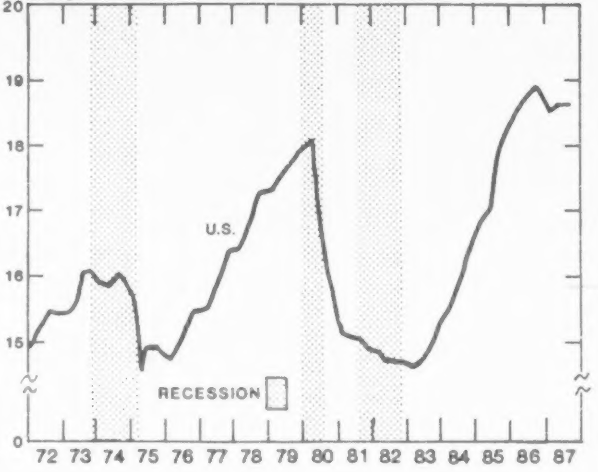
Type of Economic Activity	United States		
	III QUARTER 1987	Percent Change from	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
Spending and Output			
Gross National Product (in Billions of 1982 Dollars)	3,831.2	0.9	3.0
Personal Consumption Expenditures	2,517.0	1.2	1.6
Durable Goods	403.3	4.6	-0.5
Nondurable Goods	878.4	-0.1	-0.2
Services	1,235.4	1.0	3.6
Gross Private Domestic Investment	676.5	0.4	4.9
Nonresidential, Fixed	461.8	5.5	5.5
Residential, Fixed	196.7	-0.1	-2.2
Net Exports	-137.9	#	#
Government Purchases	775.5	1.1	2.4
Federal	338.3	1.7	1.7
State and Local	437.3	0.7	3.0
Current Federal Budget Surplus (Deficit)1/	-137.2	-139.2	-203.7
Current Federal Budget Surplus (Deficit) as % of GNP1/	3.0	3.1	4.8
Retail Sales (in millions of dollars)	128,363	2.4	3.7
Industrial Production (Base Year - 1977)	130.9	2.1	5.0
Housing Starts (Annualized in Thousands)	1,622	0.6	-7.7
Plant Utilization Rates	81.5	1.2	2.4
New Orders - Durable Goods (in millions of dollars)	108,172	0.4	n.a.
Income and Credit			
Total Personal Income (in billions of dollars)	3,759.7	1.4	5.8
Total Disposable Personal Income (in billions of dollars)	3,193.5	2.0	5.1
Per Capita Personal Income			
Current Dollars	15,410	1.1	4.9
1967 Dollars	4,568	0.0	0.6
Median Family Income - Family of Four (in dollars)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty Threshold for Family of Four (in dollars)	11,200		1.8
Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Mfg.	403.60	0.2	2.2
Money and Credit			
Money Supply (M2) (in billions of dollars)	2,861.4	0.7	5.3
Federal Reserve Discount Rate	5.65	2.7	-3.1
Prime Rate Charged by Banks	8.40	4.3	7.0
Consumer Installment Credit as % of Disp. Pers. Income	18.7	0.0	0.5
Prices			
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers)	342.6	1.1	4.2
Food	325.6	0.5	3.7
Housing	374.3	1.4	3.3
Apparel	215.8	-0.6	4.1
Transportation	319.7	1.5	5.6
Medical Care	466.0	1.5	6.6
Personal Care	300.9	0.8	3.1
Producer Price Index	310.4	1.1	4.4
Finished Goods	293.4	0.7	3.7
Raw Materials	307.7	2.1	11.1

Percent change not applicable
1/ Represents values - not percent change.

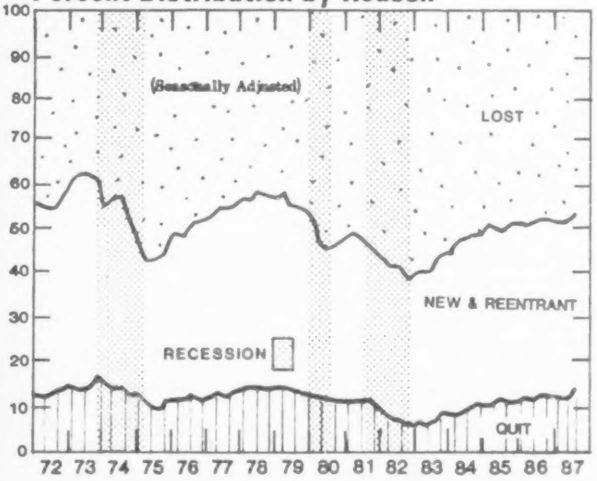
Federal Deficit as % of GNP (Current Dollars)



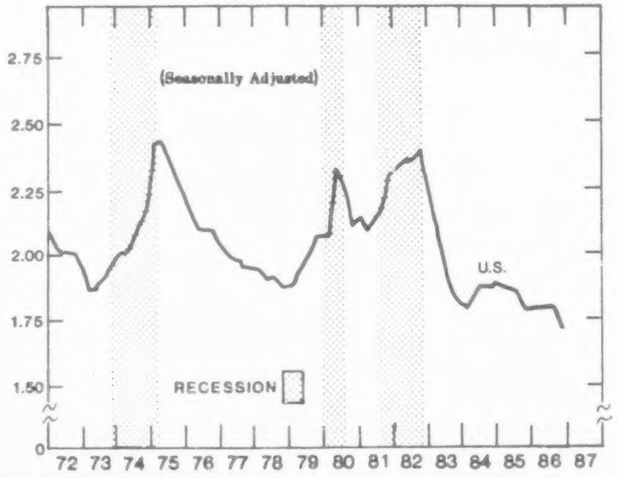
Ratio, Consumer Installment Debt to Disposable Personal Income, U.S.



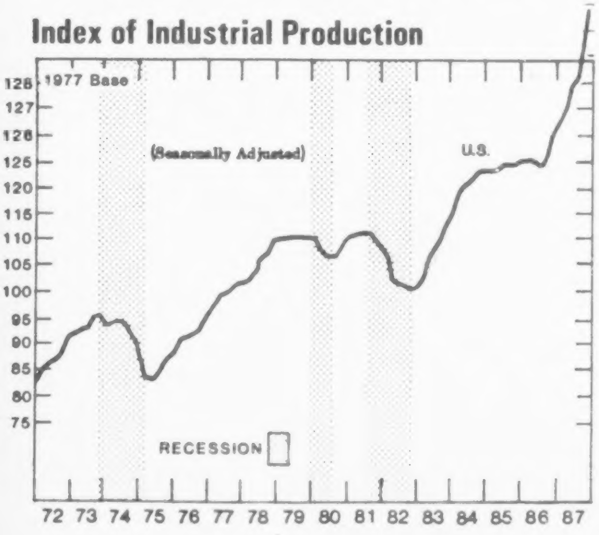
U.S. Unemployment: Percent Distribution by Reason



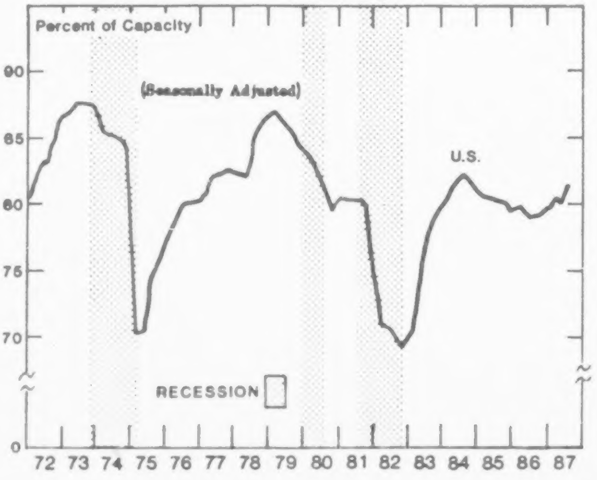
Ratio, Inventory to Sales, Durable Mfg.



Index of Industrial Production



Plant Utilization Rates, Mfg.



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Labor Market Information Summary for 1986 for Minnesota (August 1986)

Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Hours, and Earnings, January, 1979 - December, 1986 (April 1987)

Employment, Hours, and Earnings, 1950-1987, Minneapolis-St. Paul Area (April 1987)

Important Minnesota Occupations by Industry (June 1987)

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1/88 S4205-1.4

Minnesota Labor Market Review

December 1987 Supplement

Nation

November Employment Numbers Show Few Signs Of Economic Slump

The nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped back to 5.9 percent in November from 6.0 percent in October and was a full point below the level of November 1986. At the same time, adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by a healthy 274,000 in November after a very strong gain of 536,000 in October. Employment increases in the services industry, manufacturing and construction offset a drop of 20,000 in retail trade employment. Since November 1986 payroll employment has risen by 2.8 million.

Industrial Output Grows Healthily in October And November; Other Indicators Give Mixed Signals

The industrial portion of the economy continued to be healthy as industrial production rose by 0.4 percent in November after an increase of 0.9 percent in October. On the other hand, retail sales climbed by a modest 0.2 percent in November after declines in October and September. Although housing starts increased by 7.5 percent in November, housing economists cautioned that a large part of the gain was in the volatile multifamily housing sector.

State

Unemployment Rate Rises For Fourth Straight Month And Exceeds National Rate

Minnesota's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose to 6.1 percent in November from 6.0 percent in October and 5.7 percent in September. The monthly increase was the fourth in a row. The rate exceeded the national rate for the first time since 1970. Employment also increased as seasonally adjusted total employment, which includes farm and nonfarm employment, climbed by 1,700 in November.

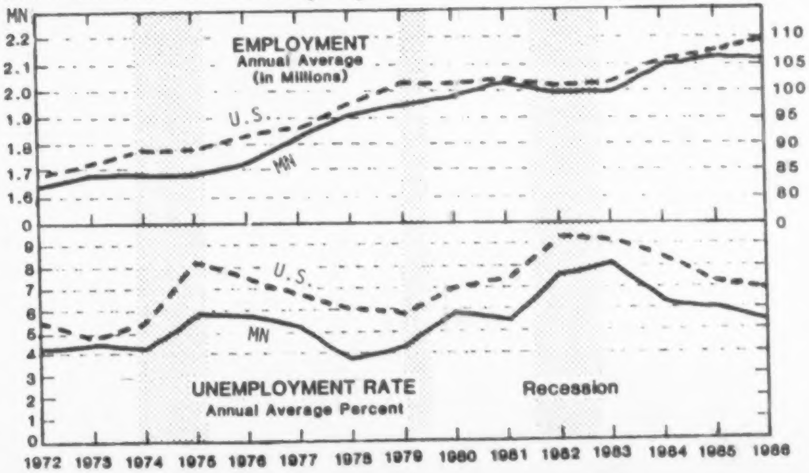
Payroll Employment Continues To Rise As Manufacturing Shows Strength

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment climbed by a satisfactory 5,300 in November after a very large gain of 13,600 in October. The slower growth between October and November occurred in state education and retail trade. Meanwhile, in November, employment in manufacturing showed a healthy gain for the third consecutive month . The renewed strength was concentrated in electrical machinery, fabricated metals and other durable goods. However, the largest monthly and over the year increases continued to take place in business, health and other services.

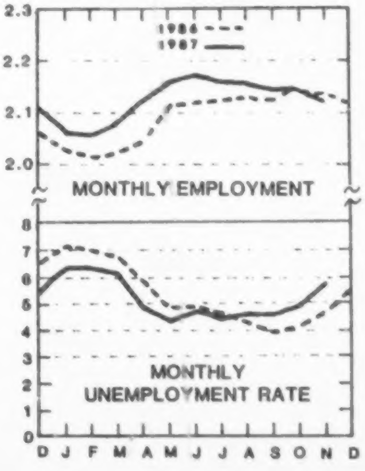
Labor Force Estimates	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Millions)		
	November 1987	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago	November 1987	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2,255.0	-2.6	9.6	120.6	-0.1	2.0
Employed	2,122.3	-23.9	-14.2	113.8	-0.1	3.1
Unemployed	132.7	21.3	23.8	6.8	0.0	-1.1
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	5.9	1.0	1.1	5.6	-0.1	-1.0
Seasonally Adjusted	6.1	0.1	1.0	5.9	-0.1	-1.0

* Components may not add to Civilian Labor Force due to rounding.

MN and the U.S., Employment & Unemployment Rate



MN, 1986 and 1987



Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1986
Total Nonagricultural	**1996.5**	**1998.4**	**1925.7**	**-0.1**	**3.7**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**375.7**	**377.8**	**369.5**	**-0.6**	**1.7**	**428.26**	**410.46**	**10.42**	**10.16**	**41.1**	**40.4**
Durable Goods	223.1	223.9	219.2	-0.4	1.8	448.98	428.63	10.69	10.48	42.0	40.9
Lumber and Furniture	21.0	21.9	19.4	-4.1	8.0	467.53	407.51	11.63	10.64	40.2	38.3
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.7	8.9	8.2	-2.3	5.9	415.80	400.75	10.50	10.63	39.6	37.7
Primary Metals	6.4	6.4	6.2	0.4	3.7	411.59	395.59	9.27	9.33	44.4	42.4
Fabricated Metals	34.6	34.6	33.6	0.1	3.0	501.62	481.90	11.72	11.64	42.8	41.4
Nonelectrical Machinery	76.9	77.2	79.8	-0.3	-3.6	472.92	456.50	11.26	11.08	42.0	41.2
Office and Computing	36.4	36.8	40.1	-0.8	-9.1	546.46	509.07	12.28	11.95	44.5	42.6
Electrical Machinery	28.5	28.4	25.7	0.5	11.0	360.38	355.74	8.56	8.47	42.1	42.0
Transportation Equipment	9.7	9.7	8.7	0.5	11.3	552.64	439.48	12.56	11.07	44.0	39.7
Scientific Instruments	30.4	30.2	30.7	0.7	-0.7	425.96	424.69	10.07	10.16	42.3	41.8
Misc. Manufacturing	6.7	6.7	6.9	0.6	-2.4	404.46	390.85	9.63	9.24	42.0	42.3
Nondurable Goods	152.6	153.9	150.3	-0.8	1.6	401.79	389.42	10.07	9.76	39.9	39.9
Food and Kindred	45.0	46.3	44.7	-2.7	0.8	363.94	355.37	8.92	8.71	40.8	40.8
Textiles and Apparel	4.8	4.9	4.8	-2.4	0.0	263.52	253.22	7.32	6.56	36.0	38.6
Paper and Allied	32.9	33.1	32.9	-0.5	0.2	497.06	470.92	11.92	11.43	41.7	41.2
Printing and Publishing	44.6	44.4	43.4	0.5	2.7	405.50	390.28	10.56	10.19	38.4	38.3
Chemicals and Petroleum	11.0	11.1	10.5	-0.8	4.6	465.87	463.56	11.56	11.56	40.3	40.1
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	14.4	14.3	14.1	0.6	2.1	341.72	334.23	8.83	8.57	38.7	39.0
Nonmanufacturing	**1620.8**	**1620.6**	**1556.3**	**0.0**	**4.1**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	6.8	7.1	5.2	-3.5	31.2	562.55	488.95	12.67	12.70	44.4	38.5
Metal Mining	4.8	4.8	3.1	-0.3	51.9	614.23	566.30	13.68	13.88	44.9	40.8
Construction	88.3	93.2	81.1	-5.2	8.9	610.74	552.04	15.58	15.42	39.2	35.8
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	101.5	101.0	98.8	0.5	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	66.1	65.8	65.2	0.6	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	27.1	26.8	27.1	1.2	0.1	397.40	383.39	11.97	12.21	33.2	31.4
Comm. & Public Util.	35.4	35.2	33.6	0.4	5.3	579.68	570.97	14.42	14.31	40.2	39.9
Trade	493.6	490.6	478.2	0.6	3.2	237.41	231.19	7.94	7.63	29.9	30.3
Wholesale	121.7	121.3	117.4	0.3	3.7	413.88	409.23	10.75	10.52	38.5	38.9
Retail	372.0	369.3	360.8	0.7	3.1	187.55	181.63	6.82	6.51	27.5	27.9
Building Materials	18.4	18.3	17.3	0.3	6.0	357.76	293.36	8.60	8.43	41.6	34.8
General Merchandise	54.6	52.6	54.0	3.8	1.1	154.62	185.56	6.16	6.29	25.1	29.5
Food Stores	50.2	49.8	48.5	0.8	3.5	223.51	193.99	8.04	7.08	27.8	27.4
Automotive	40.5	40.5	39.1	0.0	3.6	304.74	331.01	8.56	8.78	35.6	37.7
Apparel	19.7	19.1	19.2	3.3	2.6	122.75	120.05	5.48	4.90	22.4	24.5
Home Furnishings	16.5	16.4	15.7	0.3	4.9	263.94	219.52	7.95	6.86	33.2	32.0
Eating and Drinking	121.7	123.2	118.6	-1.2	2.6	123.24	103.73	5.20	4.61	23.7	22.5
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	122.2	122.4	118.5	-0.2	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	57.6	57.6	55.7	-0.1	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	44.4	44.2	43.2	0.4	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	20.2	20.5	19.6	-1.5	3.0						
Services	478.1	479.6	453.9	-0.3	5.3						
Personal Services	26.4	26.7	24.2	-1.2	8.8						
Business Services	90.7	89.7	83.9	1.2	8.2						
Repair Services	20.5	20.3	19.0	1.0	8.0						
Health Services	149.8	149.5	143.4	0.2	4.5						
Hospitals	51.1	51.0	50.1	0.3	2.0						
Nursing Homes	41.4	41.5	40.4	-0.2	2.3						
Legal Services	14.7	14.5	13.8	1.0	6.4						
Private Education	27.1	26.7	26.7	1.9	1.6						
Government	330.2	326.8	320.5	1.1	3.0						
Federal	32.9	32.7	32.8	0.6	0.3						
State	81.8	81.4	79.7	0.5	2.6						
Education	46.1	45.3	44.7	1.7	3.1						
Local	215.6	212.7	208.1	1.3	3.6						
Education	119.4	116.4	113.4	2.6	5.3						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA

By Kevin Alaspa

Twin Cities Metropolitan Area Unemployment Rate Rises For Fourth Consecutive Month

A noticeable increase in the unemployment rate occurred between October and November, as this figure rose from 4.4 percent to 4.9 percent. Even though an increase in the unemployment rate is expected in November, the size of this year's increase was greater than usual. In fact, a rise of this magnitude has not occurred in November since 1982. An increase in the labor force and a leveling off in employment were chiefly responsible for this increase.

Slight declines in wage and salary employment took place within many industrial categories. Manufacturing industries generally experienced slight decreases, most notably among computer manufacturing firms and food processing companies. Construction employment also declined, due to anticipated seasonal factors. Employment in retail trade increased modestly, as firms geared up for holiday traffic. The services sector experienced a modest decline in employment in November.

Seasonal Factors Will Affect Employment Over The Next Few Months

Prospects for upcoming months reflect the fact that we are entering a period of normal seasonal retrenchment. Employment declines will continue in those industries which experience winter layoffs. National economic conditions may have had some effect on local holiday spending, which in turn could be reflected in lower than normal totals in retail sales employment in December. Flagging confidence in the economy over the next few months could cause other local firms to forestall expansion plans, resulting in a slowdown in job creation. While recent economic events should not adversely affect the employment picture of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the rate of job growth of recent years may not be sustained in the future.

On a more positive note, however, the total number of persons working in the metropolitan area is indicative of reasonably strong economic conditions. Total wage and salary employment remains at historically high levels, and the local unemployment rate is consistently below the national and state figures.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Mpls.-St.Paul MSA*	**1,278,235**	**1,279,920**	**1,279,899**	**65,703**	**58,507**	**50,511**	**4.9**	**4.4**	**3.8**
REGION 11	**1,200,666**	**1,202,107**	**1,203,041**	**60,840**	**55,051**	**45,677**	**4.8**	**4.4**	**3.7**
Anoka	119,028	113,170	119,263	6,641	5,348	4,936	5.3	4.3	4.0
Carver	21,686	21,712	21,729	876	818	820	3.9	3.6	3.6
Dakota	124,064	124,213	124,309	6,352	5,926	4,637	4.9	4.6	3.6
Hennepin	580,736	581,433	581,885	27,840	26,227	21,882	4.6	4.3	3.6
Ramsey	263,289	263,605	263,810	13,739	12,708	10,201	5.0	4.6	3.7
Scott	25,606	25,637	25,657	1,792	1,357	1,122	6.5	5.0	4.2
Washington	66,257	66,337	66,388	3,600	2,667	2,079	5.2	3.9	3.0
Chisago	13,176	13,192	13,202	977	779	921	6.9	5.6	6.5
Isanti	11,296	11,310	11,318	750	581	744	6.2	4.9	6.2
Wright	29,832	29,867	29,891	1,979	1,397	1,800	6.2	4.5	5.7
St. Croix, WI	23,265	23,444	22,447	1,157	699	1,369	4.7	2.9	5.7
Bloomington	**54,712**	**54,777**	**54,820**	**2,543**	**2,395**	**1,845**	**4.4**	**4.2**	**3.3**
Minneapolis	**207,144**	**207,393**	**207,554**	**10,964**	**10,436**	**8,805**	**5.0**	**4.8**	**4.1**
St. Paul	**142,941**	**143,113**	**143,224**	**8,817**	**8,134**	**6,598**	**5.8**	**5.4**	**4.4**

* Chisago, Isanti and Wright counties are a part of the Minneapolis-St.Paul MSA, and are also included in Region 7.

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Mpls.–St. Paul Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1986
Total Nonagricultural	1280.0	1282.2	1252.5	-0.2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**251.6**	**253.2**	**251.8**	**-0.7**	**-0.1**	**455.26**	**442.78**	**11.05**	**10.96**	**41.2**	**40.4**
Durable Goods	157.0	158.1	158.4	-0.7	-0.9	471.24	452.51	11.22	11.01	42.0	41.1
Lumber and Furniture	8.9	9.8	8.6	-8.6	4.1	501.80	431.66	12.15	11.04	41.3	39.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.4	3.5	3.1	-1.3	9.3	467.29	488.68	11.83	11.89	39.5	41.1
Primary Metals	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.8	2.3	409.95	390.58	9.11	9.19	45.0	42.5
Fabricated Metals	27.0	27.1	26.2	-0.3	2.9	517.79	512.78	12.27	12.18	42.2	42.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	60.5	60.9	63.3	-0.7	-4.4	490.73	466.99	11.74	11.39	41.8	41.0
Office and Computing	28.8	29.1	32.4	-1.2	-11.3	507.58	487.04	12.32	11.85	41.2	41.1
Electrical Machinery	16.2	16.1	15.2	0.7	6.6	370.77	373.83	8.87	9.14	41.8	40.9
Transportation Equipment	5.0	5.0	5.0	-0.7	0.6	718.28	508.03	15.25	13.06	47.1	38.9
Scientific Instruments	26.3	26.2	27.3	0.4	-3.7	425.80	440.16	10.31	10.48	41.3	42.0
Misc. Manufacturing	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.9	-2.6	438.90	373.33	10.50	9.31	41.8	40.1
Nondurable Goods	94.6	95.1	93.4	-0.6	1.2	430.80	427.19	10.77	10.87	40.0	39.3
Food and Kindred	18.1	18.6	18.0	-2.4	1.0	437.38	426.77	10.34	10.46	42.3	40.8
Textiles and Apparel	1.9	1.9	2.0	-1.1	-3.0	253.55	210.92	6.89	6.45	36.8	32.7
Paper and Allied	25.4	25.5	25.3	-0.6	0.4	466.97	444.51	11.53	11.03	40.5	40.3
Printing and Publishing	30.4	30.3	30.1	0.2	0.8	413.02	427.08	10.70	11.18	38.6	38.2
Chemicals and Petroleum	9.0	9.0	8.5	-0.4	5.1	474.77	486.14	12.56	12.66	37.8	38.4
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	9.8	9.8	9.5	0.4	2.7	398.62	388.48	9.77	9.81	40.8	39.6
Nonmanufacturing	**1028.4**	**1029.0**	**1000.7**	**-0.1**	**2.8**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.9	0.9	0.9	-5.5	-0.1	208.78	208.78	8.03	8.03	26.0	26.0
Construction	55.1	56.9	53.7	-3.2	2.7	621.33	582.27	16.93	16.78	36.7	34.7
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	68.0	68.4	66.5	-0.6	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	45.8	46.0	45.3	-0.5	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	15.6	15.5	15.9	0.3	-2.0	380.48	361.67	13.03	12.78	29.2	28.3
Comm. & Public Util.	22.3	22.4	21.1	-0.6	5.5	594.28	560.38	14.53	14.08	40.9	39.8
Trade	316.4	315.0	309.3	0.5	2.3	263.34	249.45	8.55	8.26	30.8	30.2
Wholesale	81.7	81.5	80.6	0.2	1.3	447.58	434.85	11.36	11.15	39.4	39.0
Retail	234.7	233.4	228.7	0.6	2.6	206.25	194.58	7.34	7.05	28.1	27.6
Building Materials	11.1	10.9	10.5	1.2	5.5	384.75	312.31	9.50	9.24	40.5	33.8
General Merchandise	36.8	36.3	37.3	1.5	-1.4	170.69	202.50	6.49	6.75	26.3	30.0
Food Stores	28.6	28.5	27.5	0.4	3.8	241.37	233.52	8.41	8.37	28.7	27.9
Automotive	24.5	24.3	23.1	0.7	6.0	387.30	384.35	9.88	9.78	39.2	39.3
Apparel	13.5	13.2	12.9	2.4	5.2	120.22	103.00	5.54	5.00	21.7	20.6
Home Furnishings	11.2	11.3	11.0	-0.4	1.8	256.28	187.27	8.11	6.48	31.6	28.9
Eating and Drinking	77.5	78.1	76.4	-0.9	1.4	144.74	107.85	5.86	4.88	24.7	22.1
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	94.5	94.6	91.6	-0.1	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	40.2	40.3	39.4	-0.2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	37.3	37.2	36.2	0.1	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	17.0	17.1	16.0	-0.6	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	319.3	319.9	307.0	-0.2	4.0						
Personal Services	18.5	18.5	16.6	-0.2	11.1						
Business Services	78.9	78.2	74.7	1.0	5.6						
Repair Services	14.7	14.6	14.1	-0.9	4.3						
Health Services	83.4	83.2	80.8	0.2	3.2						
Hospitals	29.7	29.6	30.1	0.2	-1.3						
Nursing Homes	22.8	22.6	22.0	0.8	3.3						
Legal Services	11.4	11.3	10.8	0.5	5.6						
Private Education	16.4	16.1	16.5	1.4	-0.8						
Government	174.2	173.3	171.8	0.6	1.4						
Federal	20.3	20.1	19.7	1.0	3.0						
State	52.6	52.7	51.5	-0.3	2.2						
Education	29.7	29.0	28.9	2.3	2.5						
Local	101.4	100.4	100.6	0.9	0.7						
Education	56.0	54.7	55.0	2.4	1.8						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Central and Northwest Minnesota

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
St. Cloud MSA*	88,220	88,997	85,000	5,845	4,817	5,133	6.2	5.1	5.7
REGION 1	**38,098**	**39,977**	**38,506**	**3,752**	**2,640**	**3,454**	**9.0**	**6.2**	**8.2**
Kittson	2,291	2,452	2,371	249	180	281	9.8	6.8	10.6
Marshall	4,263	4,678	4,537	753	482	659	15.0	9.3	12.7
Norman	3,333	3,607	3,396	323	219	205	8.8	5.7	5.7
Pennington	6,052	6,140	6,008	562	359	526	8.5	5.5	8.1
Polk	13,680	14,438	14,132	1,245	940	1,098	8.3	6.1	7.2
Red Lake	1,331	1,483	1,387	242	206	261	15.4	12.2	15.8
Roseau	7,148	7,179	6,675	378	254	424	5.0	3.4	6.0
REGION 2	**27,359**	**28,012**	**29,901**	**3,017**	**2,137**	**2,544**	**9.9**	**7.1**	**7.8**
Beltrami	14,638	14,837	16,578	1,291	973	1,127	8.1	6.2	6.4
Clearwater	2,945	3,136	3,155	602	390	437	17.0	11.1	12.2
Hubbard	6,032	6,247	6,353	727	468	611	10.8	7.0	8.8
Lake of Woods	1,615	1,617	1,659	162	144	142	9.1	8.2	7.9
Mahnomen	2,129	2,175	2,156	235	162	227	9.9	6.9	9.5
REGION 4	**89,382**	**91,764**	**90,420**	**6,524**	**4,849**	**5,779**	**6.8**	**5.0**	**6.0**
Becker	12,242	12,418	12,231	1,280	1,005	1,011	9.5	7.5	7.6
Clay	24,912	25,011	24,762	1,201	792	1,213	4.6	3.1	4.7
Douglas	13,430	13,741	13,501	959	747	832	6.7	5.2	5.8
Grant	2,615	2,785	2,784	235	180	171	8.2	6.1	5.8
Otter Tail	22,119	22,950	22,343	1,849	1,390	1,650	7.7	5.7	6.9
Pope	4,178	4,445	4,433	376	270	297	8.3	5.7	6.3
Stevens	4,788	4,998	4,936	313	231	246	6.1	4.4	4.7
Traverse	1,974	2,125	2,072	125	85	154	6.0	3.8	6.9
Wilkin	3,124	3,291	3,358	186	149	205	5.6	4.3	5.8
REGION 5	**51,126**	**53,585**	**52,419**	**5,434**	**4,171**	**4,782**	**9.6**	**7.2**	**8.4**
Cass	7,056	7,654	7,412	1,094	756	946	13.4	9.0	11.3
Crow Wing	18,358	19,243	18,566	1,858	1,381	1,554	9.2	6.7	7.7
Morrison	11,811	12,299	12,150	1,272	1,021	1,137	9.7	7.7	8.6
Todd	9,473	9,826	9,623	796	694	699	7.8	6.6	6.8
Wadena	4,428	4,563	4,668	414	319	446	8.6	6.5	8.7
REGION 6E	**48,825**	**51,339**	**49,394**	**3,335**	**2,582**	**2,898**	**6.4**	**4.8**	**5.5**
Kandiyohi	17,331	17,721	17,749	1,157	867	939	6.3	4.7	5.0
McLeod	15,334	16,522	14,764	775	696	652	4.8	4.0	4.2
Meeker	7,597	7,990	8,400	636	511	719	7.7	6.0	7.9
Renville	8,563	9,106	8,481	767	518	588	8.2	5.4	6.5
REGION 7E	**46,468**	**47,270**	**46,162**	**4,107**	**3,087**	**3,531**	**8.1**	**6.1**	**7.1**
Chisago	13,176	13,192	13,202	977	779	921	6.9	5.6	6.5
Isanti	11,296	11,310	11,318	750	581	744	6.2	4.9	6.2
Kanabec	5,203	5,437	5,273	608	452	439	10.5	7.7	7.7
Mille Lacs	7,910	8,104	7,686	692	520	666	8.0	6.0	8.0
Pine	8,883	9,227	8,683	1,080	755	761	10.8	7.6	8.1
REGION 7W	**118,052**	**118,864**	**114,891**	**7,824**	**6,214**	**6,933**	**6.2**	**5.0**	**5.7**
Benton	13,819	13,940	13,314	1,042	774	1,034	7.0	5.3	7.2
Sherburne	16,437	16,582	15,837	1,300	977	932	7.3	5.6	5.6
Stearns	57,964	58,475	55,849	3,503	3,066	3,167	5.7	5.0	5.4
Wright	29,832	29,867	29,891	1,979	1,397	1,800	6.2	4.5	5.7

* Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne counties

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ST. CLOUD MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	**71,496**	**71,178**	**67,053**	**0.5**	**6.6**
Total Manufacturing	**11,636**	**11,886**	**10,791**	**-2.1**	**7.8**
Durable Goods	6,510	6,814	5,830	-4.5	11.7
Nondurable Goods	5,126	5,072	4,961	1.1	3.3
Total Nonmanufacturing	**59,860**	**59,292**	**56,262**	**0.1**	**6.4**
Construction & Mining	4,400	4,528	3,894	-2.8	13.0
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	3,564	3,601	3,707	-1.0	-3.9
Wholesale Trade	3,589	3,583	3,200	0.2	12.2
Retail Trade	18,425	18,131	17,148	1.6	7.4
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	2,489	2,495	2,393	-0.2	4.0
Total Services	13,758	13,590	13,592	1.2	1.2
Health Services	4,888	4,841	4,586	1.0	6.6
Government	13,635	13,364	12,328	2.0	10.6

By Ron Daws

Seasonal Pressures Push Unemployment Rates Up Across Central Minnesota

Unemployment rates rose steeply across Central Minnesota, and employment declined. Unemployment rates generally exceeded last October's but were lower than they were last November. In the St. Cloud MSA, employment rose over the year, but generally dropped elsewhere.

Again, the MSA posted a new monthly employment record, 88,220 jobs compared to 85,000 last November (up 3.8%), and 81,898 two years ago (up 7.7%). But the 6.2 percent unemployment rate was also higher than last November's 5.7 percent and October's 5.1. Monthly unemployment rates during 1987 have exceeded year-ago rates since August.

Compared to last year, nonfarm payroll employment in the St. Cloud MSA is up a healthy 6.6 percent. Durable goods producers generated the lion's share of manufacturing's increase, and wholesale trade, government and construction were the big proportional or numeric nonmanufacturing gainers.

Construction employment for October is considerably lower than that cited in the November "Review". The revision from 5,500 to 4,528 jobs was necessary because complete employer counts, now available through June 1987, show that our sample derived estimates have been unacceptably high the last few months. High enough that a break in the series was deemed preferable to carrying forward excessive estimates until February's benchmark.

Since October, nonfarm payroll employment has increased slightly (0.5%), a typical move. All in all, although unemployment rates are higher than a year ago across most of Minnesota, they are still basically low. New jobs continue to develop in the St. Cloud MSA, but the dark cloud on the horizon could be the recent drop in jobs across the state over the year.

Northeast Minnesota

By Ron Daws

Unemployment Generally Rises Above Month And Year Ago Levels While Employment Declines

Unemployment rose in Region 3 over the year except in Lake county where it dropped. The method for disaggregating the St. Louis county estimate yields substantially rising unemployment over the year for Duluth, and a modestly declining rate for the rest of the county. Whether, in fact, this portrays reality is unclear, but certainly joblessness increased in the county as a whole.

The rise in unemployment since October was basically seasonal. Since July 1987 Duluth's unemployment rates have been higher than a year ago.

While more workers were jobless in November, fewer were working. In fact, Region 3's labor force (employment plus unemployment) was 1,609 shy of last year's, suggesting a population loss or discouraged workers dropping out of the job market.

Duluth's labor force figures show a slight increase over the year while in the rest of the county the labor force dropped. This should not be construed as meaning that Duluth is an oasis of prosperity within a dwindling job market.

The 2.8 percent rise in the Duluth-Superior MSA's nonfarm payroll employment over the year was not shared by Duluth. Duluth's manufacturing employment was up a healthy 6.8 percent over the year (due to nondurable good's 285 or 13.2% job increase), but declines in construction, finance, insurance, real estate, nonmedical services and especially government were enough to net the city a small job loss.

It appears that the MSA's additional nondurable goods manufacturing jobs were confined to Duluth. The situation was reversed with construction because the completion of several of Duluth's projects cut into employment. Outside of Duluth, however, there were nearly 600 more construction jobs than last November. The increase in services and mining employment was also most pronounced outside of Duluth.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
REGION 3	**120,997**	**122,434**	**123,601**	**13,642**	**11,704**	**12,647**	**10.1**	**8.7**	**9.3**
Aitkin	4,745	4,836	4,852	615	470	487	11.5	8.9	9.1
Carlton	10,852	11,102	10,954	1,196	998	897	9.9	8.2	7.6
Cook	2,123	2,406	2,128	248	208	170	10.5	8.0	7.4
Itasca	15,608	15,860	16,142	1,934	1,511	1,718	11.0	8.7	9.6
Koochiching	6,702	6,807	6,781	741	577	555	10.0	7.8	7.6
Lake	3,239	3,293	3,518	676	564	892	17.3	14.6	20.2
St. Louis	77,728	78,130	79,226	8,232	7,376	7,928	9.6	8.6	9.1
City of Duluth	**33,555**	**33,729**	**34,202**	**2,786**	**2,645**	**1,727**	**7.7**	**7.3**	**4.8**
Balance St. Louis	**44,173**	**44,401**	**45,024**	**5,446**	**4,731**	**6,201**	**11.0**	**9.6**	**12.1**

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

DULUTH AND DULUTH-SUPERIOR NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	DULUTH EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE		DULUTH-SUPERIOR EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	**44,377**	**44,246**	**44,403**	0.3	-0.1	85,510	85,421	83,165	0.1	2.8
Total Manufacturing	**4,381**	**4,344**	**4,103**	0.9	6.8	7,374	7,315	7,239	0.8	1.9
Durable Goods	1,932	1,943	1,939	-0.6	-0.4	4,028	4,049	4,115	-0.5	-2.1
Nondurable Goods	2,449	2,401	2,164	2.0	13.2	3,346	3,266	3,124	2.4	7.1
Total Nonmanufacturing	**39,996**	**39,902**	**40,300**	0.2	-0.8	78,136	78,106	75,926	0.0	2.9
Construction	1,861	2,179	1,974	-14.6	-5.7	4,287	4,365	3,795	-1.8	13.0
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	3,010	3,049	3,016	-1.3	-0.2	5,420	5,471	5,694	-0.9	-4.8
Wholesale Trade	1,643	1,671	1,676	-1.7	-2.0	3,469	3,486	3,522	-0.5	-1.5
Retail Trade	9,412	9,272	9,276	1.5	1.5	18,881	18,657	18,822	1.2	0.3
Finan., Insur., Real Est.	1,811	1,811	1,897	0.0	-4.5	3,055	3,062	3,181	-0.2	-4.0
Services, Mining, & Misc	11,988	11,994	11,722	-0.1	2.3	24,483	24,624	22,231	-0.6	10.1
Government	10,271	9,926	10,739	3.5	-4.4	18,541	18,441	18,681	0.5	-0.7

Southern Minnesota

By Ron Daws

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT Nov. 1987	EMPLOYMENT Oct. 1987	EMPLOYMENT Nov. 1986	UNEMPLOYMENT Nov. 1987	UNEMPLOYMENT Oct. 1987	UNEMPLOYMENT Nov. 1986	UNEMP. RATE Nov. 1987	UNEMP. RATE Oct. 1987	UNEMP. RATE Nov. 1986
REGION 6W	**22,671**	**23,881**	**23,743**	**2,067**	**1,207**	**1,703**	**8.4**	**4.8**	**6.7**
Big Stone	2,728	2,895	3,047	232	153	194	7.8	5.0	6.0
Chippewa	6,234	6,441	6,432	764	290	531	10.9	4.3	7.6
Lac Qui Parle	3,867	4,087	4,100	218	162	229	5.3	3.8	5.3
Swift	4,474	4,730	4,604	444	285	395	9.0	5.7	7.9
Yellow Medicine	5,368	5,728	5,560	409	317	354	7.1	5.2	6.0
REGION 8	**55,102**	**57,400**	**57,589**	**3,609**	**2,693**	**3,259**	**6.1**	**4.5**	**5.4**
Cottonwood	5,740	5,706	5,942	434	454	416	7.0	7.4	6.5
Jackson	4,693	5,077	5,644	511	472	518	9.8	8.5	8.4
Lincoln	3,047	3,335	3,223	181	132	159	5.6	3.8	4.7
Lyon	11,299	11,687	11,590	783	466	618	6.5	3.8	5.1
Murray	4,223	4,577	4,430	285	212	256	6.3	4.4	5.5
Nobles	9,615	9,882	9,663	551	384	475	5.4	3.7	4.7
Pipestone	4,954	5,094	5,038	220	110	215	4.3	2.1	4.1
Redwood	7,278	7,600	7,640	453	290	424	5.9	3.7	5.3
Rock	4,253	4,442	4,419	191	173	178	4.3	3.7	3.9
REGION 9	**101,737**	**104,250**	**103,463**	**6,695**	**5,088**	**5,498**	**6.2**	**4.7**	**5.0**
Blue Earth	26,415	26,558	26,152	1,343	868	1,164	4.8	3.2	4.3
Brown	12,583	12,919	12,894	760	603	656	5.7	4.5	4.8
Faribault	7,769	7,978	8,257	534	354	531	6.4	4.2	6.0
Le Sueur	9,810	10,210	9,955	1,022	888	792	9.4	8.0	7.4
Martin	11,222	11,583	11,757	1,094	927	752	8.9	7.4	6.0
Nicollet	13,931	14,007	13,793	749	522	491	5.1	3.6	3.4
Sibley	5,921	6,561	6,326	448	370	450	7.0	5.3	6.6
Waseca	8,831	9,019	9,032	471	383	380	5.1	4.1	4.0
Watonwan	5,255	5,415	5,297	274	173	282	5.0	3.1	5.1
REGION 10	**201,858**	**205,288**	**203,401**	**11,859**	**9,961**	**10,195**	**5.5**	**4.6**	**4.8**
Dodge	6,894	7,318	6,755	534	461	497	7.2	5.9	6.9
Fillmore	9,135	9,525	9,499	571	505	528	5.9	5.0	5.3
Freeborn	15,525	15,757	16,646	1,064	872	753	6.4	5.2	4.3
Goodhue	18,903	19,295	19,066	1,189	941	936	5.9	4.7	4.7
Houston	8,080	8,533	8,536	448	345	434	5.3	3.9	4.8
Mower	16,300	16,676	17,870	976	788	1,233	5.6	4.5	6.5
Olmsted	55,976	55,944	54,432	3,026	2,447	2,128	5.1	4.2	3.8
Rice	24,866	25,323	24,589	1,444	1,276	1,305	5.5	4.8	5.0
Steele	14,025	14,194	13,740	766	717	738	5.2	4.8	5.1
Wabasha	7,469	7,966	7,696	557	459	563	6.9	5.4	6.8
Winona	24,685	24,757	24,572	1,284	1,150	1,080	4.9	4.4	4.2
Rochester City	**35,204**	**35,183**	**34,233**	**2,104**	**1,725**	**1,477**	**5.6**	**4.7**	**4.1**

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ROCHESTER MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT Nov. 1987	EMPLOYMENT Oct. 1987	EMPLOYMENT Nov. 1986	PERCENT CHANGE FROM Month Ago	PERCENT CHANGE FROM Yr. Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	**57,889**	**57,609**	**56,247**	0.5	2.9
Total Manufacturing	**10,680**	**10,638**	**10,648**	**0.4**	**0.3**
Durable Goods	8,880	8,798	8,805	0.9	0.9
Nondurable Goods	1,800	1,840	1,843	-2.2	-2.3
Total Nonmanufacturing	**47,209**	**46,971**	**45,599**	0.5	3.5
Construction & Mining	2,330	2,454	1,808	-5.1	28.9
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	1,617	1,596	1,558	1.3	3.8
Wholesale Trade	1,316	1,332	1,253	-1.2	5.0
Retail Trade	10,620	10,447	10,648	1.7	-0.3
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	1,535	1,567	1,588	-2.0	-3.3
Total Services	23,755	23,611	22,771	0.6	4.3
Health Services	16,941	16,832	15,936	0.6	6.3
Other Services	6,814	6,779	6,835	0.5	-0.3
Government	6,036	5,964	5,973	1.2	1.1

Unemployment Rises Seasonally, While Unemployment Generally Drops

Little out of the ordinary developed in Southern Minnesota's labor market during November. Unemployment rose seasonally over the month, while employment dropped in most counties. Compared with last November, employment is generally down and unemployment is up.

In the Rochester MSA (Olmsted county), conversely, there were 1,544 more jobs (up 2.8%) than during last November, and virtually the same number as during October. Unemployment, meanwhile, rose sharply over the month and year in the MSA. Unemployment typically increases in November. The rate in September was the same as the previous September's (3.0%), but then in October the 1987 to 1986 comparison was 4.2 percent to 3.1 percent; in November it was 5.1 percent to 3.8 percent.

The Rochester MSA's nonfarm payroll employment increased by 1,642 jobs (2.9%) over the year and was up by 280 (0.5%) over the month. Virtually all the job gain over the year was due to nonmanufacturing industries, particularly construction and mining (up 522 or 28.9%), wholesale trade (up 1,253 or 5.0%), and health services (up 1,005 or 6.3%). Retail trade, nonmedical services and nondurable goods manufacturers lost small numbers of workers.

Since October, most of the employment changes have been seasonal. The construction and mining industry had 124 fewer workers (-5.1%), while durable goods producers, wholesale trade and finance, insurance and real estate experienced small job losses.

November marks the third straight month that the Rochester MSA's unemployment rate exceeded that of a year ago. Given that unemployment is solidly up in most areas of the state, and seems destined to remain so during the winter (the winter of 1986-87 was strikingly mild), this trend is likely to continue into the spring of 1988 at least.

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Minnesota Labor Market Review

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Selected Minnesota Program Statistics

Distribution of Insured Unemployed by Industry and Occupation, November, 1987

Industry Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term Unemployed */	Women as Percent of Total
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	29,377	100.0	16.9	33.5
Ag., For., Fish.	802	2.7	4.1	15.7
Mining	212	0.7	21.5	16.0
Construction	6,799	23.1	4.3	5.1
Manufacturing	7,206	24.5	20.6	37.3
Public Utilities	1,154	3.9	18.9	25.4
Wholesale Trade	1,732	5.9	25.8	27.0
Retail Trade	3,129	10.7	21.0	44.5
Fin., Ins., Re. Est.	1,437	4.9	22.9	65.0
Services	5,585	19.0	23.9	54.5
Public Admin.	842	2.9	11.8	43.9
Info. Not Available	479	1.7	1.2	33.7

Distribution of Insured Unemployed, by Age and Sex, November, 1987

Age Groups	Number	Percent Distribution		
		Men of Totals	Men of Men	Women of Women
TOTALS	29,377	66.5	100.0	100.0
Under 45	22,293	67.4	76.9	73.9
Under25	4,112	68.8	14.5	13.0
25-34	11,009	68.2	38.4	35.6
35-44	7,172	65.4	24.0	25.3
45 and over	7,084	63.8	23.1	26.1
45-54	4,275	63.4	13.9	15.9
55 and over	2,809	64.3	9.2	10.2

Experienced Supply/Job Openings Demand **/

Occupational Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term Unemployed */	Women as Percent of Total	Applicants (Supply) Nov. 1987	Job Openings (Demand) Nov. 1987	Supply/Demand Ratio Nov. 1987	Supply/Demand Ratio Nov. 1987
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	29,377	100.0	16.9	33.5	58,394	21,833	2.7	3.3
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	5,467	18.6	30.5	41.1	10,304	1,439	7.2	6.6
Clerical	3,531	12.0	25.4	83.9	10,267	3,041	3.4	3.0
Sales	1,307	4.5	25.0	35.8	3,653	3,274	1.1	1.4
Services	2,245	7.6	14.5	61.4	6,898	5,678	1.2	1.6
Farm, For., Fish.	779	2.7	2.7	16.4	1,235	222	5.6	10.8
Processing	996	3.4	32.3	39.9	1,079	866	1.2	1.8
Machine Trades	1,566	5.3	15.5	16.4	3,855	960	4.0	5.8
Benchwork	2,715	9.2	14.4	50.1	3,954	3,187	1.2	5.4
Structural Work	7,130	24.3	4.7	3.0	8,410	830	10.1	8.6
Misc., and INA	3,641	12.4	12.1	11.7	8,739	2,336	3.7	4.0

*/ Long-term unemployed refers to unemployment insurance claimants whose current spell of unemployment has lasted 15 weeks or longer.

**/ Inexperienced and improperly coded job applicants are not included in this table.

3/4/88 54205-1

Minnesota Labor Market Review

January 1988 Supplement

Nation

Unemployment Rate Drops To Lowest Level Since July 1979; Payroll Employment Continues Its Strong Gains
The national unemployment rate fell from 5.9 percent in November to 5.8 percent in December after seasonal adjustment and was down from 6.7 percent in December 1986. At the same time, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by a healthy 326,000 in December after an increase of 263,000 in November. Payroll employment grew faster in the second half of the year, with gains averaging almost 300,000 a month after average increases of 200,000 per month in the first half of the year. The most striking growth in the second half was in durable goods, particularly in metals and machinery, where virtually all of the growth occurred in the second half.

Other Indicators Show Mixed Developments In December And The Fourth Quarter
Although the fourth quarter rise of 4.2 percent in real gross national product almost matched the third quarter gain of 4.3 percent, inventories increased in the fourth quarter as consumer spending weakened. In December, consumer spending and retail sales were strong while industrial production rose modestly and housing starts fell sharply.

State

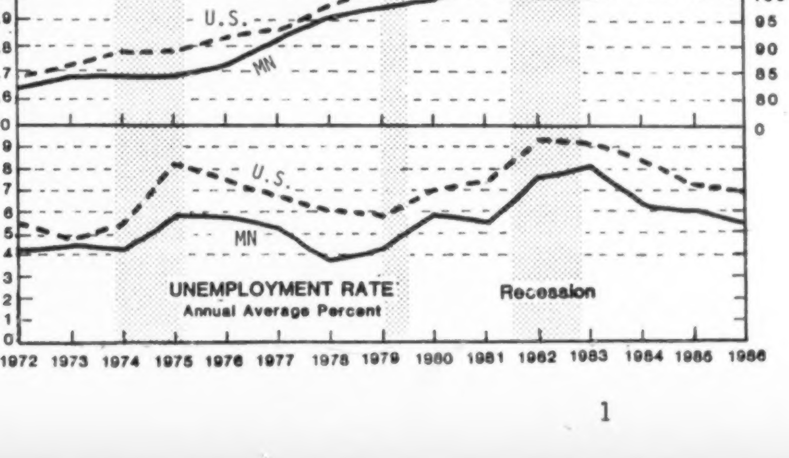
Erratic Movements Continue In State's Unemployment Rate; Payroll Employment Grows At Faster Than Average Rate In December
Minnesota's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell sharply to 5.4 percent in December from 6.1 percent in November. The rate has been quite volatile in recent months.

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment, believed to be a more reliable indicator by many economists, rose by 6,198 in December, slightly more than the average monthly increase of the past year. The largest over-the-month employment gain was 2,859 in manufacturing. Four-fifths of the December increase in manufacturing was in durable goods, particularly in lumber and wood, machinery, and fabricated metals. Durable goods employment had fallen by 2,038 from December 1986 to June 1987 and then had jumped by 8,390 between June and December 1987. Other sizeable over-the-month gains took place in retail trade (1,174), finance, insurance and real estate (840), and the services industry (711). Since December 1986 payroll employment has risen by 70,212. The largest over-the-year increases were in the services industry (23,737), trade (14,925), manufacturing (9,356) and government (8,587).

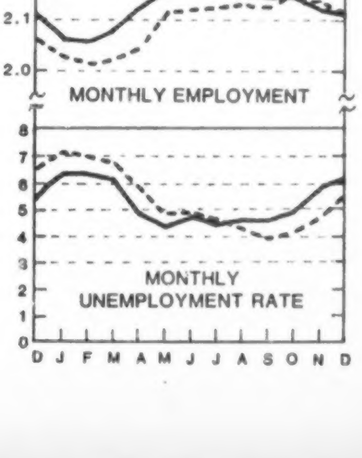
Labor Force Estimates	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Millions)		
	Dec. 1987	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago	Dec. 1987	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2,250.0	-5.0	13.5	120.2	-0.4	2.2
Employed	2,112.4	-9.8	-0.9	113.7	-0.1	3.1
Unemployed	137.7	5.0	14.4	6.5	-0.3	-0.9
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	6.1	0.2	0.6	5.4	0.2	-0.9
Seasonally Adjusted	5.4	-0.7	0.5	5.8	-0.1	-0.9

* Components may not add to Civilian Labor Force due to rounding.

MN and the U.S., Employment & Unemployment Rate



MN, 1986 and 1987



Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1986
Total Nonagricultural	**1989.8**	**1996.2**	**1919.6**	**-0.3**	**3.7**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	376.6	376.1	367.4	0.1	2.5	430.76	424.35	10.43	10.25	41.3	41.4
Durable Goods	224.2	223.3	217.8	0.4	2.9	456.46	445.42	10.69	10.58	42.7	42.1
Lumber and Furniture	21.1	20.9	18.9	0.9	11.5	443.82	421.44	11.38	10.89	39.0	38.7
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.0	8.7	7.4	-8.1	7.5	417.50	397.78	10.49	10.78	39.8	36.9
Primary Metals	6.6	6.4	6.3	2.3	4.7	428.27	404.03	9.21	9.44	46.5	42.8
Fabricated Metals	34.9	34.7	33.8	0.7	3.2	534.26	507.72	12.06	11.78	44.3	43.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	77.3	77.0	79.0	0.3	-2.2	486.08	474.90	11.20	11.07	43.4	42.9
Office and Computing	36.2	36.4	39.3	-0.6	-8.0	542.55	527.31	12.03	11.93	45.1	44.2
Electrical Machinery	29.1	28.4	26.2	2.2	10.8	367.65	365.51	8.59	8.56	42.8	42.7
Transportation Equipment	9.9	9.8	8.8	1.7	12.3	551.17	515.53	12.47	11.77	44.2	43.8
Scientific Instruments	30.5	30.4	30.5	0.4	0.0	430.26	427.13	10.10	10.05	42.6	42.5
Misc. Manufacturing	6.8	7.0	6.8	-2.4	0.5	391.76	398.65	9.44	9.38	41.5	42.5
Nondurable Goods	152.4	152.8	149.6	-0.2	1.9	399.17	397.71	10.08	9.82	39.6	40.5
Food and Kindred	44.8	45.2	44.2	-0.9	1.5	363.89	369.46	9.12	8.86	39.9	41.7
Textiles and Apparel	4.7	4.8	4.7	-1.6	0.2	261.85	251.37	7.02	6.65	37.3	37.8
Paper and Allied	33.0	32.9	32.9	0.3	0.2	510.69	479.81	11.96	11.37	42.7	42.2
Printing and Publishing	44.7	44.6	43.2	0.1	3.4	385.76	392.70	10.37	10.20	37.2	38.5
Chemicals and Petroleum	10.8	11.0	10.4	-1.4	3.7	467.98	458.22	11.47	11.63	40.8	39.4
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	14.5	14.4	14.3	1.1	1.8	347.69	345.53	8.78	8.66	39.6	39.9
Nonmanufacturing	1613.2	1620.1	1552.2	-0.4	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	6.2	6.9	4.8	-9.6	30.6	581.34	504.80	12.89	12.62	45.1	40.0
Metal Mining	4.7	4.8	3.3	-2.9	44.8	636.56	539.77	13.66	14.13	46.6	38.2
Construction	78.8	87.6	74.2	-10.1	6.1	613.40	614.80	15.85	15.37	38.7	40.0
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	100.7	101.3	98.2	-0.5	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	65.7	66.0	64.7	-0.4	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	26.9	27.1	27.0	-0.5	-0.4	420.00	408.48	12.00	12.23	35.0	33.4
Comm. & Public Util.	35.0	35.3	33.6	-0.8	4.3	584.54	561.74	14.65	14.33	39.9	39.2
Trade	498.3	493.8	483.1	0.9	3.1	238.28	230.10	7.89	7.67	30.2	30.0
Wholesale	121.2	121.3	117.5	-0.1	3.1	418.26	408.49	10.67	10.61	39.2	38.5
Retail	377.1	372.5	365.6	1.2	3.2	188.36	180.88	6.80	6.53	27.7	27.7
Building Materials	18.2	18.3	17.5	-0.8	4.3	357.62	322.15	8.83	8.66	40.5	37.2
General Merchandise	57.1	55.2	55.6	3.4	2.7	159.27	185.08	6.01	6.36	26.5	29.1
Food Stores	51.4	50.3	49.5	2.4	3.9	224.32	198.09	8.04	7.10	27.9	27.9
Automotive	40.7	40.5	39.3	0.4	3.5	302.24	319.92	8.49	8.60	35.6	37.2
Apparel	20.3	19.7	20.0	3.3	1.6	126.97	119.04	5.38	4.96	23.6	24.0
Home Furnishings	16.8	16.5	16.0	1.8	4.4	273.36	200.33	8.16	6.98	33.5	28.7
Eating and Drinking	121.0	121.6	118.0	-0.5	2.5	119.76	103.23	5.14	4.65	23.3	22.2
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	123.0	122.1	118.4	0.7	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	58.1	57.6	55.9	0.9	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	44.6	44.4	43.1	0.3	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	20.3	20.1	19.4	1.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	479.0	478.0	455.2	0.2	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Services	26.6	26.4	24.2	0.5	9.8						
Business Services	90.1	90.5	84.3	-0.4	6.9						
Repair Services	20.8	20.5	19.3	1.5	7.5						
Health Services	150.2	149.9	143.8	0.2	4.5						
Hospitals	51.3	51.2	50.1	0.2	2.3						
Nursing Homes	41.4	41.4	40.3	0.0	2.6						
Legal Services	14.7	14.6	13.7	0.4	7.0						
Private Education	97.8	97.3	93.9	0.5	4.2						
Government	327.1	330.4	318.3	-1.0	2.8						
Federal	33.1	32.9	32.8	0.7	1.0						
State	80.7	81.8	78.7	-1.4	2.6						
Education	45.0	46.1	43.8	-2.4	2.9						
Local	213.3	215.7	206.9	-1.1	3.1						
Education	117.4	119.4	112.7	-1.7	4.2						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or nonsupervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA

By Kevin Alaspa

The Unemployment Rate Drops Slightly In The Metro Area, And Other Economic Indicators Are Positive

A slight improvement in the Twin Cities metropolitan area's employment picture took place in December. While both labor force and employment totals declined, the labor force decreased more than employment, resulting in a small drop in both the number and percentage of unemployment. While this was an expected seasonal development, other data series confirmed that employment conditions remained strong in December. The average number of initial claims for unemployment insurance declined 5.6 percent from December 1986, indicating that the total number of workers directly affected by seasonal layoffs was down. Data on exports have been favorable, and numerous firms in the Twin Cities have reported increased foreign sales and, as a result, increased demand for production workers. Interest rates have continued to decline, which has helped the housing and financial sectors. To date, employment in the metropolitan area has not suffered as a result of October's stock market reverses.

The Retail Sales Sector Is Chiefly Responsible For Employment Gains

Total wage and salary employment edged upward by 0.1 percent in December, and this figure was 2.5 percent above the level of December 1986. This can be considered a reflection of the inherent strength of the Twin Cities economy over the past 12 months. In December of this year, employment gains occurred chiefly in the retail trade sector as a result of holiday hiring. Total manufacturing employment was virtually unchanged in December, as small gains in durable goods industries such as computer manufacturing were offset by modest declines in the nondurable sector, primarily food processing companies. Employment in the services sector experienced a small gain, and government employment declined, mostly due to seasonal reductions in state and local education. Construction employment was down by 3,300, which was typical for December.

Wage and salary employment gains that took place in December were in line with what occurred statewide. Prospects for upcoming months indicate that employment levels in most industries should remain fairly constant for the remainder of the winter.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
Mpls.-St.Paul MSA*	**1,276,171**	**1,279,200**	**1,273,134**	**64,057**	**66,307**	**54,360**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**4.1**
REGION 11	**1,199,023**	**1,201,624**	**1,196,700**	**56,891**	**60,863**	**47,749**	**4.5**	**4.8**	**3.8**
Anoka	118,865	119,123	116,634	6,464	6,633	5,385	5.2	5.3	4.3
Carver	21,656	21,703	21,614	1,093	879	962	4.8	3.9	4.3
Dakota	123,894	124,163	123,654	6,502	6,344	5,441	5.0	4.9	4.2
Hennepin	579,941	581,199	578,818	24,818	27,876	21,380	4.1	4.6	3.6
Ramsey	262,929	263,499	262,419	12,436	13,738	10,291	4.5	5.0	3.8
Scott	25,571	25,627	25,522	2,052	1,790	1,667	7.4	6.5	6.1
Washington	66,167	66,310	66,039	3,526	3,603	2,623	5.1	5.2	3.8
Chisago	13,158	13,186	13,132	1,418	976	1,161	9.7	6.9	8.1
Isanti	11,281	11,305	11,259	996	749	841	8.1	6.2	7.0
Wright	29,790	29,856	29,734	2,875	1,982	2,413	8.8	6.2	7.5
St. Croix, WI	22,919	23,229	22,309	1,877	1,737	2,196	7.6	7.0	9.0
Bloomington	**54,637**	**54,755**	**54,531**	**2,232**	**2,547**	**1,709**	**3.9**	**4.4**	**3.0**
Minneapolis	**206,861**	**207,310**	**206,460**	**9,532**	**10,978**	**8,483**	**4.4**	**5.0**	**3.9**
St. Paul	**142,746**	**143,055**	**142,469**	**7,867**	**8,817**	**6,508**	**5.2**	**5.8**	**4.4**

* Chisago, Isanti and Wright counties are a part of the Minneapolis-St.Paul MSA, and are also included in Region 7.

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Mpls.–St. Paul Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1986
Total Nonagricultural	1,281.3	1,280.1	1,250.5	0.1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	252.2	252.2	250.6	0.0	0.7	461.20	454.84	11.06	10.96	41.7	41.5
Durable Goods	158.1	157.7	157.3	0.3	0.5	478.40	463.86	11.23	10.94	42.6	42.4
Lumber and Furniture	8.6	8.9	8.2	-3.7	4.9	464.66	442.37	11.53	11.49	40.3	38.5
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.4	3.4	3.1	-0.9	10.9	433.57	450.89	11.35	12.63	38.2	35.7
Primary Metals	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.9	1.7	436.80	409.47	9.10	9.37	48.0	43.7
Fabricated Metals	27.2	27.0	26.4	0.4	2.8	558.80	542.68	12.70	12.39	44.0	43.8
Nonelectrical Machinery	61.3	60.8	62.6	0.8	-2.1	505.44	473.43	11.70	11.01	43.2	43.0
Office and Computing	29.3	29.1	31.8	0.7	-8.0	508.93	467.21	12.06	10.79	42.2	43.3
Electrical Machinery	16.2	16.2	15.3	0.1	6.3	354.90	375.95	8.72	8.93	40.7	42.1
Transportation Equipment	5.1	5.0	5.0	1.7	1.9	726.88	587.95	15.40	13.61	47.2	43.2
Scientific Instruments	26.6	26.4	27.2	0.7	-2.3	420.43	430.56	10.33	10.35	40.7	41.6
Misc. Manufacturing	4.7	4.8	4.6	-3.5	2.4	446.25	412.96	10.50	9.28	42.5	44.5
Nondurable Goods	94.1	94.5	93.2	-0.4	1.0	436.72	441.50	10.81	11.01	40.4	40.1
Food and Kindred	17.8	18.2	17.9	-1.9	-0.4	485.76	476.11	10.99	10.87	44.2	43.8
Textiles and Apparel	1.8	1.9	1.9	-3.9	-6.2	234.39	221.38	6.64	6.77	35.3	32.7
Paper and Allied	25.4	25.3	25.3	0.4	0.4	482.14	443.48	11.59	10.95	41.6	40.5
Printing and Publishing	30.5	30.4	30.0	0.1	1.5	388.50	421.86	10.36	11.19	37.5	37.7
Chemicals and Petroleum	8.8	8.9	8.5	-2.1	3.3	472.22	517.06	12.66	13.09	37.3	39.5
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	9.9	9.8	9.6	0.9	2.8	416.56	423.90	9.71	10.19	42.9	41.6
Nonmanufacturing	1,029.1	1,027.9	1,000.0	0.1	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.8	0.9	0.7	-13.2	3.2	208.78	208.78	8.03	8.03	26.0	26.0
Construction	51.3	54.6	51.0	-6.2	0.5	627.67	654.72	17.01	17.05	36.9	38.4
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	68.9	68.6	66.8	0.4	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	46.4	46.1	45.7	0.5	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	15.7	15.7	16.1	0.0	-2.2	383.50	399.01	13.00	12.83	29.5	31.1
Comm. & Public Util.	22.5	22.5	21.1	0.1	6.5	556.33	553.11	14.45	14.11	38.5	39.2
Trade	321.1	315.6	312.8	1.8	2.6	267.75	252.35	8.50	8.22	31.5	30.7
Wholesale	81.6	81.5	80.9	0.1	0.8	450.40	437.58	11.26	11.22	40.0	39.0
Retail	239.6	234.1	231.9	2.3	3.3	211.84	197.40	7.33	7.00	28.9	28.2
Building Materials	11.0	11.1	10.5	-0.7	4.9	432.83	346.08	9.95	9.43	43.5	36.7
General Merchandise	38.5	37.2	38.1	3.5	1.1	172.62	223.43	6.30	6.75	27.4	33.1
Food Stores	28.9	28.3	28.1	2.3	2.8	244.99	241.53	8.39	8.30	29.2	29.1
Automotive	24.5	24.4	23.4	0.7	4.8	404.15	363.28	10.18	9.56	39.7	38.0
Apparel	13.9	13.5	13.2	2.8	5.3	122.75	110.33	5.48	5.18	22.4	21.3
Home Furnishings	13.6	11.5	11.3	18.2	19.8	271.84	161.57	8.39	6.12	32.4	26.4
Eating and Drinking	76.7	76.7	76.5	0.1	0.4	141.75	108.34	5.67	4.88	25.0	22.2
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	95.4	94.8	91.4	0.6	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	40.6	40.3	39.4	0.8	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	37.6	37.5	36.2	0.3	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	17.1	17.0	15.8	0.8	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	319.3	319.0	307.8	0.1	3.7						
Personal Services	18.5	18.4	16.7	0.4	11.3						
Business Services	78.4	78.4	75.2	-0.1	4.3						
Repair Services	15.2	14.8	14.5	2.4	5.0						
Health Services	83.5	83.3	80.9	0.3	3.3						
Hospitals	29.6	29.7	30.0	-0.5	-1.4						
Nursing Homes	22.7	22.6	21.8	0.4	4.4						
Legal Services	11.4	11.4	10.7	0.2	7.0						
Private Education	16.5	16.5	16.5	0.5	0.5						
Government	172.4	174.4	169.4	-1.1	1.8						
Federal	20.5	20.3	19.7	1.1	3.8						
State	52.4	52.6	50.4	-0.4	4.0						
Education	29.0	29.7	28.0	-2.1	3.6						
Local	99.5	101.5	99.3	-2.0	0.3						
Education	54.4	56.2	54.3	-3.3	0.1						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or nonsupervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Central and Northwest Minnesota

By Ron Daws

Unemployment Seems To Have Risen From A Month And Year Ago

But remember that employment and unemployment are calculated from a standardized national methodology and then adjusted to reflect employment and unemployment as measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS). Because the CPS often has considerable random sampling error, the resultant "official" data series often fails to reflect monthly and yearly changes indicated by other economic information.

However, with preliminary St. Cloud MSA nonfarm payroll employment data available for all of 1987, let's see how the area's industries have performed. The bottom table has been extended to include percentage changes for 1985-86 and 1986-87.

One can see that job growth slowed in 1987 owing mostly to durable and nondurable goods manufacturing. Growing substantially slower during 1987 than during 1986 were retail trade, government, and finance, insurance and real estate. Construction and services grew faster in 1987 than during 1986. Transportation, communications and public utilities has actually lost workers since 1984, although this decline may have bottomed out in 1987.

St. Cloud's nonfarm payroll job estimates for December indicate that employment kept growing through year's end. On balance, there were 3,163 or 4.7 percent more nonfarm workers this December than last December, certainly an encouraging signal. Employment even rose a little from November, thanks to durable goods manufacturing. As expected, construction lost jobs over the month, but there still were 19.2 percent more workers than during December 1986.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
St. Cloud MSA 1/	**86,563**	**86,718**	**84,857**	**7,419**	**5,800**	**6,539**	**7.9**	**6.3**	**7.2**
REGION 1	**37,722**	**38,122**	**37,033**	**4,763**	**3,767**	**3,992**	**11.2**	**9.0**	**9.7**
Kittson	2,286	2,292	2,288	338	249	356	12.9	9.8	13.5
Marshall	4,133	4,265	4,346	933	755	804	18.4	15.0	15.6
Norman	3,293	3,335	3,268	378	323	314	10.3	8.8	8.8
Pennington	5,933	6,056	5,625	696	564	546	10.5	8.5	8.8
Polk	13,434	13,689	13,572	1,407	1,251	1,251	9.5	8.4	8.4
Red Lake	1,308	1,332	1,271	352	242	326	21.2	15.4	20.4
Roseau	7,335	7,153	6,663	659	383	395	8.2	5.1	5.6
REGION 2	**27,050**	**27,378**	**29,080**	**3,254**	**3,024**	**3,083**	**10.7**	**9.9**	**9.6**
Beltrami	14,515	14,648	16,303	1,284	1,296	1,272	8.1	8.1	7.2
Clearwater	2,898	2,947	3,001	749	602	702	20.5	17.0	19.0
Hubbard	5,884	6,036	6,089	785	729	699	11.8	10.8	10.3
Lake of Woods	1,615	1,617	1,586	152	162	145	8.6	9.1	8.4
Mahnomen	2,138	2,130	2,101	284	235	265	11.7	9.9	11.2
REGION 4	**88,418**	**89,407**	**88,576**	**7,659**	**6,528**	**6,498**	**8.0**	**6.8**	**6.8**
Becker	12,279	12,250	12,184	1,467	1,282	1,102	10.7	9.5	8.3
Clay	24,539	24,893	24,324	1,504	1,201	1,306	5.8	4.6	5.1
Douglas	13,353	13,440	13,328	1,087	959	915	7.5	6.7	6.4
Grant	2,602	2,616	2,682	253	235	217	8.9	8.2	7.5
Otter Tail	21,948	22,135	21,807	2,253	1,851	1,894	9.3	7.7	8.0
Pope	4,136	4,181	4,222	411	376	389	9.0	8.3	8.4
Stevens	4,708	4,791	4,770	305	313	303	6.1	6.1	6.0
Traverse	1,917	1,975	2,007	159	125	180	7.7	6.0	8.2
Wilkin	2,936	3,126	3,252	220	186	192	7.0	5.6	5.6
REGION 5	**49,825**	**51,162**	**51,031**	**6,215**	**5,445**	**5,544**	**11.1**	**9.6**	**9.8**
Cass	6,904	7,061	7,173	1,173	1,096	1,073	14.5	13.4	13.0
Crow Wing	18,213	18,371	18,382	1,872	1,858	1,690	9.3	9.2	8.4
Morrison	11,416	11,819	11,772	1,540	1,272	1,345	11.9	9.7	10.3
Todd	9,296	9,480	9,398	1,195	804	945	11.4	7.8	9.1
Wadena	3,996	4,431	4,306	435	415	491	9.8	8.6	10.2
REGION 6E	**48,694**	**48,859**	**48,316**	**3,898**	**3,339**	**3,871**	**7.4**	**6.4**	**7.4**
Kandiyohi	17,269	17,343	17,458	1,377	1,159	1,251	7.4	6.3	6.7
McLeod	15,372	15,345	14,628	806	775	925	5.0	4.8	5.9
Meeker	7,462	7,602	7,998	859	636	919	10.3	7.7	10.3
Renville	8,591	8,569	8,232	856	769	776	9.1	8.2	8.6
REGION 7E	**46,220**	**46,501**	**45,325**	**5,355**	**4,111**	**4,438**	**10.4**	**8.1**	**8.9**
Chisago	13,158	13,186	13,132	1,418	976	1,161	9.7	6.9	8.1
Isanti	11,281	11,305	11,259	996	749	841	8.1	6.2	7.0
Kanabec	5,149	5,206	5,037	749	608	583	12.7	10.5	10.4
Mille Lacs	7,872	7,915	7,586	862	694	795	9.9	8.1	9.5
Pine	8,760	8,889	8,311	1,330	1,084	1,058	13.2	10.9	11.3
REGION 7W	**116,353**	**116,574**	**114,591**	**10,294**	**7,782**	**8,952**	**8.1**	**6.3**	**7.2**
Benton	13,559	13,583	13,292	1,332	1,034	1,169	8.9	7.1	8.1
Sherburne	16,128	16,157	15,810	1,664	1,290	1,363	9.4	7.4	7.9
Stearns	56,876	56,978	55,755	4,423	3,476	4,007	7.2	5.7	6.7
Wright	29,790	29,856	29,734	2,875	1,982	2,413	8.8	6.2	7.5

1/ Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne Counties

Civilian labor force can be calculated by adding employment and unemployment.

ST. CLOUD MSA NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM			
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	MONTH AGO	YEAR AGO	'85-86	'86-87
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	**70,353**	**70,174**	**67,190**	**0.3**	**4.7**	**5.6**	**3.9**
Total Manufacturing	**11,974**	**11,510**	**11,309**	**4.0**	**5.9**	**5.7**	**1.3**
Durable Goods	6,786	6,401	6,219	6.0	9.1	5.2	2.5
Nondurable Goods	5,188	5,109	5,090	1.5	1.9	6.5	0.0
Total Nonmanufacturing	**58,379**	**58,664**	**55,881**	**-0.5**	**4.5**	**5.6**	**4.4**
Construction & Mining	4,140	4,600	3,473	-10.0	19.2	6.7	13.2
Transp., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	3,567	3,537	3,648	0.8	-2.2	-4.2	-1.1
Wholesale Trade	3,613	3,593	3,232	0.6	11.8	5.0	6.6
Retail Trade	18,431	18,165	17,437	1.5	5.7	10.2	5.5
Finance, Insur., & Real Estate	2,512	2,490	2,411	0.9	4.2	10.4	-0.5
Services	13,693	13,723	13,492	-0.2	1.5	4.1	6.1
Health Services	4,889	4,870	4,586	0.4	6.6	2.8	4.6
Government	12,423	12,556	12,188	-1.1	1.9	3.4	1.4

Northeast Minnesota

By Ron Daws

Unemployment Rates Appear To Have Risen Over The Year And Month Except For Lake And St. Louis Counties And Duluth

Furthermore, employment seems to be down, but remember that employment and unemployment are calculated from a standardized national methodology and then adjusted to reflect employment and unemployment as measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS). Because the CPS often has considerable random sampling error, the resultant "official" data series often fails to reflect monthly and yearly changes indicated by other economic information.

Although the Duluth-Superior MSA's nonfarm payroll employment was down by 0.6 percent from November, in reaching 85,097 it set a new high for December. This is 2,337 more jobs or a 2.8 percent increase over a year ago. The next highest December level of 82,992 jobs occurred during 1982.

However, Duluth's portion of the MSA's employment dropped over the month and year. There were 567 or 1.3 percent fewer nonfarm payroll jobs in Duluth than during November, and 178 or 0.4 percent fewer than during a year ago.

The MSA's main employment gainers over the year were nondurable goods manufacturing, construction, services, mining and miscellaneous industries. Significant employment losses in transportation, communications and public utilities kept the MSA's increase from being greater.

In Duluth, the only sizable employment gainer over the year was nondurable goods manufacturing. Wholesale trade, government, finance, insurance and real estate jobs declined noticeably. The drop in employment between November and December was typical for both areas and probably represents no substantial change in economic climate, although it should be noted that December was the only month in 1987 when Duluth's nonfarm payroll employment fell below the year ago level.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
REGION 3	**119,846**	**121,157**	**121,918**	**13,912**	**13,647**	**14,178**	**10.4**	**10.1**	**10.4**
Aitkin	4,686	4,749	4,877	757	615	621	13.9	11.5	11.3
Carlton	10,820	10,860	10,761	1,277	1,198	1,045	10.6	9.9	8.9
Cook	2,172	2,124	2,140	264	251	194	10.8	10.6	8.3
Itasca	15,272	15,619	15,798	1,933	1,934	1,920	11.2	11.0	10.8
Koochiching	6,599	6,707	6,760	680	741	602	9.3	9.9	8.2
Lake	3,143	3,241	3,304	663	676	911	17.4	17.3	21.6
St. Louis	77,154	77,857	78,278	8,338	8,232	8,885	9.8	9.6	10.2
City of Duluth	**33,307**	**33,611**	**33,793**	**2,704**	**2,786**	**1,947**	**7.5**	**7.7**	**5.4**
Balance St. Louis	**43,847**	**44,246**	**44,485**	**5,634**	**5,446**	**6,938**	**11.4**	**11.0**	**13.5**

Civilian labor force can be calculated by adding employment and unemployment.

DULUTH AND DULUTH-SUPERIOR MSA NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT DULUTH			PERCENT CHANGE		EMPLOYMENT DULUTH-SUPERIOR			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	MO. AGO	YR. AGO	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	MO. AGO	YR. AGO
Total Nonfarm Wage & Salary	**43,990**	**44,557**	**44,168**	**-1.3**	**-0.4**	**85,097**	**85,584**	**82,760**	**-0.6**	**2.8**
Total Manufacturing	**4,399**	**4,465**	**4,139**	**-1.5**	**6.3**	**7,356**	**7,394**	**7,243**	**-0.5**	**1.6**
Durable Goods	1,919	1,934	1,953	0.8	-1.7	4,042	4,058	4,091	-0.4	-1.4
Nondurable Goods	2,480	2,531	2,186	-2.0	13.4	3,314	3,336	3,152	-0.7	5.1
Total Nonmanufacturing	**39,591**	**40,092**	**40,029**	**-1.2**	**-1.1**	**77,741**	**78,190**	**75,517**	**-0.6**	**2.9**
Construction	1,853	1,966	1,841	-5.7	0.7	3,830	4,001	3,464	-4.3	10.6
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	2,859	3,003	2,816	-4.8	1.5	5,204	5,392	5,467	-3.5	-4.8
Wholesale Trade	1,601	1,637	1,669	-2.2	-4.1	3,469	3,469	3,516	0.0	-1.3
Retail Trade	9,501	9,439	9,404	0.7	1.0	19,070	18,943	18,896	0.7	0.9
Finan., Insur., & Real Est.	1,845	1,816	1,889	1.6	-2.3	3,116	3,065	3,159	1.7	-1.4
Services, Mining, & Miscel.	11,921	11,948	11,740	-0.2	1.5	24,452	24,558	22,436	-0.4	9.0
Government	10,011	10,283	10,670	-2.6	-6.2	18,600	18,762	18,579	-0.9	0.1

Southern Minnesota

By Ron Daws

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
REGION 6W	**22,188**	**22,687**	**23,158**	**2,082**	**2,067**	**2,166**	**8.6**	**8.4**	**8.6**
Big Stone	2,618	2,730	2,933	239	232	236	8.4	7.8	7.4
Chippewa	6,168	6,239	6,213	633	764	690	9.3	10.9	10.0
Lac Qui Parle	3,869	3,870	3,993	234	218	257	5.7	5.3	6.0
Swift	4,402	4,477	4,456	466	444	515	9.6	9.0	10.4
Yellow Medicine	5,131	5,371	5,563	510	409	468	9.0	7.1	7.8
REGION 8	**54,404**	**55,143**	**55,859**	**4,105**	**3,610**	**3,968**	**7.0**	**6.1**	**6.6**
Cottonwood	5,739	5,744	5,794	429	434	400	7.0	7.0	6.5
Jackson	4,735	4,697	5,506	501	511	517	9.6	9.8	8.6
Lincoln	3,009	3,050	3,095	240	181	225	7.4	5.6	6.8
Lyon	11,032	11,307	11,313	930	783	843	7.8	6.5	6.9
Murray	4,162	4,226	4,060	451	285	413	9.8	6.3	9.2
Nobles	9,453	9,622	9,474	573	552	612	5.7	5.4	6.1
Pipestone	4,863	4,958	4,931	234	220	230	4.6	4.2	4.5
Redwood	7,143	7,283	7,400	526	453	511	6.9	5.9	6.5
Rock	4,268	4,256	4,286	221	191	217	4.9	4.3	4.8
REGION 9	**101,276**	**101,808**	**101,754**	**7,045**	**6,703**	**6,738**	**6.5**	**6.2**	**6.2**
Blue Earth	26,326	26,433	25,769	1,382	1,348	1,275	5.0	4.9	4.7
Brown	12,625	12,592	12,590	911	761	833	6.7	5.7	6.2
Faribault	7,736	7,775	7,994	528	534	582	6.4	6.4	6.8
Le Sueur	9,811	9,817	9,860	1,138	1,024	1,063	10.4	9.4	9.7
Martin	10,964	11,230	11,533	1,038	1,094	877	8.6	8.9	7.1
Nicollet	13,884	13,941	13,591	686	749	642	4.7	5.1	4.5
Sibley	5,881	5,925	6,122	572	448	692	8.9	7.0	10.2
Waseca	8,821	8,837	8,913	523	471	485	5.6	5.1	5.2
Watonwan	5,228	5,258	5,382	267	274	289	4.9	5.0	5.1
REGION 10	**201,346**	**201,794**	**199,922**	**12,196**	**11,856**	**12,077**	**5.7**	**5.5**	**5.7**
Dodge	6,819	6,899	6,523	661	534	634	8.8	7.2	8.9
Fillmore	9,117	9,141	9,178	729	571	812	7.4	5.9	8.1
Freeborn	15,636	15,536	16,436	928	1,068	919	5.6	6.4	5.3
Goodhue	18,868	18,916	18,986	1,237	1,189	1,113	6.2	5.9	5.5
Houston	7,998	8,086	8,294	550	448	563	6.4	5.2	6.4
Mower	16,226	16,312	17,428	981	977	1,400	5.7	5.7	7.4
Olmsted	55,706	55,809	54,022	2,506	3,018	2,264	4.3	5.1	4.0
Rice	24,875	24,884	24,213	1,633	1,444	1,515	6.2	5.5	5.9
Steele	13,976	14,035	13,360	1,013	766	847	6.8	5.2	6.0
Wabasha	7,461	7,474	7,433	677	557	697	8.3	6.9	8.6
Winona	24,664	24,702	24,049	1,281	1,284	1,313	4.9	4.9	5.2
ROCHESTER CITY	**35,034**	**35,099**	**33,975**	**1,661**	**2,098**	**1,498**	**4.5**	**5.6**	**4.2**

Civilian labor force can be calculated by adding employment and unemployment.

According To Labor Force Data, Employment And Unemployment Changed Little Over The Month And Year

But remember that employment and unemployment are calculated from a standardized national methodology and then adjusted to reflect employment and unemployment as measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS). Because the CPS often has considerable random sampling error, the resultant "official" data series often fails to reflect monthly and yearly changes indicated by other economic information.

Still, it does seem that the Rochester MSA's nonfarm payroll employment rose to yet another all-time level in December in reaching 57,979. The previous high occurred the month before at 57,910. Last December the level was 56,407 jobs or 2.8 percent lower. Usually, the MSA's employment begins its winter drop in December, so a record December is encouraging.

Over the year, every major industry save finance, insurance and real estate employed more workers. Finance, insurance and real estate has generally grown slowly over the decade, but over the last few months it declined noticeably in the MSA until ending the year with 142 or 8.6 percent fewer workers than a year ago. Construction was the biggest over-the-year employment gainer with 15.5 percent more jobs, while nondurable goods manufacturing and health services jobs both were up 6.1 percent. Wholesale trade gained 5.9 percent more workers and transportation, communication and public utilities added 3.8 percent.

Compared to November, construction trimmed its employment by 22.8 percent, a typical seasonal move. Manufacturing employment also dropped noticeably as did finance, insurance and real estate. The 6.3 percent rise in retail trade accounted for 650 more jobs this December than last December, indicating that October's stock market plunge did not deter Christmas shoppers.

ROCHESTER MSA NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	MONTH AGO	YEAR AGO
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	**57,979**	**57,910**	**56,407**	**0.1**	**2.8**
Total Manufacturing	**10,561**	**10,795**	**10,410**	**-2.2**	**1.5**
Durable Goods	8,713	8,879	8,669	-1.9	0.5
Nondurable Goods	1,848	1,916	1,741	-3.5	6.1
Total Nonmanufacturing	**47,418**	**47,115**	**45,997**	**0.6**	**3.1**
Construction & Mining	1,823	2,362	1,578	-22.8	15.5
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	1,628	1,617	1,569	0.7	3.8
Wholesale Trade	1,319	1,319	1,245	0.0	5.9
Retail Trade	11,151	10,495	11,107	6.3	0.4
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	1,511	1,535	1,653	-1.6	-8.6
Total Services	23,753	23,704	22,681	0.2	4.7
Health Services	16,943	16,941	15,965	0.0	6.1
Other Services	6,810	6,763	6,716	0.7	1.4
Government	6,233	6,083	6,164	2.5	1.1

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Minnesota Labor Market Review

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Selected Minnesota Program Statistics

Distribution of Insured Unemployed by Industry and Occupation, December, 1987

Industry Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term Unemployed */	Women as Percent of Total
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	44,558	100.0	10.7	23.9
Ag., For., Fish.	1,819	4.1	1.9	10.5
Mining	915	2.1	4.0	4.9
Construction	15,838	35.5	2.3	3.5
Manufacturing	8,857	19.9	13.9	33.0
Public Utilities	1,836	4.1	11.7	15.8
Wholesale Trade	2,209	5.0	20.1	23.0
Retail Trade	3,673	8.2	17.4	41.6
Fin., Ins., Re. Est.	1,621	3.6	23.5	61.6
Services	6,095	13.7	21.9	50.8
Public Admin.	1,073	2.4	9.6	37.7
Info. Not Available	622	1.4	0.2	24.8

Distribution of Insured Unemployed, by Age and Sex, December, 1987

Age Groups	Number	Percent Distribution		
		Men of Totals	Men of Men	Women of Women
TOTALS	44,558	76.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	34,077	76.8	77.3	74.0
Under25	6,685	78.0	15.4	13.8
25-34	16,844	77.5	38.6	35.4
35-44	10,548	74.9	23.3	24.8
45 and over	10,481	73.4	22.7	26.0
45-54	6,308	73.5	13.7	15.6
55 and over	4,173	73.2	9.0	10.4

Experienced Supply/Job Openings Demand **/

Occupational Attachment					Applicants (Supply) Dec. 1987	Job Openings (Demand) Dec. 1987	Supply/Demand Ratio	
							Dec. 1987	Dec. 1986
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	44,558	100.0	10.7	23.9	58,734	19,887	3.0	4.7
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	5,668	12.7	29.1	39.1	10,038	1,337	7.5	8.9
Clerical	3,703	8.3	25.0	83.4	9,617	2,504	3.8	4.1
Sales	1,448	3.2	22.7	35.1	3,550	2,059	1.7	1.9
Services	2,483	5.6	13.2	60.4	6,706	4,886	1.4	2.3
Farm, For., Fish.	1,634	3.7	1.3	11.8	1,388	178	7.8	17.7
Processing	1,343	3.0	11.1	37.6	1,143	801	1.4	1.7
Machine Trades	1,926	4.3	12.6	13.3	3,846	602	6.4	8.6
Benchwork	3,073	6.9	10.7	49.8	4,005	5,103	0.8	8.5
Structural Work	16,066	36.1	2.6	2.1	9,429	723	13.0	15.8
Misc., and INA	7,214	16.2	5.8	7.8	9,012	1,694	5.3	7.2

*/ Long-term unemployed refers to unemployment insurance claimants whose current spell of unemployment has lasted 15 weeks or longer.
**/ Inexperienced and improperly coded job applicants are not included in this table.

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Minnesota Labor Market Review

Quarterly Issue
February 1988

JOB MARKET
STATISTICS
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SUPPLY &
DEMAND
Personal Income
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Unemployment Rates
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LABOR
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IN THIS ISSUE:

Manufacturing growth fuels strong gains in the fourth quarter, while Minnesota payroll employment increases more slowly in January, page 1.

Industry employment: what the revised 1986 and 1987 numbers reveal, page 9.

How have foreign imports affected Minnesota industry over the last 10 years? For more information on Trade Act activity, see page 15.

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL AND STATE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS 1
Labor Force and Establishment Data in the U.S. and Minnesota 2
Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Hours and Earnings. 3

ANALYSIS OF LOCAL CONDITIONS

Minneapolis-St. Paul 4
Central and Northwest Minnesota 6
Northeast Minnesota 7
Southern Minnesota 8

RESEARCH SUMMARIES AND THE JOB MARKET

A Second Look at 1987 9
Supply/Demand for Specific Occupations 13

FORECASTS OF GNP AND MINNESOTA PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT 14

FEATURE ARTICLE

The Trade Act of 1974: Foreign Imports and Their Impact on Minnesota Industry 15

STATISTICAL SECTION

Labor Force Estimates for the U.S. and Minnesota 20
Labor Market Trends in the U.S. and Minnesota 21
Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Minnesota 22
Consumer Price Index for Minneapolis-St. Paul 23
Employment and Unemployment Rates for MN Metro Areas 23
National Spending, Output, Income and Prices in the U.S. 24
Economic Trends in the U.S. 25

AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS 26

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Articles on labor market conditions and the economic welfare of Minnesota workers or general economic conditions within the state are welcome. Articles should be submitted complete with tables and graphs. Length should not exceed 8 double-spaced typewritten pages, including graphs, references, and notes. The editorial board reserves the right to edit articles for length and clarity.

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Analysis of National and State Economic Conditions

By Ben Boyle

Nation

NATION

Unemployment Rate Remains At 5.8 Percent In January; Payroll Employment Growth Slows After Very Strong Fourth Quarter

The nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained at 5.8 percent in January after averaging 5.9 percent in the fourth quarter, 6.0 percent in the third quarter and 6.8 percent in the final quarter of 1986. Meanwhile, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose a relatively modest 107,000 in January after gains averaging 387,000 in the fourth quarter and 205,000 in the third quarter. Although most industries grew faster in the fourth quarter, much of the acceleration occurred in construction, durable goods manufacturing and the services industry. Employment in these same industries rose modestly in January. One official said that the slowdown was not surprise since hiring had been so strong in recent months.

Other Indicators Also Display Sluggishness In January

Although a number of the economic indicators showed slower growth in January, perhaps the most glaring weakness was in the housing industry where starts fell for the second straight month and to their lowest level since the end of the recession in January 1982. Also, retail sales rose only 0.5 percent in January after a gain of 1.2 percent in December while industrial production climbed a small 0.2 percent following increases of 0.4 percent in December and November. The growth of personal income and spending also slowed significantly in January as each rose only 0.3 percent after both rose 0.7 percent in December.

State

STATE

Unemployment Little Changed In January But Down From A Year Ago

Minnesota's seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate rose from 5.9 percent in December to 6.1 percent in January but was below the 6.6 percent of January 1987. The fourth quarter average of 5.1 percent matched the fourth quarter rate in 1986.

Payroll Employment Growth Slows In January

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by a less than average 4,692 in January after stronger gains in the three previous months. The January increase was the smallest since a rise of 2,171 in September. However, the fourth quarter was quite strong with an average monthly employment gain of 7,445 compared to an average monthly increase of 4,364 in the third quarter. A large part of the increased growth in the fourth quarter was in the manufacturing sector, particularly in nondurable goods. In January, factory employment climbed by a very steep 3,680, the strongest of the year. Among individual manufacturing industries, the biggest over-the-month increases were in food products, lumber and wood products, electrical machinery, and printing and publishing. Over the year, payroll employment rose by 69,000. The largest increases from January 1987 took place in the services industry (23,450), trade (16,360), and manufacturing (13,100).

Note: Civilian labor force estimates for the United States and Minnesota appear in the Statistical Section on page 20.

Labor Force and Establishment Data

	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Thousands)		
	IV QTR 1987	Percent Change from		IV QTR 1987	Percent Change from	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
Labor Force Estimates						
Total Labor Force						
Actual	2,295.4	1.4	1.8	120,520	-0.6	1.7
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	120,568	0.4	1.7
Employment						
Actual	2,177.9	0.8	1.7	113,795	-0.2	2.8
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	113,486	0.6	2.8
Unemployment						
Actual	117.5	15.0	3.2	6,725	-5.7	-12.9
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,082	-1.6	-12.8
Unemployment Rates						
Actual	5.1	13.3	0.0	5.6	-5.1	-13.8
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.9	-1.7	-13.2
Other Rates of Labor Utilization						
Participation Rt. (Labor Force/Population (16+)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65.7	0.2	0.5
Full Employment Deficit - Percent of Workers1/	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.5
Manpower Utilization Rate2/	84.2	0.0	0.4	83.7	0.2	1.5
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Positions						
Employment (Seasonally adjusted)	1,986.7	1.1	4.0	103,267	1.0	2.9
Mining	7.1	12.1	26.4	762	1.5	4.4
Construction	82.1	0.6	5.8	5,087	1.8	3.0
Manufacturing	379.8	1.3	2.6	19,320	1.0	1.9
Durables	224.7	1.4	2.6	11,358	1.1	1.7
Nondurables	155.1	1.2	2.7	7,962	0.8	2.3
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	101.2	0.4	2.5	5,451	1.2	3.4
Trade	493.2	0.9	3.8	24,268	0.7	2.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	121.4	0.9	3.5	6,656	0.5	3.7
Services	484.0	1.4	6.1	24,498	1.0	4.4
Government	317.9	0.9	2.8	17,225	1.1	1.9
Average Weekly Hours (Seasonally adjusted)						
Mining	44.2	5.0	7.8	42.7	1.2	1.7
Construction	38.5	0.3	0.3	37.9	0.0	2.2
Manufacturing	41.0	0.0	1.0	41.2	0.7	1.0
Durables	42.2	0.0	1.9	41.8	1.0	1.0
Nondurables	39.5	0.0	-0.5	40.4	0.5	1.0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	37.0	-0.3	1.1	39.1	-0.3	0.0
Trade	29.4	-0.3	-1.7	31.3	-0.9	0.0
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36.2	0.0	-0.8
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.5	0.0	0.3
Average Hourly Wage						
Mining	12.84	-0.3	1.6	12.42	0.6	-1.2
Construction	15.48	1.9	1.4	12.80	1.0	0.8
Manufacturing	10.42	0.7	2.4	10.01	1.0	2.4
Durables	10.72	-0.2	2.4	10.57	1.1	2.3
Nondurables	10.01	1.8	2.0	9.24	0.5	2.4
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	12.61	0.1	2.3	12.15	-1.7	2.4
Trade	7.80	0.5	1.3	7.13	1.1	2.1
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.86	1.1	4.5
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.68	3.0	4.7

1/ Four percent is a generally agreed upon criteria for measuring full employment. It allows for the movement of persons between jobs. Labor Force Unemployment Rate less four percent, based on official estimates.

2/ Estimated worker hours expended in nonfarm payroll employment as a percent of potential worker hours assuming that each member of the nonfarm labor payroll labor force was employed at a standard rate of 40 hours per week.

Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1987
Total Nonagricultural	**1,952.0**	**1,997.9**	**1,884.5**	**-2.3**	**3.6**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**376.4**	**379.2**	**363.8**	**-0.7**	**3.5**	**421.54**	**421.06**	**10.46**	**10.32**	**40.3**	**40.8**
Durable Goods	224.4	225.7	215.7	-0.6	4.0	442.32	447.32	10.71	10.60	41.3	42.2
Lumber and Furniture	21.5	21.3	18.8	0.9	14.4	433.53	416.93	11.53	11.03	37.6	37.8
Stone, Clay and Glass	7.2	8.0	7.0	-10.2	3.4	411.25	399.06	10.23	10.67	40.2	37.4
Primary Metals	6.8	6.7	6.2	1.3	9.4	406.00	397.52	9.42	9.42	43.1	42.2
Fabricated Metals	33.9	34.0	32.4	-0.5	4.7	520.13	495.76	12.04	11.72	43.2	42.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	79.4	79.9	79.7	-0.6	-0.3	471.06	467.84	11.11	11.06	42.4	42.3
Office and Computing	38.6	38.9	40.4	-0.8	-4.5	519.70	522.85	12.03	11.91	43.2	43.9
Electrical Machinery	29.4	29.3	27.0	0.3	9.0	346.18	383.08	8.59	8.57	40.3	44.7
Transportation Equipment	10.3	10.3	9.4	-0.6	9.0	538.80	581.13	12.19	11.74	44.2	49.5
Scientific Instruments	30.6	30.6	29.8	0.1	2.7	419.63	423.11	10.26	10.05	40.9	42.1
Misc. Manufacturing	5.4	5.6	5.6	-3.3	-3.6	393.74	425.57	10.07	10.56	39.1	40.3
Nondurable Goods	152.0	153.6	148.1	-1.0	2.7	394.68	388.65	10.12	9.94	39.0	39.1
Food and Kindred	43.6	44.8	43.2	-2.7	0.8	359.07	350.46	9.16	8.85	39.2	39.6
Textiles and Apparel	4.6	4.8	4.6	-4.7	-0.9	271.95	262.68	7.41	6.60	36.7	39.8
Paper and Allied	32.2	32.3	32.1	-0.4	0.2	505.06	484.93	11.94	11.41	42.3	42.5
Printing and Publishing	45.6	45.7	43.9	-0.1	4.0	377.25	373.83	10.45	10.59	36.1	35.3
Chemicals and Petroleum	10.9	10.7	10.0	1.4	8.1	479.57	476.35	11.90	11.59	40.3	41.1
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	15.2	15.3	14.2	-0.3	6.9	358.22	343.48	8.78	8.74	40.8	39.3
Nonmanufacturing	**1,575.6**	**1,618.7**	**1,520.7**	**-2.7**	**3.6**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	6.0	6.1	4.6	-1.8	31.1	574.65	556.01	13.09	13.27	43.9	41.9
Metal Mining	4.9	4.7	3.4	3.9	42.1	603.37	605.15	13.62	14.34	44.3	42.2
Construction	66.4	78.6	64.8	-15.5	2.5	590.26	608.30	15.91	15.40	37.1	39.5
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	100.3	102.6	98.0	-2.3	2.3						
Transportation	66.2	68.2	65.1	-3.0	1.7						
Trucking & Warehousing	25.6	27.2	25.6	-5.8	0.1	393.55	366.59	12.26	11.98	32.1	30.6
Comm. & Public Util.	34.1	34.4	33.0	-0.9	3.4	559.25	558.09	14.64	14.31	38.2	39.0
Trade	485.2	502.2	469.0	-3.4	3.4	221.37	219.17	7.85	7.69	28.2	28.5
Wholesale	120.8	122.2	117.6	-1.1	2.7	409.26	401.44	10.63	10.62	38.5	37.8
Retail	364.4	380.0	351.4	-4.1	3.7	166.82	167.57	6.62	6.47	25.2	25.9
Building Materials	15.9	17.3	15.7	-8.2	1.3	336.90	330.62	8.96	8.84	37.6	37.4
General Merchandise	58.0	60.4	53.7	-4.0	8.2	132.66	121.66	5.87	5.53	22.6	22.0
Food Stores	49.4	51.0	47.3	-3.2	4.5	190.94	195.30	7.26	7.18	26.3	27.2
Automotive	39.2	40.1	38.2	-2.2	2.6	313.64	310.00	8.86	8.47	35.4	36.6
Apparel	19.6	21.0	19.1	-7.0	2.7	97.99	108.93	5.24	5.09	18.7	21.4
Home Furnishings	16.8	17.1	15.8	-2.0	6.5	249.28	209.92	8.12	7.14	30.7	29.4
Eating and Drinking	117.2	122.0	114.3	-4.0	2.6	101.70	99.05	4.73	4.65	21.5	21.3
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	121.2	121.5	117.0	-0.3	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	56.2	56.4	54.4	-0.4	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	45.0	44.9	43.2	0.4	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	19.9	20.2	19.4	-1.5	2.6						
Services	476.6	485.2	453.9	-1.8	5.0						
Personal Services	25.2	25.5	24.1	-1.4	4.5						
Business Services	91.9	95.0	84.7	-3.3	8.6						
Repair Services	19.9	20.1	19.6	-0.9	1.5						
Health Services	151.4	151.3	146.1	0.0	3.7						
Hospitals	51.8	51.8	50.4	0.0	2.7						
Nursing Homes	41.4	41.5	41.2	-0.4	0.5						
Legal Services	14.5	14.5	13.8	0.3	5.6						
Private Education	25.7	27.2	25.8	-5.3	-0.2						
Government	320.0	322.5	313.3	-0.8	2.1						
Federal	33.5	33.5	32.6	-0.2	2.5						
State	80.8	79.7	78.8	1.4	2.5						
Education	45.1	43.9	44.1	2.6	2.2						
Local	205.8	209.2	201.9	-1.7	1.9						
Education	111.5	114.5	109.6	-2.6	1.7						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA

By Kevin Alaspa

Seasonal Factors Cause The Unemployment Rate To Rise
The Twin cities metropolitan area labor market picture in January was characterized by normal seasonal retrenchment. While the total labor force declined, the total level of employment dropped by a slightly higher proportion, causing a one-tenth percent rise in the unemployment rate. This is normal for the mid-winter, as the unemployment rate generally reaches its peak for the year in either January or February.

Wage and salary employment was down by 26,100 from December. Industries in which downturns took place were those which are traditionally most affected by seasonal factors in January, and approximately 97 percent of these declines took place among nonmanufacturing firms. Construction employment dropped by 6,000, which followed the normal pattern of work in this industry, declining to its lowest point in the mid-winter months. Retail trade employment was down by 9,000, as many holiday-related sales positions ended. Employment in the services sector was down by approximately 7,000, and cutbacks occurred primarily in business services and amusements and recreation firms. The average number of hours worked per week declined in almost all industries, and this can be considered a reflection of a tightening labor market. Fewer new hires are added in periods of declining average weekly hours, and this was a typical seasonal condition.

The Near-Term Employment Outlook Remains Favorable
Even though these downturns took place, other data series showed that the employment situation in January remained fairly strong. The average weekly number of initial claims for unemployment insurance, a barometer of layoffs that are taking place, was 5.4 percent below the level in January 1987.

Upcoming months will reflect a continuation of trends that prevail during the winter. Construction and other seasonal work will cause employment totals to rise with the onset of spring. Even though the month-to-month figures showed some declines in January, the overall assessment of the employment picture in the Twin Cities metropolitan area is positive. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment was 44,700 ahead of January 1987, representing a 3.6 percent gain. Every indication shows that the situation will remain strong through the next few months.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
Mpls.-St.Paul MSA*	1,272,572	1,314,235	1,256,269	62,541	63,024	63,698	4.7	4.6	4.8
REGION 11	1,195,458	1,234,412	1,180,179	55,050	56,071	56,209	4.4	4.3	4.5
Anoka	119,782	123,685	118,251	6,655	6,370	6,337	5.3	4.9	5.1
Carver	21,969	22,685	21,689	1,184	1,077	1,260	5.1	4.5	5.5
Dakota	125,981	130,086	124,371	6,495	6,407	6,740	4.9	4.7	5.1
Hennepin	575,152	593,894	567,801	23,298	24,462	24,068	3.9	4.0	4.1
Ramsey	259,947	268,417	256,624	11,861	12,258	12,449	4.4	4.4	4.6
Scott	25,845	26,687	25,515	2,126	2,022	2,170	7.6	7.0	7.8
Washington	66,782	68,958	65,928	3,431	3,475	3,185	4.9	4.8	4.6
Chisago	13,096	13,523	12,929	1,521	1,398	1,442	10.4	9.4	10.0
Isanti	11,294	11,662	11,150	1,110	981	1,072	8.9	7.8	8.8
Wright	29,902	30,876	29,519	3,110	2,831	2,899	9.4	8.4	8.9
St. Croix, WI	22,822	23,762	22,492	1,750	1,743	2,076	7.1	6.8	8.5
Bloomington	54,209	55,975	53,516	2,097	2,200	2,039	3.7	3.8	3.7
Minneapolis	200,535	207,070	197,972	8,634	9,394	9,467	4.1	4.3	4.6
St. Paul	138,002	142,498	136,238	7,284	7,752	7,869	5.0	5.2	5.5

* Chisago, Isanti and Wright counties are a part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA, and are also included in Region 7.

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Mpls.–St. Paul Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Jan. 1987
Total Nonagricultural	**1,283.9**	**1,310.0**	**1,239.2**	**-2.0**	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**256.3**	**257.1**	**248.5**	**-0.3**	**3.1**	**448.74**	**449.74**	**11.08**	**11.05**	**40.5**	**40.7**
Durable Goods	160.2	160.7	154.8	-0.3	3.5	464.54	465.47	11.14	11.03	41.7	42.2
Lumber and Furniture	9.3	9.1	8.5	2.6	9.6	464.89	445.05	12.17	11.62	38.2	38.3
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.0	3.2	2.7	-6.3	9.9	393.98	473.48	10.26	12.46	38.4	38.0
Primary Metals	4.9	4.8	4.6	0.7	4.9	402.60	400.76	9.15	9.32	44.0	43.0
Fabricated Metals	26.2	26.3	25.3	-0.7	3.3	545.62	531.42	12.63	12.33	43.2	43.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	62.3	62.9	62.4	-0.9	-0.1	486.78	472.01	11.40	11.08	42.7	42.6
Office and Computing	31.1	31.8	32.2	-1.9	-3.3	501.34	486.18	11.42	10.95	43.9	44.4
Electrical Machinery	17.1	16.9	15.0	1.4	14.2	343.39	372.96	8.76	8.88	39.2	42.0
Transportation Equipment	5.8	5.7	5.5	1.1	4.7	741.51	692.12	15.71	14.30	47.2	48.4
Scientific Instruments	28.4	28.3	27.5	0.1	3.4	427.58	428.90	10.48	10.36	40.8	41.4
Misc Manufacturing	3.3	3.5	3.3	-5.6	-0.1	410.41	388.03	10.01	9.35	41.0	41.5
Nondurable Goods	96.1	96.3	93.7	-0.3	2.5	425.64	425.47	10.97	11.08	38.8	38.4
Food and Kindred	17.9	18.1	18.3	-1.1	-2.0	442.66	403.48	11.15	10.48	39.7	38.5
Textiles and Apparel	2.0	2.0	2.0	-1.9	-0.3	237.30	247.75	7.00	6.66	33.9	37.2
Paper and Allied	25.0	25.0	24.9	-0.2	0.1	469.99	454.01	11.38	10.94	41.3	41.5
Printing and Publishing	31.7	31.7	30.6	0.0	3.4	390.96	405.58	10.80	11.79	36.2	34.4
Chemicals and Petroleum	9.1	9.0	8.4	0.9	7.7	511.52	525.30	12.82	12.75	39.9	41.2
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	10.5	10.6	9.5	-0.8	10.9	408.87	423.54	9.90	10.28	41.3	41.2
Nonmanufacturing	**1,027.7**	**1,053.0**	**990.6**	**-2.4**	**3.7**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.5	-13.3	-16.6	208.78	208.78	8.03	8.03	26.0	26.0
Construction	46.1	52.2	44.6	-11.6	3.4	623.24	644.10	16.89	16.95	36.9	38.0
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	70.7	72.0	68.4	-1.8	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	48.1	49.3	47.3	-2.4	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	15.9	16.9	15.7	-6.2	0.9	394.27	351.97	13.32	12.94	29.6	27.2
Comm. & Public Util.	22.6	22.7	21.1	-0.7	7.2	548.35	554.92	14.28	14.12	38.4	39.3
Trade	319.1	328.0	305.9	-2.7	4.3	245.90	237.02	8.45	8.23	29.1	28.8
Wholesale	85.6	85.7	81.0	-0.1	5.7	437.41	429.34	11.13	11.21	39.3	38.3
Retail	233.5	242.3	224.9	-3.6	3.8	184.21	179.40	7.14	6.90	25.8	26.0
Building Materials	10.0	10.5	9.2	-4.6	9.0	339.02	350.90	9.77	9.64	34.7	36.4
General Merchandise	41.5	43.2	39.8	-4.1	4.2	141.52	141.86	6.10	5.79	23.2	24.5
Food Stores	27.2	28.1	27.2	-3.4	0.0	235.91	234.62	8.61	8.32	27.4	28.2
Automotive	23.1	23.5	22.3	-1.6	3.6	375.97	350.97	9.92	9.46	37.9	37.1
Apparel	12.8	13.9	12.7	-7.5	0.7	87.58	97.34	5.34	5.29	16.4	18.4
Home Furnishings	11.7	12.0	11.1	-1.8	6.2	221.51	169.72	7.56	6.04	29.3	28.1
Eating and Drinking	76.0	78.3	73.2	-2.9	3.9	117.60	105.08	5.25	4.98	22.4	21.1
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	95.0	95.0	90.9	0.1	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	41.0	41.0	38.7	0.0	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	38.0	37.6	36.2	1.1	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	16.1	16.4	15.9	-2.1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	322.0	329.1	310.0	-2.2	3.9						
Personal Services	17.8	17.9	17.2	-0.5	3.4						
Business Services	77.9	81.4	74.1	-4.4	5.1						
Repair Services	15.0	15.0	14.7	-0.1	1.8						
Health Services	85.9	86.1	82.6	-0.2	4.1						
Hospitals	31.0	31.1	30.1	-0.3	3.0						
Nursing Homes	22.3	22.5	21.8	-1.0	2.3						
Legal Services	11.5	11.5	10.8	0.1	6.2						
Private Education	16.0	16.5	15.8	-3.0	1.7						
Government	174.3	176.2	170.3	-1.1	2.4						
Federal	20.5	20.5	19.6	0.1	4.6						
State	53.8	53.9	51.2	-0.2	5.1						
Education	29.8	30.0	27.8	-0.5	7.2						
Local	100.0	101.8	99.5	-1.8	0.5						
Education	53.2	55.2	53.0	-3.6	0.4						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Central and Northwest Minnesota

By Ron Daws

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
St. Cloud MSA*	88,245	88,405	82,602	6,602	7,288	6,850	7.0	7.6	7.7
REGION 1	36,054	38,248	35,765	5,063	4,614	4,994	12.3	10.8	12.3
Kittson	2,125	2,332	2,122	328	323	467	13.4	12.2	18.0
Marshall	3,738	4,075	3,873	1,069	896	1,052	22.2	18.0	21.4
Norman	3,079	3,282	3,123	372	364	368	10.8	10.0	10.5
Pennington	5,460	5,889	5,428	846	676	786	13.4	10.3	12.6
Polk	12,960	13,454	13,116	1,409	1,364	1,458	9.8	9.2	10.0
Red Lake	1,199	1,372	1,207	409	336	404	25.4	19.7	25.1
Roseau	7,493	7,844	6,896	630	655	459	7.8	7.7	6.2
REGION 2	25,575	27,100	25,877	3,398	3,161	3,777	11.7	10.4	12.7
Beltrami	13,701	14,733	13,945	1,361	1,252	1,546	9.0	7.8	10.0
Clearwater	2,761	2,938	2,825	847	722	913	23.5	19.7	24.4
Hubbard	5,544	5,640	5,480	761	765	852	12.1	11.9	13.5
Lake of Woods	1,528	1,626	1,590	150	149	159	8.9	8.4	9.1
Mahnomen	2,041	2,163	2,037	279	273	307	12.0	11.2	13.1
REGION 4	85,544	89,816	85,029	7,699	7,478	8,542	8.3	7.7	9.1
Becker	12,528	13,129	11,884	1,406	1,435	1,820	10.1	9.9	13.3
Clay	23,871	24,563	23,443	1,516	1,497	1,721	6.0	5.7	6.8
Douglas	13,933	13,990	13,479	1,088	1,062	1,034	7.2	7.1	7.1
Grant	2,433	2,614	2,468	267	244	304	9.9	8.5	11.0
Otter Tail	20,238	21,985	20,618	2,341	2,183	2,470	10.4	9.0	10.7
Pope	3,609	4,011	3,746	403	396	394	10.0	9.0	9.5
Stevens	4,382	4,668	4,608	293	295	344	6.3	5.9	6.9
Traverse	1,704	1,855	1,831	163	154	188	8.7	7.7	9.3
Wilkin	2,846	3,001	2,952	222	212	267	7.2	6.6	8.3
REGION 5	48,613	50,921	49,044	6,215	6,034	6,597	11.3	10.6	11.9
Cass	6,483	6,876	6,644	1,171	1,140	1,286	15.3	14.2	16.2
Crow Wing	17,606	18,528	17,602	1,9[illegible]8	1,830	2,136	9.8	9.0	10.8
Morrison	11,423	11,714	11,538	1,600	1,489	1,546	12.3	11.3	11.8
Todd	8,961	9,324	9,093	1,065	1,154	1,073	10.5	11.0	10.6
Wadena	4,140	4,479	4,167	461	421	556	10.0	8.6	11.8
REGION 6E	46,757	49,443	46,607	3,853	3,785	4,487	7.6	7.1	8.8
Kandiyohi	16,838	17,692	16,659	1,287	1,346	1,488	7.1	7.1	8.2
McLeod	14,785	15,500	14,699	869	784	1,047	5.6	4.8	6.6
Meeker	6,986	7,382	7,234	922	830	1,076	11.7	10.1	12.9
Renville	8,148	8,869	8,015	775	825	876	8.7	8.5	9.9
REGION 7E	45,353	47,379	44,805	5,722	5,240	5,481	11.2	10.0	10.9
Chisago	13,096	13,523	12,929	1,521	1,398	1,442	10.4	9.4	10.0
Isanti	11,294	11,662	11,150	1,110	981	1,072	8.9	7.8	8.8
Kanabec	4,855	5,168	4,961	789	727	698	14.0	12.3	12.3
Mille Lacs	7,839	8,243	7,676	910	842	965	10.4	9.3	11.2
Pine	8,269	8,783	8,089	1,392	1,292	1,304	14.4	12.8	13.9
REGION 7W	118,147	119,281	112,121	9,712	10,119	9,749	7.6	7.8	8.0
Benton	13,857	13,883	12,971	1,043	1,307	1,161	7.0	8.6	8.2
Sherburne	16,634	16,664	15,571	1,507	1,634	1,484	8.3	8.9	8.7
Stearns	57,754	57,858	54,060	4,052	4,347	4,205	6.6	7.0	7.2
Wright	29,902	30,876	29,519	3,110	2,831	2,899	9.4	8.4	8.9

* Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne counties

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ST. CLOUD MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	70,421	72,427	66,345	-2.8	6.1
Total Manufacturing	12,170	12,260	11,253	-0.7	8.1
Durable Goods	6,751	6,878	6,346	-1.8	6.4
Nondurable Goods	5,419	5,382	4,907	0.7	10.4
Total Nonmanufacturing	58,251	60,167	55,092	-3.2	5.7
Construction & Mining	3,800	4,200	2,949	-9.5	28.9
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	3,425	3,396	3,281	0.9	4.4
Total Trade	21,703	22,203	20,553	-2.3	5.6
Wholesale Trade	3,453	3,448	3,286	0.1	5.1
Retail Trade	18,250	18,755	17,267	-2.7	5.7
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	2,354	2,382	2,272	-1.2	3.6
Total Services	14,168	14,578	13,668	-2.8	3.7
Health Services	5,123	5,073	4,752	1.0	7.8
Other Services	9,045	9,505	8,916	-4.8	1.4
Government	12,801	13,408	12,369	-4.5	3.5

Most Employment Growth Across Central And Northwest Minnesota Occurs In The St. Cloud MSA

While employment levels grew modestly in most regions over the year except in Region 2 where it probably fell, the St. Cloud MSA created jobs at a prodigious rate. Official labor force data suggest that the MSA created a total of 5,643 additional jobs over the year, a 6.8 percent increase. Of these jobs, 4,076 were nonfarm payroll positions, which increased 6.1 percent.

Between December and January, employment dropped seasonally in all areas. Meanwhile, unemployment increased everywhere except in the St. Cloud MSA where according to the official data series the rate dropped from 7.6 percent in December to 7.0 percent in January. If these figures are even reasonably valid, then this was the first time in the 1980s, at least, that the MSA's unempment rate dropped between December and January. Even allowing for sampling error in the labor force data series, it is apparent that the St. Cloud MSA's job market functions differently and more vibrantly than the rest of Central and Northwest Minnesota's.

While the temporary January drop in employment was spread across many industries sensitive to winter slowdowns, compared to January 1987, every major industry in the MSA had created more jobs. The strongest was construction with nearly 30 percent more jobs this January. Manufacturing, an industry trudging along in many areas of the nation and state, employed 8.1 percent more people than it did last January. The huge trade sector, commanding roughly 30 percent of the MSA's wage and salary jobs, added 5.6 percent (1,150) more jobs over the year, and the health services sector employed 7.8 percent more people than it did a year ago January. The question emerging for the rest of 1988 seems to be: Will the St. Cloud area continue to generate jobs and business, often at the expense of nearby areas north, west and east of it?

Northeast Minnesota

By Ron Daws

The MSA's Job Increase Over The Year Is Not Shared By Duluth

While the Duluth-Superior MSA's number of nonfarm payroll jobs seasonally declined 2.7 percent since December, jobs remained 2.1 percent higher than they were during January 1987. Duluth, conversely, lost nonfarm payroll jobs over both the month and year, by 2.8 and 1.1 percent respectively. The official labor force estimate supports this; employment in January, at 34,151, was down by 2.6 percent over the month and down by 0.5 percent over the year. Meanwhile, Duluth's unemployment rate seems to have risen over the month and year.

All Duluth industries save government lost jobs over the month. Declining fastest was construction which employed 30 percent fewer workers than in December. Not all of the decline was seasonal; several projects were also winding down. While during the summer of 1987 construction was about 1,000 workers or 50 percent greater than during the summer of 1986, by January construction employment had fallen below January 1987 levels by 46 percent. Since December transportation, communications and public utilities lost eight percent of its jobs, although there were more workers than a year ago.

Duluth's job drop this January from January 1987 reverses the trend of several years. Hopefully, the deficit will not continue into February. Several industries lost jobs over the year; a few added them. The overwhelming loser was, of course, construction, but wholesale trade and government were also down significantly. Conversely, there were 8.5 percent more nondurable goods manufacturing jobs this January than there were the year before. Health services jobs increased by 5.5 percent. Retail trade and finance, insurance and real estate were also up 4.9 and 4.5 percent, respectively.

Duluth's monthly unemployment rates have exceeded those of the year before for 13 consecutive months. The 1987 annual average rate of 7.1 percent was up from 6.0 percent in 1986, enough of a difference to say for certain that joblessness increased even given slippage in the figures. With nonfarm payroll employment also down over the year in January, the next few month's figures bear watching.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
REGION 3	120,888	124,403	121,884	14,170	13,597	16,357	10.5	9.9	11.8
Aitkin	4,554	4,874	4,453	805	736	832	15.0	13.1	15.7
Carlton	11,030	11,127	10,704	1,362	1,248	1,394	11.0	10.1	11.5
Cook	2,070	2,215	2,120	249	258	298	10.7	10.4	12.3
Itasca	14,669	15,360	15,134	1,995	1,887	2,213	12.0	10.9	12.8
Koochiching	6,607	6,731	6,760	676	665	716	9.3	9.0	9.6
Lake	2,839	2,946	3,195	675	647	1,217	19.2	18.0	27.6
St. Louis	79,119	81,150	79,518	8,408	8,156	9,687	9.6	9.1	10.9
City of Duluth	34,151	35,027	34,323	2,996	2,647	2,719	8.1	7.0	7.3
Balance St. Louis	44,968	46,123	45,195	5,412	5,509	6,968	10.7	10.7	13.4

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

DULUTH AND DULUTH-SUPERIOR NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	DULUTH EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE		DULUTH-SUPERIOR EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	43,022	44,255	43,507	-2.8	-1.1	86,928	89,367	85,112	-2.7	2.1
Total Manufacturing	4,007	4,077	3,848	-1.7	4.1	7,665	7,712	7,138	-0.6	7.4
Durable Goods	1,624	1,631	1,651	-0.4	-1.6	4,026	4,057	3,863	-0.8	4.2
Nondurable Goods	2,383	2,446	2,197	-2.6	8.5	3,639	3,655	3,275	-0.4	11.1
Total Nonmanufacturing	39,015	40,178	39,659	-2.9	-1.6	79,263	81,655	77,974	-2.9	1.7
Construction	1,200	1,714	2,221	-30.0	-46.0	2,577	3,695	3,481	-30.3	-26.0
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	2,628	2,852	2,573	-7.9	2.1	5,645	5,739	5,510	-1.6	2.5
Total Trade	11,082	11,374	10,722	-2.6	3.4	21,403	22,257	21,122	-3.8	1.3
Wholesale Trade	1,600	1,608	1,680	-0.5	-4.8	3,384	3,457	3,455	-2.1	-2.1
Retail Trade	9,482	9,766	9,042	-2.9	4.9	18,019	18,800	17,667	-4.2	2.0
Finan., Insur., Real Est.	1,838	1,863	1,759	-1.3	4.5	3,150	3,189	3,048	-1.2	3.3
Services, Mining, & Misc.	11,910	12,044	11,575	-1.1	2.9	20,159	20,339	19,779	-0.9	1.9
Health Services	5,417	5,385	5,135	0.6	5.5	8,685	8,640	8,320	0.5	4.4
Other Services	5,643	5,784	5,617	-2.4	0.5	9,870	10,068	9,960	-2.0	-0.9
Government	10,340	10,323	10,801	0.3	-4.2	21,999	22,216	22,111	-1.0	-0.5

Southern Minnesota

By Ron Daws

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
REGION 6W	21,266	22,155	21,834	2,078	2,012	2,358	8.9	8.3	9.7
Big Stone	2,459	2,603	2,634	228	229	274	8.5	8.1	9.4
Chippewa	5,992	6,304	6,022	706	616	726	10.5	8.9	10.8
Lac Qui Parle	3,642	3,810	3,726	228	224	260	5.9	5.6	6.5
Swift	4,257	4,373	4,350	441	450	574	9.4	9.3	11.7
Yellow Medicine	4,916	5,065	5,102	475	493	524	8.8	8.9	9.3
REGION 8	51,852	54,830	53,167	3,845	3,967	4,421	6.9	6.7	7.7
Cottonwood	5,525	5,765	5,655	407	413	448	6.9	6.7	7.3
Jackson	4,389	4,642	4,846	436	482	549	9.0	9.4	10.2
Lincoln	2,723	2,955	2,882	218	230	248	7.4	7.2	7.9
Lyon	10,688	11,174	10,806	871	903	994	7.5	7.5	8.4
Murray	3,905	4,158	4,068	444	432	452	10.2	9.4	10.0
Nobles	9,254	9,692	9,265	566	558	650	5.8	5.4	6.6
Pipestone	4,717	4,985	4,643	205	227	236	4.2	4.4	4.8
Redwood	6,529	7,066	6,887	480	507	611	6.8	6.7	8.1
Rock	4,122	4,393	4,115	218	215	233	5.0	4.7	5.4
REGION 9	95,956	101,099	98,017	6,904	6,843	7,667	6.7	6.3	7.3
Blue Earth	26,080	26,729	26,232	1,192	1,347	1,365	4.4	4.8	4.9
Brown	11,929	12,897	11,977	992	890	1,060	7.7	6.5	8.1
Faribault	6,737	7,389	7,272	563	510	685	7.7	6.5	8.6
Le Sueur	8,973	9,390	9,530	1,125	1,106	1,199	11.1	10.5	11.2
Martin	10,504	11,225	10,575	1,033	1,008	1,043	9.0	8.2	9.0
Nicollet	13,371	13,703	13,448	661	667	715	4.7	4.6	5.0
Sibley	5,326	5,769	5,547	597	550	704	10.1	8.7	11.3
Waseca	8,076	8,753	8,408	489	507	581	5.7	5.5	6.5
Watonwan	4,960	5,244	5,028	252	258	315	4.8	4.7	5.9
REGION 10	196,795	205,769	194,705	11,887	11,923	14,390	5.7	5.5	6.9
Dodge	6,510	7,001	6,399	654	642	787	9.1	8.4	11.0
Fillmore	8,701	9,248	8,898	842	701	857	8.8	7.0	8.8
Freeborn	15,359	16,117	15,570	837	908	1,190	5.2	5.3	7.1
Goodhue	18,895	19,485	18,687	1,191	1,211	1,358	5.9	5.9	6.8
Houston	7,559	8,035	7,635	591	532	611	7.3	6.2	7.4
Mower	15,290	16,120	15,768	953	953	1,499	5.9	5.6	8.7
Olmsted	54,838	56,426	53,530	2,338	2,455	2,662	4.1	4.2	4.7
Rice	23,861	25,161	24,088	1,577	1,595	1,917	6.2	6.0	7.4
Steele	14,448	15,223	13,512	747	1,013	1,069	4.9	6.2	7.3
Wabasha	7,514	7,820	7,247	713	661	765	8.7	7.8	9.5
Winona	23,820	25,133	23,371	1,444	1,252	1,675	5.7	4.7	6.7
Rochester City	33,910	34,892	33,101	1,505	1,626	1,730	4.2	4.5	5.0

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ROCHESTER MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	Jan. 1987	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1986	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	57,199	57,912	54,677	-1.2	4.6
Total Manufacturing	10,784	10,753	10,274	0.3	5.0
Durable Goods	9,048	8,989	8,602	0.7	5.2
Nondurable Goods	1,736	1,764	1,672	-1.6	3.8
Total Nonmanufacturing	46,415	47,159	44,403	-1.6	4.5
Construction & Mining	1,544	1,776	1,383	-13.1	11.6
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	1,706	1,717	1,643	0.6	3.8
Total Trade	11,351	11,763	11,288	-3.5	0.6
Wholesale Trade	1,204	1,252	1,172	-3.8	2.7
Retail Trade	10,147	10,511	10,116	-3.5	0.3
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	1,559	1,517	1,495	2.8	4.3
Total Services	24,144	24,126	22,665	0.1	6.5
Health Services	17,064	16,944	15,934	0.7	7.1
Other Services	7,080	7,182	6,731	-1.4	5.2
Government	6,111	6,260	5,929	-2.4	-3.1

Employment And Unemployment Generally Drop Over The Month And Year

Allowing for the sampling error inherent in the labor force data, it still seems that while there were generally fewer jobs this January than a month or year ago, the Rochester MSA helped Region 10 create jobs over the year and keep unemployment levels relatively low. The official January jobless rate for the MSA was 4.1 percent, down from 4.7 percent in January 1987, and down from 4.2 percent in December. It was the lowest January rate of the 1980s.

Seasonally, there were 713 fewer jobs in the MSA than during December, but 2,522 (4.6%) more than during January 1987. Meanwhile, unemployment probably declined over the month and year. In the rest of Southern Minnesota unemployment declined only over the year. It rose slightly since December.

The MSA's 4.6 percent increase in nonfarm payroll jobs was spread across all major industries. The most notable gainers were construction and mining and health services. Retail trade grew slowest at 0.3 percent over the year.

Since December, most industries have experienced seasonal job losses. Notable were construction and mining, down 13.1 percent or 768 jobs; and retail trade, down 3.5 percent or 412 jobs.

Viewed over the decade, health services, predictably, has grown fastest of all MSA industries, from 11,544 jobs in 1977 to 16,584 in 1987. That's an average annual growth rate of 4.4 percent compared to 2.5 percent for all industries. In second and third places were other services (3.7% per year) and finance, insurance and real estate (3.1%). Between 1986 and 1987 health services grew by 7.5 percent. Three industries lost jobs over the decade: construction and mining, from 1,912 jobs to 1,823; transportation, communications and public utilities, from 1,770 to 1,673; and government, from 6,048 to 5,910.

Research Summaries and The Job Market

By Ron Daws and Bruce Steuernagel

Introduction

With the release of the January 1988 data in this issue, we introduce the annual revision of nonagricultural wage and salary employment, hours and earnings estimates. This issue's Research Summary and Job Market sections are devoted to a brief presentation of the Current Employment Statistics Program, the benchmark process, and the revised 1986 and 1987 annual average employment figures for the state and metropolitan areas.

Employment, hours and earnings data are collected on the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program reports which shuttle back and forth each month from sample firms to a unit of the Research Office. The data on the reports are examined for accuracy and completeness, and then metropolitan area and state estimates are made. The establishment data are also sent to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in Washington D.C. for use in preparing national estimates. As of December 1987, there were about 6,500 firms in the Minnesota sample. The CES sample represents approximately 5 percent of the establishments and 35 percent of the employment in the state. There are nearly 1,000 manufacturing firms in the CES sample, representing 12.5 percent of the establishments and over 50 percent of the employment. The trade and services samples have nearly 2,000 firms in each but represent only less than 5 percent of the total number of firms and less than 25 percent of the employment.

The CES Program develops data which allows us to track trends in industry employment throughout the country. Because a sample of firms is used, we are able to estimate employment levels and changes on a relatively current basis, generally within a month of the reference point. However, as with all sample-based estimates, there are sample and reporting errors which can affect the accuracy of the estimates. For this reason, the monthly estimates are revised periodically.

The Benchmark Process

Each year, the employment estimates based on the sample of firms are compared to a benchmark (a more comprehensive count of wage and salary employment) and revisions are made. The benchmark used is the Quarterly Report of Covered Employment and Payroll, also called the ES-202. The ES-202 is produced by the Research Office in cooperation with BLS. This is a count of all firms in the state who are covered under the Minnesota Employment Services Law (unemployment insurance). As of the second quarter of 1987 there were about 110,000 establishments in the state covered by the law, or approximately 97 percent of all nonagricultural wage and salary jobs. In those industries not covered by the Minnesota law, such as railroad transportation, other government surveys and special employment surveys provide information used to complete the benchmark process. Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are estimated directly from reported figures in the sample cells and are not benchmarked.

The current revisions are based on the June 1987 benchmark employment, the most recent month for which ES-202 data are available. The revisions affect the employment estimates from July 1986 forward. Estimates from July 1987 have been linked to the June 1987 benchmarks and carried forward by the estimating methodology. Estimates for the second half of 1987 will be revised again as a part of the 1988 benchmark process.

A Report Card

Table 1 compares the original June 1987 estimate of industry employment with the benchmarked figure. As the table shows, the original figures underestimated the level of nonagricultural jobs by about 20,000 or 1.0 percent. This year's differences were relatively greater than in 1986 when the original estimate was 2,700 greater than the benchmark, a mere 0.1 percent difference. Since 1979, the average percent difference between the total nonagricultural benchmark and the original estimate has been 0.3 percent. The range has been from 1.5 percent in 1979 to -0.1 percent in 1986. For the metropolitan areas, the differences between the estimates and the benchmark this year ranged from 4.2 percent in the Duluth-Superior area to 0.3 percent in St. Cloud and Rochester.

The large revision in the Duluth-Superior estimates was primarily due to a special situation involving a change in the way state education employment in Douglas County, Wisconsin is estimated. If this change had not been made, the difference between the benchmark and original estimate would have been 1.9 percent.

Table 1. Differences between Minnesota nonagricultural employment benchmarks and estimates by industry, June 1987 (Numbers in thousands)

	Benchmark	Estimate	Difference	
			#	%
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	1,982.0	1,962.1	20.2	1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	1,666.1	1,645.4	20.7	1.3
Mining	6.8	7.0	-0.2	-2.9
Construction	88.4	88.0	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	378.7	374.4	4.3	1.1
TCPU 1/	100.1	98.4	1.7	1.7
Wholesale Trade	121.5	119.7	1.8	1.5
Retail Trade	373.2	366.8	6.4	1.7
FIRE 2/	120.7	121.7	-1.0	-0.8
Services	476.7	469.5	7.2	1.5
Government	315.9	316.4	-0.5	-0.2

1/ TCPU = Transportation, Communication, Public Ultilities

2/ FIRE = Finance, Insurance, Real Estate

Table 2 presents the revised 1986 and 1987 annual average data by major industry for the state and metropolitan areas. The U.S. data are also presented for comparison, although the national data have not been benchmarked. In contrast to 1986, total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Minnesota grew faster than the national average in 1987. This turnaround was due to improvement in the demand for manufactured goods as the year progressed, as well as stronger growth in the retail trade and services categories. In 1986, Minnesota's employment in durable goods manufacturing industries dropped more sharply than the national average because of a 12 percent cutback in employment in the computer industry. This streamlining was the result of mergers and cost saving strategies involving Unisys and Control Data. In 1987, employment in durable goods manufacturing increased slightly despite a continuing although smaller cutback in the computer industry. Job growth was particularly strong in the wood products, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment industries. The nondurable goods manufacturing industries continued to expand faster than the national average thanks to growth in the printing and publishing industry, as well as in chemical and plastic products firms.

The construction industry in Minnesota showed a much stronger growth rate in 1987 than the national average. However, in contrast to the manufacturing sector which grew faster as 1987 progressed, job growth in the construction industry began to cool as the year went on. Residential construction in Minnesota during 1987 roughly matched the level during 1986, but commercial activity probably slowed as projects were moving towards completion while new projects were coming on stream more slowly because of a surplus of office and retail space and changes in the tax laws.

Continued on page 19.

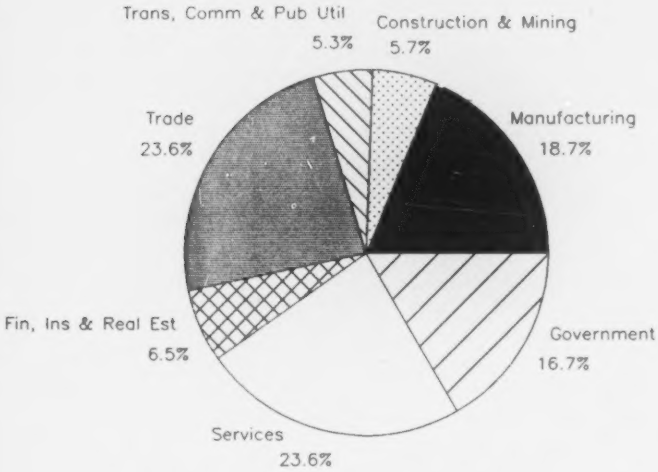
Table 2. Comparison of Employment Changes, 1985-1987
United States, Minnesota, MSA's

	UNITED STATES				MINNESOTA				MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL MSA			
	EMPLOYMENT		PERCENT CHANGE		EMPLOYMENT		PERCENT CHANGE		EMPLOYMENT		PERCENT CHANGE	
INDUSTRY	1986 (000's)	1987 (000's)	1985-86	1986-87	1986 (000's)	1987 (000's)	1985-86	1986-87	1986 (000's)	1987 (000's)	1985-86	1986-87
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	99,610	102,105	2.1	2.5	1,892.5	1,959.5	1.5	3.5	1,232.8	1,281.2	1.8	3.9
MANUFACTURING	18,994	19,112	-1.4	0.6	369.1	374.9	-1.7	1.6	251.3	253.7	-2.4	1.0
DURABLE	11,244	11,235	-2.1	-0.1	219.1	221.4	-3.2	1.0	157.6	157.6	-3.7	0.0
NONDURABLE	7,750	7,876	-0.3	1.6	150.0	153.5	0.7	2.3	93.7	96.1	-0.2	2.6
NONMANUFACTURING	80,616	82,993	3.0	2.9	1,523.4	1,584.6	2.3	4.0	981.5	1,027.5	2.9	4.7
MINING	783	742	-15.5	-5.2	6.5	6.0	-21.7	-7.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	-25.0
CONSTRUCTION	4,904	5,032	4.9	2.6	75.0	81.9	5.2	9.2	49.3	53.7	5.6	8.9
TCPU	5,244	5,377	0.1	2.5	98.0	100.4	-0.4	2.4	67.3	69.9	0.4	3.9
TRADE	23,580	24,056	2.2	2.0	471.1	488.1	1.2	3.6	303.1	315.9	2.0	4.2
WHOLESALE	5,735	5,797	0.3	1.1	118.0	120.9	1.5	2.5	80.5	83.1	2.3	3.2
RETAIL	17,845	18,259	2.8	2.3	353.0	367.2	1.1	4.0	222.5	232.7	1.8	4.6
FIRE	6,297	6,588	5.7	4.6	115.2	119.8	4.4	4.0	88.9	93.2	5.5	4.8
SERVICES	23,099	24,136	5.0	4.5	449.7	474.2	3.5	5.4	306.0	322.8	3.4	5.5
GOVERNMENT	16,711	17,063	1.9	2.1	307.9	314.2	2.2	2.0	166.1	171.4	2.7	3.2

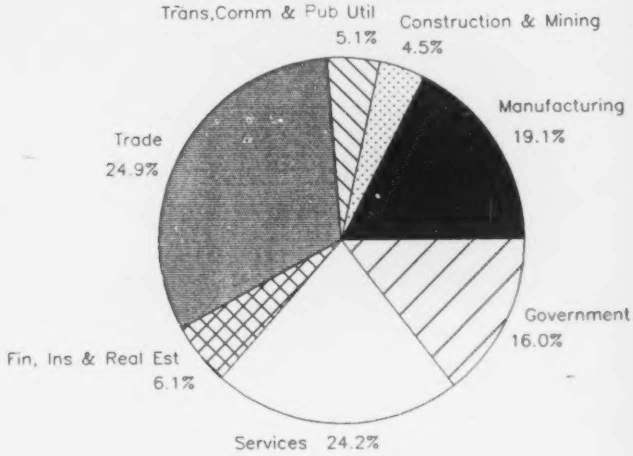
	DULUTH-SUPERIOR MSA				ST. CLOUD MSA				ROCHESTER MSA			
	EMPLOYMENT		PERCENT CHANGE		EMPLOYMENT		PERCENT CHANGE		EMPLOYMENT		PERCENT CHANGE	
INDUSTRY	1986 (00's)	1987 (00's)	1985-86	1986-87	1986 (00's)	1987 (00's)	1985-86	1986-87	1986 (00's)	1987 (00's)	1985-86	1986-87
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	86.8	88.4	4.5	1.8	66.0	68.9	5.8	4.4	55.1	56.7	0.0	2.9
MANUFACTURING	7.2	7.5	2.9	4.2	11.4	11.8	5.6	3.5	10.8	10.6	-3.6	-1.9
DURABLE	4.1	4.0	2.5	-2.4	6.4	6.6	4.9	3.1	9.0	8.8	-4.3	-2.2
NONDURABLE	3.1	3.5	3.3	12.9	5.0	5.1	6.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
NONMANUFACTURING	79.6	80.9	4.6	1.6	54.6	57.1	5.8	4.6	44.3	46.1	0.9	4.1
MINING AND CONSTRUCT.	7.4	8.2	-3.9	10.8	3.4	3.9	6.2	14.7	1.8	1.8	-5.3	0.0
TCPU	5.8	5.8	-4.9	0.0	3.5	3.4	-2.8	-2.9	1.7	1.7	-10.5	0.0
TRADE	21.6	21.9	0.0	1.4	20.0	21.0	9.9	5.0	11.2	11.5	-0.9	2.7
WHOLESALE	3.5	3.5	-2.8	0.0	3.2	3.4	6.7	6.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
RETAIL	18.1	18.4	0.6	1.7	16.8	17.6	10.5	4.8	10.0	10.3	-1.0	3.0
FIRE	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	2.4	2.3	14.3	-4.2	1.6	1.5	6.7	-6.3
SERVICES	19.9	20.5	2.1	3.0	13.5	14.2	4.7	5.2	22.3	23.7	2.8	6.3
GOVERNMENT	21.8	21.5	5.3	-1.4	11.9	12.2	3.5	2.5	5.8	5.9	3.6	1.7

Percent Distribution Of 1987 Industry Employment

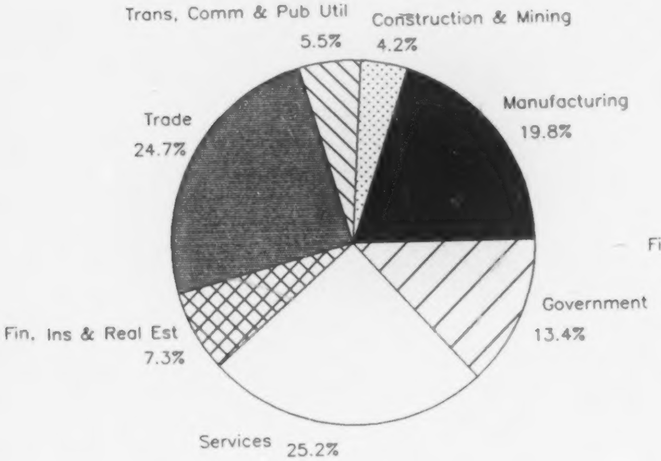
UNITED STATES



MINNESOTA



MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL MSA



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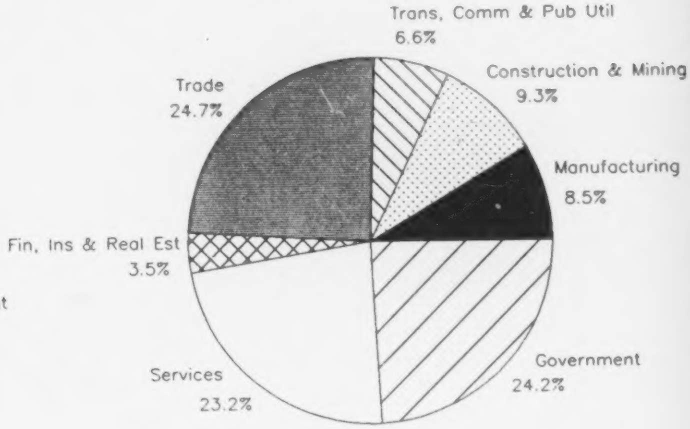

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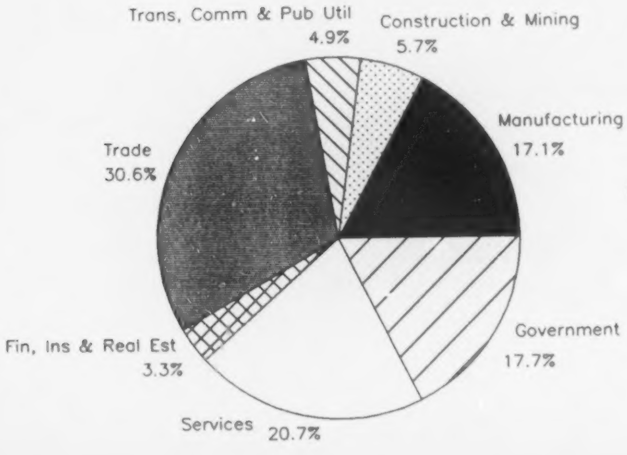
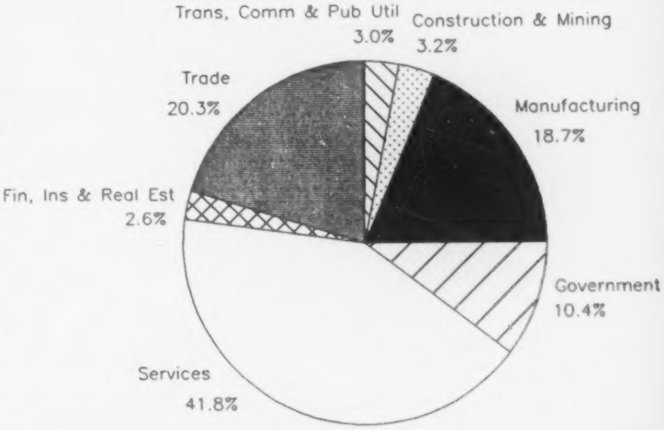


ROCHESTER MSA



SUPPLY/DEMAND FOR SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS, FEBRUARY 1988

By Mike Casey

	SHORTAGE OCCUPATIONS	SURPLUS OCCUPATIONS
MINNESOTA:	food service workers #, nursing (RN, LPN, aides), automotive/diesel mechanics, retail clerks #, engineers	clerical (inexperienced) #, construction laborers #, general laborers #
CENTRAL MINNESOTA:	food service workers #, retail clerks	clerical (inexperienced) #
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL:	food service workers #, engineers	general laborers #
NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA:	medical technicians, nursing (RN, LPN, aides)	clerical (inexperienced) #, construction laborers, general laborers #
NORTHWESTERN MINNESOTA:	food service workers #, mechanics	construction laborers #, clerical (inexperienced), skilled construction workers
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA:	food service workers #, over-the-road truck drivers #, machinists, commissioned sales representatives	clerical (inexperienced) #, general laborers food processing workers

* Shortage occupations are those that are difficult to fill or go unfilled due to the lack of qualified applicants. Surplus occupations are those in which the number of qualified applicants greatly exceeds the number of openings.

This occupation has been listed as a shortage or surplus occupation in at least two out of the last three quarters of the Review.

Forecasts of GNP and Minnesota Payroll Employment

By Charles Cline

Our forecasts for periods from the first quarter of 1988 (88-1) through the first quarter of 1990 (90-1) show reduced-rates of growth for the first year forecast period (88-1 through 89-1) with small increases in the growth rate for the second year forecast period (89-1 through 90-1). This applies to both Real GNP and to total Minnesota nonfarm employment. So expect only sluggish growth over the next twelve months.

Real GNP is forecasted to grow at a rate of 5.05 percent in the first year and 2.90 percent in the second year period. By way of contrast the average of eight forecasts published by the Conference Board suggests a 1.61 percent growth rate for the first year period. As we have argued before, however, what is of interest is the trend in rates. Our rate of 5.05 percent is down from the 5.37 percent rate of growth forecasted for the first year period in the last issue of this publication.

The rate for the second year period is 2.90 percent, up slightly from the second year growth rate reported last issue. But this increase is small, up from 2.27 percent previously.

The story is similar for total Minnesota nonfarm employment. The first year growth rate is slightly lower that reported last issue (4.75 percent compared to 5.11 percent), while the second year period shows a sliver of an increase (3.87 percent compared to 3.80 percent).

Quarter	Real GNP (Billions of 1972 Dollars)	MINNESOTA PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT, BY QUARTER (In Thousands)								
		Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	Mining	Contract Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	Retail and Wholesale Trade	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	Services	Government
Current										
1987:4	3,877.90	2,003.30	6.58	86.18	379.56	102.63	498.14	121.09	484.96	324.17
Forecasts										
1988:1	3,931.33	1,967.68	5.96	66.53	375.33	101.18	483.50	121.36	484.28	327.14
1988:2	3,982.64	2,041.56	6.77	84.44	384.72	103.40	505.82	124.20	501.01	329.35
1988:3	4,039.22	2,067.22	6.96	98.83	402.18	103.57	512.90	126.00	509.39	303.32
1988:4	4,084.73	2,100.36	6.63	92.65	399.13	107.12	519.21	125.86	514.50	322.14
1989:1	4,129.87	2,061.11	6.24	69.98	397.00	105.28	502.79	126.22	512.92	335.34
1989:2	4,164.69	2,138.52	7.13	87.78	406.46	107.63	526.46	129.02	530.96	337.34
1989:3	4,196.24	2,164.36	7.19	101.92	424.53	107.93	532.46	130.90	537.78	311.73
1989:4	4,224.19	2,193.47	6.77	94.30	419.10	111.30	539.13	130.68	543.38	339.94
1990:1	4,249.71	2,140.84	6.36	70.06	413.77	108.62	519.93	130.91	539.94	342.96

Notes

1. These forecasts are produced using the Vector Autoregression Model Developed for Research by Rao Aiyagari.
2. The concept of employment forecasted is that of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment. The count represents the number of jobs held since the data is generated from a survey of employer payroll records. Groups included in labor force employment, but excluded here are the self employed, domestics, unpaid family workers.
3. Employment forecasts are seasonally unadjusted values. Real GNP is seasonally adjusted.
4. Forecasts of major industry employment do not sum to the forecast of total wage and salary employment. This is due to random error in the forecasted values.
5. There is great diversity in the accuracy of the forecasts among the major industry divisions, especially mining. More information on their accuracy can be obtained from the author on request.

Feature Article

By Ron Pederson

The Trade Act of 1974: Foreign Imports and Their Impact on Minnesota Industry

Introduction

Throughout the history of the United States the importation of foreign made goods has been a recurring and vexing problem. From the earliest debates concerning a tariff for revenue versus a tariff for protection of nascent industries, the American economy has been affected by foreign made goods. American history is littered with attempts to come to grips with this problem. Terms such as Non-Intercourse Act, Tariff of Abominations, Nullification Crisis, McKinley Tariff, Smoot-Hawley, Quotas, and Most-Favored-Nation illustrate the long and varied history of this subject. One of the latest attempts to moderate the impact of foreign imports is the Trade Act of 1974.

This article is based on data collected for the Federal Trade Act of 1974 over the period October 1977 to October 1987. The data are used to present a review of Trade Act activity and to examine how foreign imports have impacted on Minnesota employment.

The Act

The Trade Act of 1974 is intended to aid the workers of industries who have lost their jobs due to competition from foreign made goods. The Trade Act (TA) is administered by the United States Department of Labor (DOL) and its associated state employment security agencies. In Minnesota the assistance to workers is provided by the Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training.

To become eligible for TA assistance the separated workers must petition the Department of Labor. The DOL then reviews the request and issues a certification or a denial of eligibility for workers at a specific employing establishment. If certified, parameters are set stating that the loss of jobs was due to the importation of foreign made goods between two set dates. Individuals laid off in that period are then declared eligible and entitled to various types of assistance.1/ The assistance includes: basic weekly benefits (after exhaustion of regular unemployment insurance), additional weekly benefits while in approved training, vocational or career counseling, placement services, paid tuition in an approved training program, allowances for job search activities and relocation expenses. In essence the Trade Act recognized the futility of the attempt to limit or ban all foreign made goods. It emphasizes benefits and retraining for laid-off workers as the best vehicle to renewed productivity.

Minnesota Activity

Statistical data on the Trade Act were first collected beginning October 1, 1977. Since that date 88 certifications for the workers of 77 Minnesota firms have been issued. The certifications may be grouped, for convenience, in 4 categories. Thirty-five were for manufacturers of clothing, 22 were for the workers in the iron ore industry or related industries, and 10 were for automobile manufacturing and marketing. The remaining 21 firms were in various types of manufacturing ranging from plastic dishes to electronic components.

While the number of certifications was minimal, compared to the total number of employing establishments, a substantial number of individuals were affected. During the course of this program there were 11,410 entitlements for benefits.2/ The most prevalent benefits applied for were the monetary allowances for weeks paid while in training. These benefits totaled $27.4 million for the entire period. The levels of payment varied from year to year depending on the wage level of the workers involved.

1/ The Trade Act has been amended during its existence. The amendments primarily affected eligibility criteria and level of benefits.

2/ Source ETA 5-63 Reports from October 1977 through September 1987.

A total of 2,111 individuals of those entitled entered approved training programs. Training costs and related costs totaled $4.2 million. Relocation allowances totaling $1.5 million were paid for 765 individuals.

The following is a brief summary of activities by fiscal year (FY) of the Trade Act.[3] The summation focuses on the type of industry and the fluctuation in weekly benefits paid.

Trade Act activity first occurred in Minnesota during FY 1978. During that year the primary recipients of benefits were workers involved in iron ore mining, steel manufacturing, and the assembling of electronic components. The certifications for the iron ore industry and the steel industry were in Northeast Minnesota while the certification for electronic component assembling was located in the southern section of the state.

Fiscal year 1979 shows that a majority of the activity was associated with manufacturing of clothing in small communities throughout the state. Average weekly benefits paid declined substantially from the previous year because of the lower wage scale of the workers in the clothing manufacturing industry.

FY 1980 was a complete reversal of the previous year as the average weekly benefit amount more than doubled. The increase happened because workers in the transportation vehicle assembly industry became eligible for benefits. These individuals were working under a strong collective bargaining contract and had a much higher wage rate than the clothing workers. Also, for the first time the majority of the eligible workers were in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

The following year, FY 1981, was a continuation of the previous year. The average weekly benefit payment remained high because of the transportation equipment assemblers' higher wage rate. Also, during the year a number of petitions for workers in the transportation marketing field were certified. The entitlement of workers in marketing helped to underscore the effect foreign imports had on the automotive industry.

Fiscal year 1982 data reveal a precipitous drop in total benefits paid as well as in the average weekly benefit amount. This was due to administrative changes in eligibility and benefits which became effective October 1, 1981. Trade Act regulations were made considerably more stringent. The year also saw the disappearance of the transportation workers and the reappearance of the lower paid clothing industry workers in Trade Act activity. The lower wage rate of the latter contributed to the decline in the average weekly benefit amount.

FY 1983 shows the average weekly benefit amount beginning to increase. The upward swing was a result of workers in the iron ore industry again becoming eligible for benefits. The wage rate of these workers was considerably higher than that of the clothing workers. By the end of the year the clothing industry workers had virtually exhausted all eligibility weekly monetary benefits.

Data for FY 1984 reveal a steep increase in the total benefit amount paid, reaching almost three times that of the previous fiscal year. The recipients were almost exclusively from the high wage paying iron mining industry.

FY 1985 shows a large drop in activity levels. The drop was due to the expected expiration of the Trade Act and doubts about its renewal. The workers in the iron ore industry continued to be the primary recipients of Trade Act benefits paid. The year also saw an increase of activity for workers in the Twin Cities area.

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[3] Trade Act statistical data are kept on a federal fiscal year basis. Federal fiscal years (FFY) begin on October 1, and end on September 30. Hence, FFY 78 began on October 1, 1977 and ended on September 30, 1978.

Activity dramatically increased during FY 1986. This mainly occurred because the Trade Act was extended for an additional five years. During this period the primary recipients of weekly benefits were manufacturing workers located in the Twin Cities area. Many of these workers were in the electronic component industries.

FY 1987 reveals a continuing increase in activity. This is due to the entitlement of additional workers in the iron ore industry. These individuals received 60.1 percent of total weekly benefits paid. The remaining workers were primarily located in the Twin Cities area.

The data indicate that most people entitled to benefits opted for immediate short-term monetary benefits and chose not to take advantage of retraining or relocating. Specific data on why people chose short-term benefits over long-term benefits are lacking. However, it appears likely that most individuals hoped that the layoffs would be temporary or found other work in the immediate area.

For example, when layoffs first occurred in the iron ore industry, very few individuals took advantage of retraining opportunities or relocation allowances. In fact, many did return to work albeit for brief intervals. As layoffs became more frequent, the workers realized the permanence of the situation and more use was made of retraining and relocation benefits. Overall, the vast majority of individuals in training and those who relocated were workers from the iron ore industry.

The automotive assembly workers were more fortunate. The manufacturer temporarily shut down, changed product lines, and reopened. The majority of these workers returned to their old employer.

Many of the clothing manufacturing workers were located in small communities scattered throughout Minnesota. Few of those individuals used retraining or relocation benefits. These jobs were typically at a low wage rate. It is assumed that the workers found jobs at a comparable wage level or at least remained in their home area.

Geographic Distribution and Impact on Employment by Industry

Over the period October 1977 to October 1987 workers who lost their jobs due to foreign imports had work locations in 25 of Minnesota's 87 counties. (See Table A county data.) The largest concentration was in St. Louis County which had 27 certifications. The firms affected were

Table A

Certifications and Entitlements
by County of Work Site, Oct. 1977-Sept. 1988

County	Certifications	Entitlements
Anoka	3	147
Beltrami	2	169
Cottonwood	1	81
Crow Wing	5	108
Hennepin	21	945
Hubbard	1	60
Itasca	1	61
Kandiyohi	1	18
Lake	3	539
Le Sueur	1	77
Mille Lacs	1	80
Morrison	1	152
Nicollet	1	14
Otter Tail	2	152
Pennington	1	10
Ramsey	7	2,572
Renville	1	55
St. Louis	27	5,454
Sibley	1	115
Stearns	2	135
Swift	1	145
Todd	1	44
Waseca	1	136
Winona	1	89
Wright	1	52
Totals	**88**	**11,410**

Table B

Covered Employment Changes of Industries Affected by the Trade Act 1/

	January 1977		January 1987		October 1977-87	
Industry Description 2/	No. of Firms	Employment	No. of Firms	Employment	Number of Trade Act Certifications	Number of Firms Certified
Metal Mining	37	14,299	28	3,462	17	10
Textile Mill Products	27	2,915	35	1,976	6	6
Apparel and Other Finished Products, Made From Fabrics and Similar Products	146	6,612	193	2,621	28	26
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1,065	27,597	1,506	43,90	1	1
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastic Products	222	10,123	322	12,532	1	1
Leather and Leather Products	24	1,961	23	1,686	1	1
Primary Metal Industries	92	5,716	120	6,173	1	1
Fabricated Metal Products Except Machinery and Transportation Equipment	582	31,442	660	32,370	3	2
Machinery, Except Electrical	1,004	67,652	1,372	79,597	8	8
Electrical and Electronic Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	238	24,203	375	26,953	3	3
Transportation Equipment	144	10,671	165	9,425	1	1
Measuring, Analyzing and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks	176	20,657	265	29,818	1	1
Railroad Transportation	INA	INA	INA	INA	2	1
Water Transportation	86	1,298	96	677	1	1
Communication	572	17,885	701	18,628	1	1
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	5,236	56,975	6,951	67,313	10	10
Business Services	2,636	37,000	5,837	84,676	1	1
Miscellaneous Repair Services	818	3,628	987	4,508	1	1
Miscellaneous Services	1,315	12,332	2,165	18,968	1	1
Total	---	---	---	---	88	77

1/ Source: ES-202 January 1977, and January 1987.
Includes those covered by Minnesota Employment Services Law.

2/ Standard Industrial Classification Manual 1972 primarily in the iron ore industry and related industries. Most were located in Iron Range communities. The other affected firms were: seven clothing manufacturing locations, three miscellaneous manufacturers and one steel mill. These were primarily located in Duluth. A review of Table B shows that employment in the iron ore industry and manufacturing of clothing had significant declines over the period under review. St. Louis County had the largest share of jobs lost due to foreign competition. The neighboring counties of Lake and Itasca, with three and one certifications respectively, also suffered major job loses in the iron ore industry. All totaled, 5,107 of all eligibility entitlements were in the iron ore industry or related industries. Workers in the clothing manufacturing industry accounted for another 570 entitlements within St. Louis County.

Hennepin County had the second greatest concentration of firms certified. The majority of the workers involved either manufactured cookware for microwave ovens or assembled electronic components. These two groups accounted for 603 of the entitlements. Clothing industry workers totaled 168 entitlements.

Ramsey County had seven certifications. Automotive assembly workers formed the largest group of affected workers. As noted earlier these individuals returned to work. The remaining jobs affected were in various manufacturing occupations.

In the remaining counties there were usually one or two certifications. The workers were generally involved in the clothing industry or light manufacturing industry.

Summary

As described in this article the Trade Act of 1974 is a program that identifies and provides assistance to workers who lost their jobs due to competition from foreign made goods. In Minnesota job loss has mostly occurred in the iron ore industry and clothing manufacturing industry. In the iron ore industry the jobs had relatively high wage rates. There were few jobs in the immediate area to absorb these workers. These workers made the greatest use of training opportunities and relocation allowances.

The jobs in the clothing industry had relatively low wage rates. These jobs were scattered throughout Minnesota. Since they were not highly concentrated chances for employment in the immediate area increased.

The jobs in other types of manufacturing caused various degrees of job loss. Some jobs were lost permanently while others were temporary ●

Continued from page 10.

The transportation and communication industries also bounced back from job cutbacks in 1986 caused by the merger of Republic and Northwest Airlines and changes in the telephone communications field. Meanwhile, retail trade and services employment showed healthier growth in 1987 compared to 1986. These sectors may have benefited from an apparently stronger financial picture in the state's agricultural sector. In recent years farmers have been watching expenses closely, which cutback spending on main street.

In the government sector, most of the growth was concentrated in local government units, particularly local public schools. Nearly two-thirds of the additional jobs in the public sector were added in the state and local education units. Nevertheless public employment grew at a slower than average rate in 1987 ●

Statistical Section

Labor Force Estimates

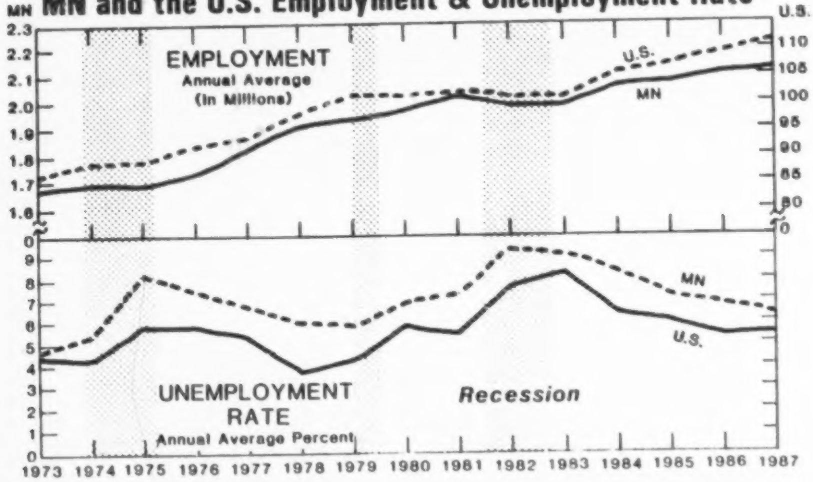
	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Millions)		
	January 1988	Change From		January 1988	Change From	
		Last Mo.	Year Ago		Last Mo.	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2,223.9	-75.8	9.8	119.7	-0.5	2.0
Employed	2,088.3	-76.6	19.3	112.1	-1.5	3.1
Unemployed	135.6	0.8	-9.4	7.6	1.1	1.0
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	6.1	0.2	-0.5	6.3	0.9	-1.0
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.8	0.0	-0.9

* Components may not add to Civilian Labor Force due to rounding.

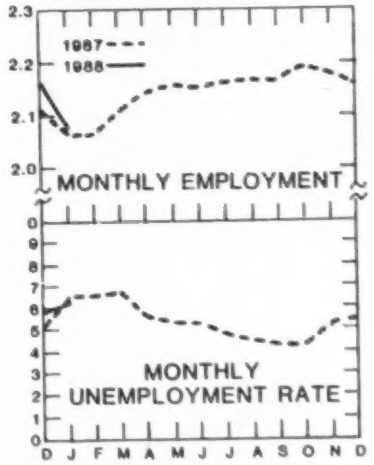
Historical Labor Force Series

Year	Minnesota (Annual Average in Thousands)				United States (Annual Average in Millions)			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment Number	Unemployment Rate
1970	1625.0	1557.0	68.0	4.2	82.8	78.7	4.1	4.9
1971	1664.0	1592.0	73.0	4.4	84.4	79.4	5.0	5.9
1972	1704.0	1630.0	73.0	4.3	87.0	82.2	4.9	5.6
1973	1766.0	1686.0	80.0	4.5	89.4	85.1	4.4	4.9
1974	1769.0	1691.0	77.0	4.3	91.9	86.8	5.2	5.6
1975	1790.0	1684.0	106.0	5.9	93.8	85.8	7.9	8.5
1976	1850.0	1740.0	109.0	5.9	96.2	88.8	7.4	7.7
1977	1909.0	1811.0	98.0	5.1	99.0	92.0	7.0	7.1
1978	1979.0	1903.0	76.0	3.8	102.3	96.0	6.2	6.1
1979	2039.0	1954.0	85.0	4.2	105.0	98.8	6.1	5.8
1980	2111.0	1985.0	125.0	5.9	106.9	99.3	7.6	7.1
1981	2154.0	2035.0	119.0	5.5	108.7	100.4	8.3	7.6
1982	2167.0	1998.0	170.0	7.8	110.2	99.5	10.7	9.7
1983	2176.0	1998.0	178.0	8.2	111.6	100.8	10.7	9.6
1984	2227.0	2086.0	141.0	6.3	113.5	105.0	8.5	7.5
1985	2223.0	2091.0	133.0	6.0	115.5	107.2	8.3	7.2
1986	2230.0	2111.0	119.0	5.3	117.8	109.6	8.2	7.0
1987	2259.0	2137.0	122.0	5.4	119.9	112.4	7.4	6.2

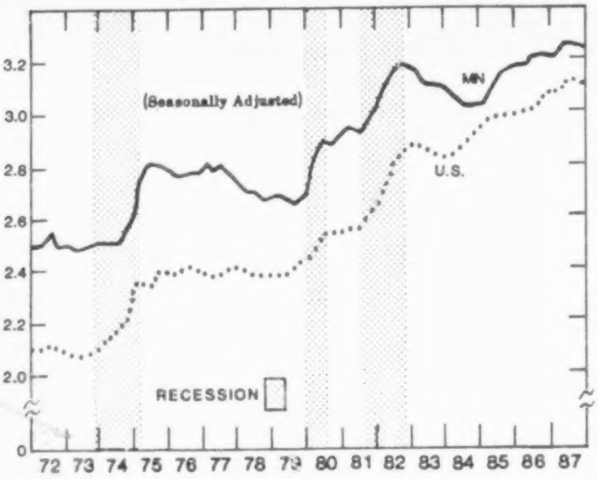
MN and the U.S. Employment & Unemployment Rate



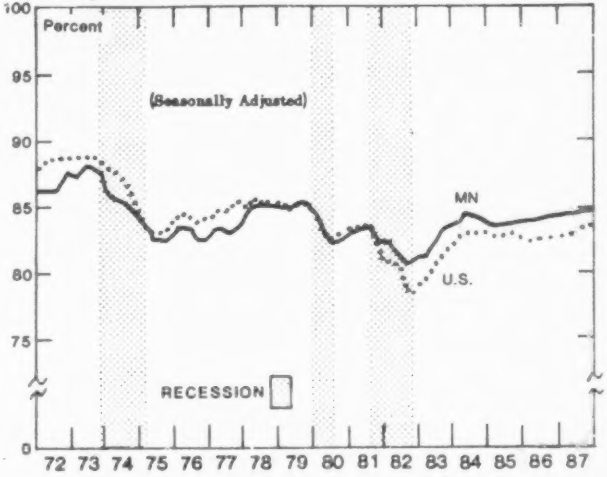
MN, 1987 and 1988



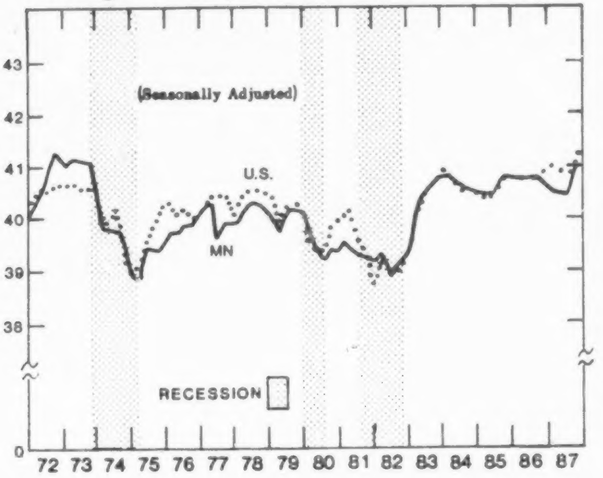
Ratio of Services to Goods Producing Jobs



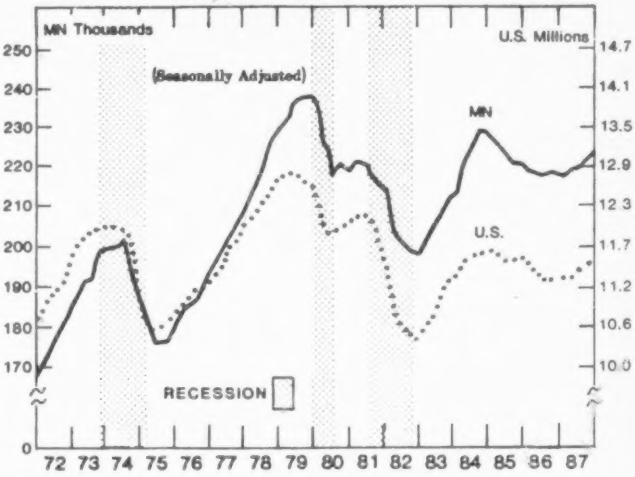
Manpower Utilization Rate



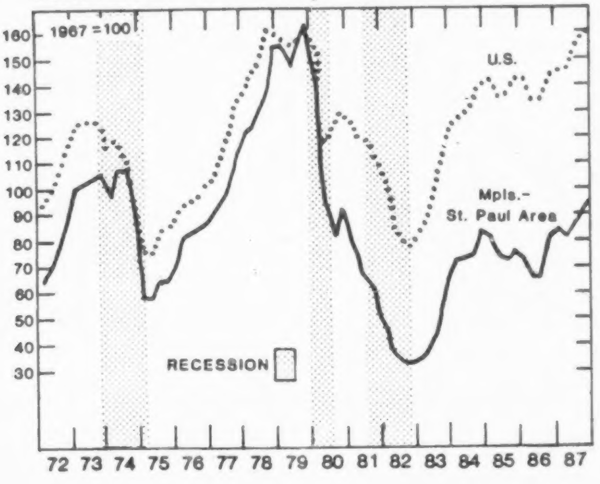
Average Weekly Hours, Manufacturing



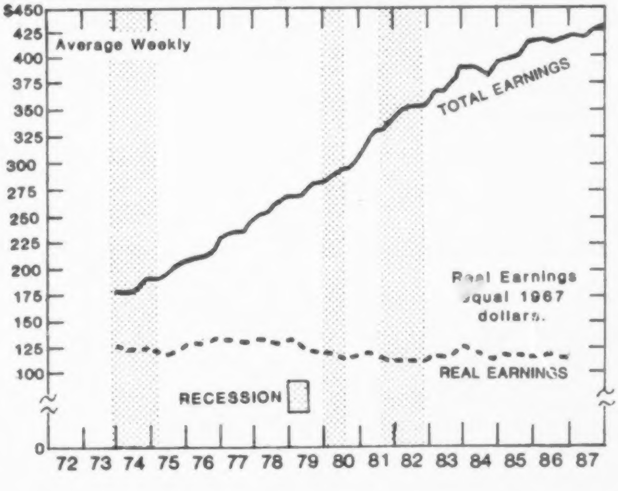
Manufacturing Employment, Durable Goods



Conference Board Help Wanted Index



Minnesota Earnings, Manufacturing

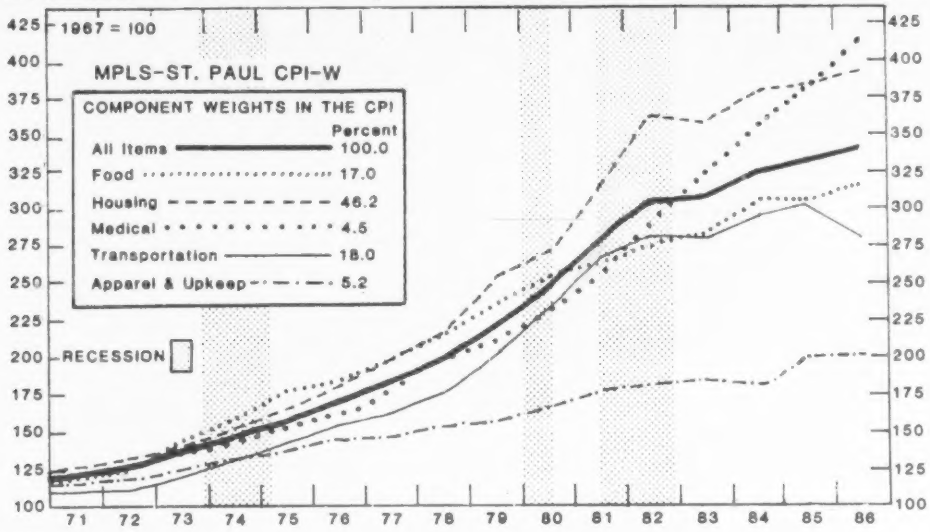


Unemployment Insurance Claimaints in Minnesota

Characteristics	FOURTH QUARTER 1987			JANUARY 1988			
	Number	Percent Change From		Number	Percent Change From		Percent Long Term
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Month Ago	Year Ago	
By Age & Sex							
Male	22,039	55.7	-15.4	45,769	35.2	-2.5	6.5
Under 45	16,927	59.9	-15.1	35,255	34.7	-2.1	6.1
16-24	3,168	104.8	-17.8	6,906	32.5	-9.1	4.3
25-34	8,495	56.7	-13.1	17,729	35.8	-1.0	6.1
35-44	5,264	45.4	-16.7	10,620	34.4	0.9	7.5
45 and Over	5,112	43.5	-16.4	10,514	36.7	-3.6	7.6
45-54	3,073	46.3	-13.3	6,311	36.1	-2.1	7.2
55 and Over	2,039	39.5	-20.6	4,203	37.5	-5.8	8.2
Female	9,701	-9.8	-5.9	11,925	11.5	-7.2	19.7
Under 45	7,177	-7.5	-5.6	8,717	10.2	-7.1	19.3
16-24	1,240	12.2	-16.4	1,655	12.3	-15.0	12.9
25-34	3,467	-9.4	-3.5	4,134	9.2	-5.6	20.4
35-44	2,470	-12.6	-2.3	2,928	10.5	-4.1	21.2
45 and Over	2,524	-15.8	-6.9	3,208	15.0	-7.5	20.8
45-54	1,535	-14.4	-0.5	1,910	14.2	-1.7	20.1
55 and Over	989	-17.9	-15.3	1,298	16.2	-14.8	21.8
By Industry	**31,740**	**27.4**	**-12.7**	**57,694**	**29.5**	**-3.5**	**9.2**
Ag., For., Fish.	959	288.3	-2.2	2,202	21.1	3.8	1.8
Mining	417	36.7	-85.4	1,099	20.1	-65.0	1.9
Construction	8,615	188.5	11.9	23,756	50.0	20.5	2.4
Manufacturing	7,253	5.0	-23.9	11,219	26.7	-20.5	12.6
Pub. Utilities	1,309	11.8	-10.6	2,388	30.1	-11.0	10.5
Wholesale Trade	1,837	2.7	-16.5	2,557	15.8	-17.5	18.0
Retail Trade	3,142	-3.1	-13.6	4,410	20.1	-10.6	16.0
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	1,431	21.8	56.4	1,665	2.7	57.2	24.8
Services	5,446	-11.5	-2.6	6,569	7.8	-3.0	19.3
Public Admin.	842	76.2	-13.7	1,078	0.5	-18.6	14.8
Inf. Not Available	489	9.4	-6.7	751	20.7	-8.0	1.4
By Occupation	**31,740**	**27.4**	**-12.7**	**57,694**	**29.5**	**-3.5**	**9.2**
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	5,452	-12.8	1.4	5,917	4.4	-1.7	26.3
Clerical	3,533	-9.7	-4.6	3,997	7.9	-4.7	25.2
Sales	1,307	0.2	-14.0	1,612	11.3	-12.8	22.6
Services	2,119	9.3	-12.0	2,714	9.3	-11.5	15.6
Farm., For., Fish.	882	421.9	0.5	1,945	19.0	6.8	2.6
Processing	1,057	-4.4	6.9	2,089	55.5	-23.3	6.5
Machine Trade	1,570	6.6	-30.5	2,410	25.1	-25.2	12.2
Benchwork	2,511	12.3	-22.7	3,371	9.7	-15.6	11.2
Structural Work	8,916	154.7	0.4	24,215	50.7	14.9	2.5
Misc.	4,234	48.5	-39.1	9,163	30.5	-20.9	5.3
Inf. Not Available	159	0.0	-4.2	261	35.2	17.6	12.5
By Duration	**31,740**	**27.4**	**-12.7**	**57,694**	**29.5**	**-3.5**	-
0-14 Weeks	26,772	42.1	-11.3	52,386	31.7	-2.2	-
15+ Weeks (Long-Term)	4,968	-18.0	-19.6	5,308	11.3	-14.6	-

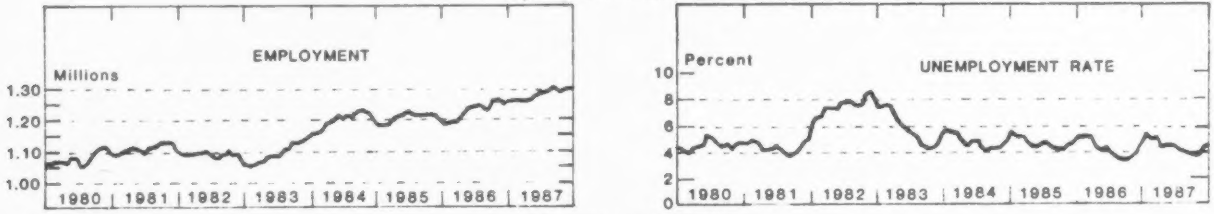
The above table includes data on those claiming benefits from the regular state program. Federal employees and veterans are excluded, and recipients of benefits from extended programs are reported only when those programs are in effect.

Consumer Price Index—Major Components *(Annual Averages)*

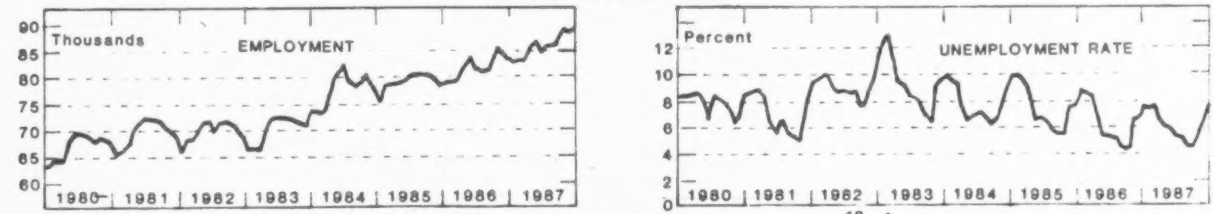


Employment and Unemployment Rates for MN Metro Areas

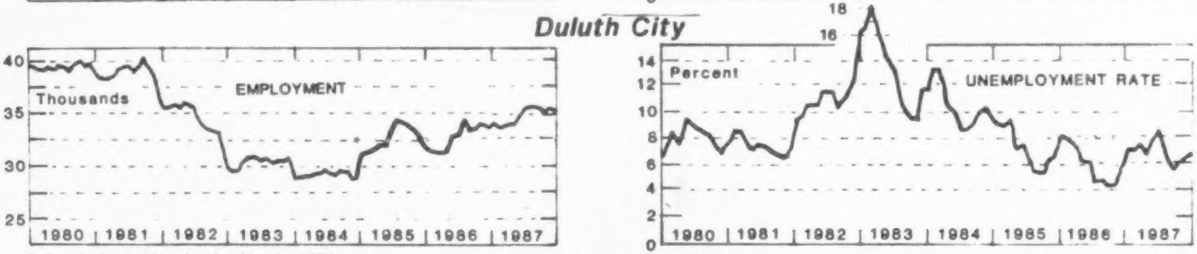
Mpls-St. Paul MSA



St. Cloud MSA

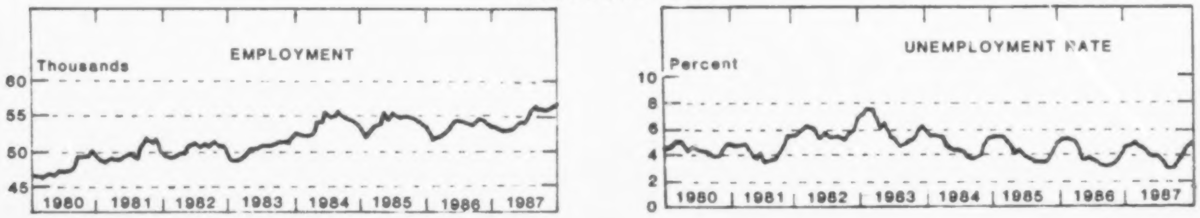


Duluth City



* Break in series beginning in 1985.

Rochester MSA

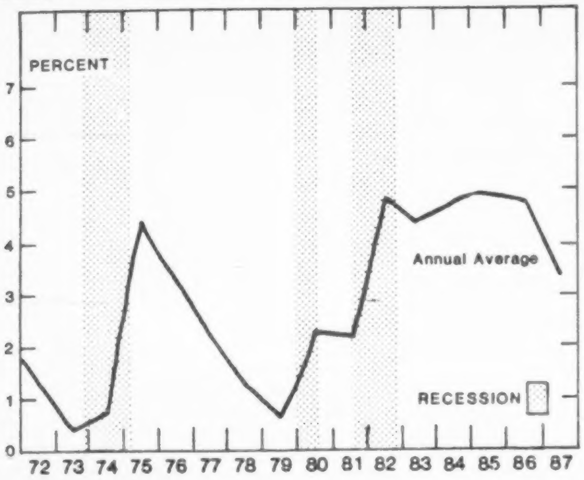


National Spending, Output, Income, and Prices

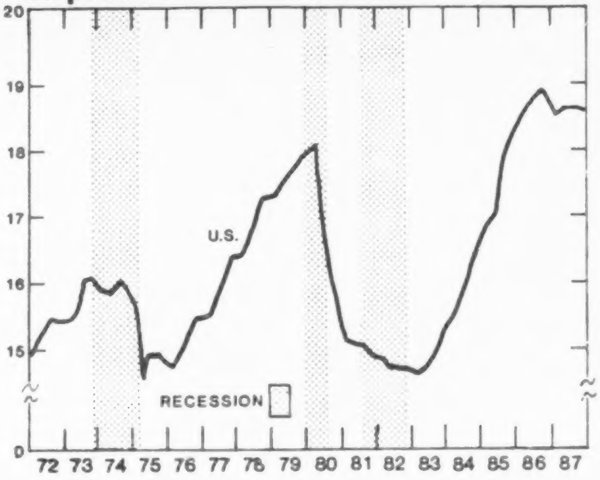
Type of Economic Activity	United States		
	IV QUARTER 1987	Percent Change from	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
Spending and Output			
Gross National Product (in Billions of 1982 Dollars)	3,875.1	1.0	3.8
Personal Consumption Expenditures	2,496.6	-1.0	0.6
Durable Goods	384.4	-5.5	-3.7
Nondurable Goods	865.6	-1.2	-1.7
Services	1,246.6	0.7	3.8
Gross Private Domestic Investment	714.2	4.7	13.2
Nonresidential, Fixed	459.6	-0.9	3.7
Residential, Fixed	196.3	1.4	-2.9
Net Exports	-130.7	#	#
Government Purchases	795.0	3.0	3.0
Federal	354.5	5.4	2.9
State and Local	440.5	1.2	3.1
Current Federal Budget Surplus (Deficit)1/	-160.1	-135.8	-188.7
Current Federal Budget Surplus (Deficit) as % of GNP1/	3.5	3.0	4.4
Retail Sales (in millions of dollars)	126,025	-1.2	1.8
Industrial Production (Base Year - 1977)	133.0	1.6	5.6
Housing Starts (Annualized in Thousands)	1,517	-6.5	-10.9
Plant Utilization Rates	82.2	1.0	3.0
New Orders - Durable Goods (in millions of dollars)	113,681	4.9	11.2
Income and Credit			
Total Personal Income (in billions of dollars)	3,851.5	2.4	7.2
Total Disposable Personal Income (in billions of dollars)	3,272.6	2.4	6.9
Per Capita Personal Income			
Current Dollars	15,745	2.1	6.2
1967 Dollars	4,628	1.3	1.6
Median Family Income - Family of Four (in dollars)	34,407	1.9	5.8
Poverty Threshold for Family of Four (in dollars)	11,200		1.8
Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Mfg.	415.90	2.9	3.5
Money and Credit			
Money Supply (M2) (in billions of dollars)	2,893.1	1.1	4.1
Federal Reserve Discount Rate	6.00	6.2	9.1
Prime Rate Charged by Banks	8.87	5.6	18.3
Consumer Installment Credit as % of Disp. Pers. Income	18.6	-0.4	-1.4
Prices			
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers)	345.6	0.9	4.5
Food	327.2	0.5	3.4
Housing	375.1	0.2	3.5
Apparel	224.6	4.1	5.7
Transportation	323.1	1.1	6.3
Medical Care	471.5	1.2	6.1
Personal Care	302.8	0.6	3.2
Producer Price Index	311.7	0.5	4.4
Finished Goods	292.7	-0.2	2.8
Raw Materials	303.2	-1.4	8.8

# Percent change not applicable
1/ Represents values - not percent change.

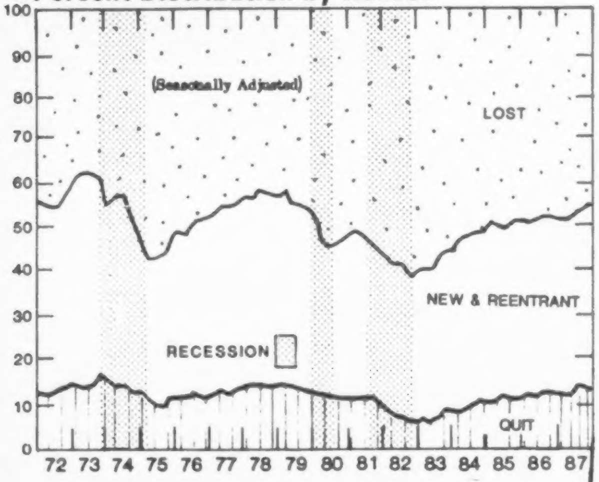
Federal Deficit as % of GNP (Current Dollars)



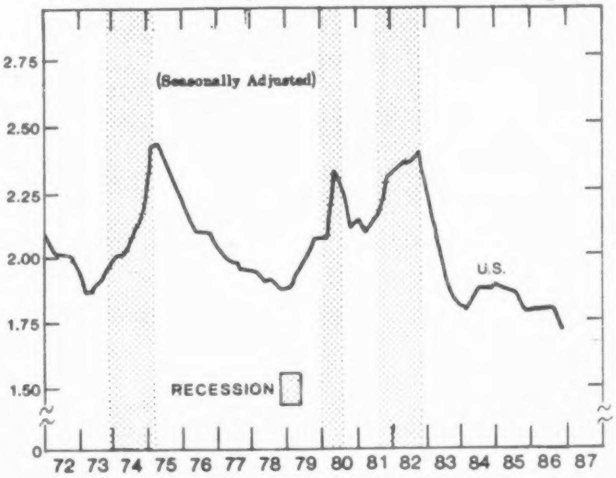
Ratio, Consumer Installment Debt to Disposable Personal Income, U.S.



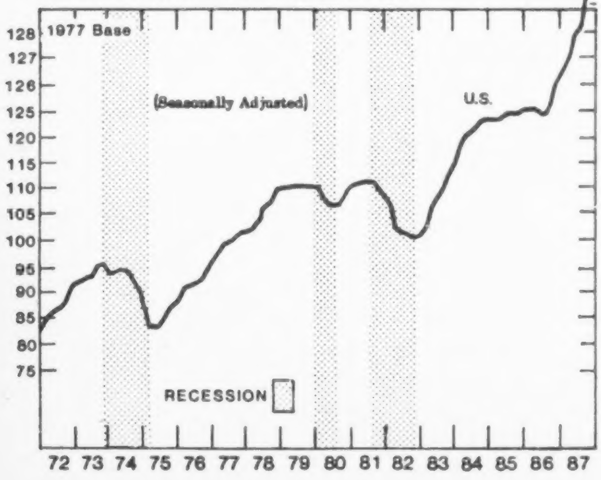
U.S. Unemployment: Percent Distribution by Reason



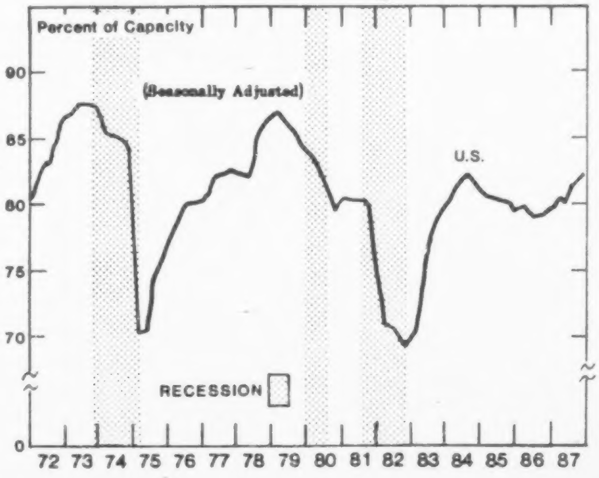
Ratio, Inventory to Sales, Durable Mfg.



Index of Industrial Production



Plant Utilization Rates, Mfg.



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Employment Projections to 1990, Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area (April 1986)

Occupational Employment Projections to 1990 in Eight Sub-Areas of Greater Minnesota (July 1987)

Labor Market Information Summary for 1986 for Minnesota (August 1986)

Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Hours, and Earnings, January, 1979 - December, 1986 (April 1987)

Employment, Hours, and Earnings, 1950-1987, Minneapolis-St. Paul Area (April 1987)

Important Minnesota Occupations by Industry (June 1987)

1985 Occupational Employment Statistics in Minnesota (November 1986)

1984 Occupational Employment Statistics in Minnesota (October 1985)

1987 Minnesota Salary Survey (November 1987)

1987 Minnesota Hospitals and Nursing Homes Salary Survey (December 1987)

1986 Minnesota Wage Data by Industry and Size of Firm (October 1986)

Minnesota Employment and Wages by Economic Region and County (First Quarter 1987)
Limited number available for 1975-1986

Average Covered Employment & Wages by Economic Region for the Calendar Year 1986 by Two Digits of Industry (also available for 1976-1985)

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Minnesota Labor Market Review

March 1988 Supplement

Nation

Unemployment Rate Falls Further In February; Payroll Employment Climbs Sharply

The civilian unemployment rate edged down to 5.7 percent in February from 5.8 percent in January after seasonal adjustment and was well below the 6.6 percent of February 1987. Also in February, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by a huge 531,000 following an upward revision of 174,000 in January. However, the very large February gains in construction (107,000) and retail trade (111,000) may have been exaggerated because post-Christmas job reductions at retail stores were smaller than usual and good weather boosted construction employment. Meanwhile, employment in manufacturing grew relatively slowly for the second straight month, rising by only 20,000 in February after an 18,000 gain in January.

Other Indicators Also Show Strength In February

Perhaps the significant development in February was the rise in housing starts after two months of decline. Also on the bright side, both retail sales and personal consumption expenditures which includes services rose healthily after weak showings in January. Meanwhile, industrial production continued to rise at a moderate pace.

State

Unemployment Rate Drops Sharply; Payroll Employment Growth Slows Again

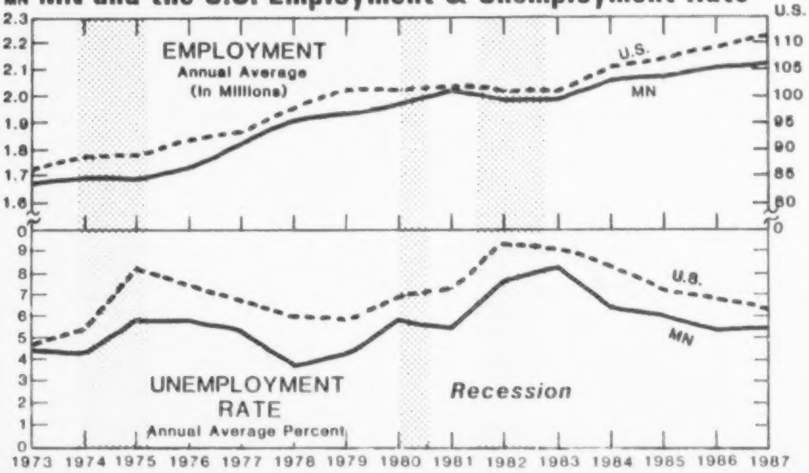
The state's seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate fell from 6.1 percent in January to 5.5 percent in February. In February 1987 the rate was 6.7 percent. Recently revised data from a separate survey, the establishment survey, showed that seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by 2,925 in February after increases of 3,428 in January and 6,475 in December. February's rise was the smallest since a gain of 2,171 in September. The largest over-the-month increases were in business and miscellaneous services, all government, and retail trade. Employment in manufacturing which had posted strong gains in the four previous months declined slightly in February. Construction employment fell sharply for the second month in a row in February. Since February 1987 payroll employment has risen by 62,734. The largest over-the-year gains were in the services industry (22,888), manufacturing (13,745) and trade (12,731).

Labor Force Estimates

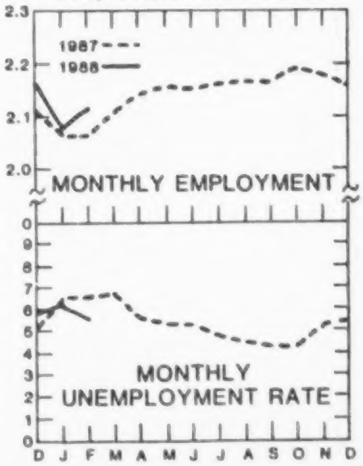
	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Millions)		
	Feb. 1988	Change From		Feb. 1988	Change From	
		Last Mo.	Year Ago		Last Mo.	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2,241.3	8.6	25.2	119.9	0.2	2.0
Employed	2,116.9	20.1	49.5	112.5	0.3	3.0
Unemployed	124.3	-11.6	-24.4	7.5	-0.1	-1.0
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	5.5	-0.6	-1.2	6.2	-0.1	-1.0
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	-0.1	-0.9

* Components may not add to Civilian Labor Force due to rounding.

MN and the U.S. Employment & Unemployment Rate



MN, 1987 and 1988



Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1987
Total Nonagricultural	1,955.1	1,951.0	1,893.0	0.2	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**377.6**	**376.6**	**364.2**	**0.3**	**3.7**	**425.08**	**419.40**	**10.47**	**10.33**	**40.6**	**40.6**
Durable Goods	225.2	224.6	215.8	0.3	4.3	447.26	448.56	10.70	10.68	41.8	42.0
Lumber and Furniture	21.5	21.4	18.8	0.1	14.2	438.88	439.28	11.58	11.56	37.9	38.0
Stone, Clay and Glass	7.2	7.3	6.8	-0.6	5.7	413.66	398.63	10.29	10.63	40.2	37.5
Primary Metals	6.8	6.8	6.3	0.9	8.9	434.82	406.51	9.62	9.41	45.2	43.2
Fabricated Metals	34.0	33.9	32.4	0.0	5.0	520.03	499.14	12.01	11.80	43.3	42.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	80.0	79.4	79.8	0.8	0.2	461.47	469.69	11.04	11.13	41.8	42.2
Office and Computing	38.7	38.6	40.6	0.3	-4.6	504.08	535.95	11.75	11.99	42.9	44.7
Electrical Machinery	29.6	29.5	27.1	0.1	9.2	369.36	384.06	8.63	8.65	42.8	44.4
Transportation Equipment	10.3	10.2	9.5	0.8	8.2	546.98	542.00	12.75	11.86	42.9	45.7
Scientific Instruments	30.5	30.6	29.7	-0.3	2.6	422.69	419.89	10.21	9.95	41.4	42.2
Misc. Manufacturing	5.4	5.4	5.5	-0.9	-1.5	425.70	417.28	10.04	10.38	42.4	40.2
Nondurable Goods	152.3	152.0	148.3	0.2	2.7	396.87	382.57	10.15	9.86	39.1	38.8
Food and Kindred	43.9	43.7	43.0	0.6	2.2	357.77	349.87	9.15	8.88	39.1	39.4
Textiles and Apparel	4.7	4.6	4.5	2.5	2.6	278.16	245.59	7.32	6.71	38.0	36.6
Paper and Allied	32.1	32.2	32.0	-0.4	0.1	497.20	483.07	11.81	11.42	42.1	42.3
Printing and Publishing	45.7	45.5	44.3	0.3	3.2	390.16	363.94	10.66	10.31	36.6	35.3
Chemicals and Petroleum	10.6	10.8	10.2	-1.2	4.5	515.42	468.52	12.39	11.54	41.6	40.6
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	15.4	15.3	14.3	0.6	7.2	343.54	331.96	8.61	8.49	39.9	39.1
Nonmanufacturing	**1,577.5**	**1,574.4**	**1,528.8**	**0.2**	**3.2**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	6.0	6.0	4.5	0.2	33.2	544.32	567.01	12.60	13.31	43.2	42.6
Metal Mining	4.9	4.9	3.4	-0.1	44.0	563.77	609.90	13.02	14.25	43.3	42.8
Construction	62.7	65.7	63.6	-4.6	-1.4	581.16	608.40	16.01	15.56	36.3	39.1
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	100.4	100.6	98.4	-0.2	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	66.3	66.5	65.5	-0.3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	25.3	25.7	25.6	-1.4	-1.2	415.69	391.20	12.83	12.00	32.4	32.6
Comm. & Public Util.	34.1	34.1	32.9	0.0	3.5	573.52	573.50	14.41	14.63	39.8	39.2
Trade	480.4	484.2	467.9	-0.8	2.7	223.94	220.90	7.83	7.67	28.6	28.8
Wholesale	120.2	120.6	117.7	-0.3	2.1	408.18	402.57	10.77	10.65	37.9	37.8
Retail	360.2	363.6	350.2	-0.9	2.9	168.99	168.47	6.55	6.43	25.8	26.2
Building Materials	15.6	15.9	15.7	-2.0	-0.5	293.02	313.92	8.42	8.72	34.8	36.0
General Merchandise	54.9	57.2	52.5	-4.0	4.6	139.15	128.47	6.13	5.61	22.7	22.9
Food Stores	49.2	49.4	47.0	-0.3	4.8	193.22	193.01	7.13	7.07	27.1	27.3
Automotive	39.3	39.2	38.3	0.3	2.6	314.52	307.33	8.81	8.42	35.7	36.5
Apparel	19.1	19.5	18.6	-1.9	3.0	114.06	120.51	5.51	5.15	20.7	23.4
Home Furnishings	16.6	16.8	15.7	-0.9	6.1	225.29	216.09	7.56	7.35	29.8	29.4
Eating and Drinking	117.7	117.5	115.6	0.2	1.8	106.59	100.69	4.78	4.64	22.3	21.7
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	121.7	121.5	117.5	0.1	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	56.5	56.5	54.6	0.0	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	45.3	45.1	43.3	0.4	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	19.9	19.9	19.6	-0.1	1.6						
Services	478.5	476.2	457.0	0.5	4.7						
Personal Services	25.4	25.2	24.5	0.7	3.8						
Business Services	93.4	92.3	85.7	1.2	9.1						
Repair Services	19.9	19.9	19.7	0.1	1.4						
Health Services	150.9	151.2	146.4	-0.2	3.1						
Hospitals	51.9	51.8	50.6	0.2	2.6						
Nursing Homes	41.1	41.2	41.2	-0.4	-0.3						
Legal Services	14.5	14.5	13.8	0.0	5.3						
Private Education	26.3	25.7	26.2	2.1	0.1						
Government	327.8	320.2	319.8	2.4	2.5						
Federal	33.6	33.5	32.4	0.5	3.7						
State	82.6	80.8	80.4	2.2	2.7						
Education	46.4	45.1	45.4	3.0	2.3						
Local	211.6	205.9	207.0	2.8	2.2						
Education	117.0	111.7	114.6	4.7	2.1						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA

By Kevin Alaspa

The Unemployment Rate Drops Unexpectedly In February
A decline of 0.4 percent in the unemployment rate took place this month, which was uncharacteristic for this time of the year. Generally, the unemployment rate either rises or stays the same between January and February, and such a dramatic departure from this trend has not occurred since 1980. Growth in employment exceeded growth in the labor force, causing the number and percentage of unemployment to fall.

Total Wage And Salary Employment Changes Only Slightly
In contrast to the labor force data, the nonagricultural wage and salary figures showed no overall change. Shifts occurred within particular industries, but no overall growth was evident in February. Manufacturing employment increased by 500, almost entirely in the nondurable sector. Retail trade employment was down by 3,000, while construction declined by approximately 2,000 jobs. Seasonal factors were responsible for these declines, in that work in these two categories usually reaches a low point at this time of the year. The services sector as a whole increased slightly, although employment in health services firms declined somewhat. The government sector experienced employment gains, and these occurred primarily in local school districts.

Another positive sign was the downward trend in unemployment claims. The average weekly number of initial claims was down 21 percent from January's level, a greater than usual decrease. Also, average hours worked and average hourly wages in manufacturing increased slightly.

Even though employment growth slowed down in the winter months, wage and salary employment in the major industrial categories was at higher levels than a year ago. This clearly reflected the strong economic picture of the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Year-to-year employment gains of between three and four percent have occurred in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, finance and services, which represent the majority of the metropolitan area's key businesses. The diversity of industries in the Twin Cities metropolitan area contributes to steady overall employment growth, and ensures that temporary setbacks in any one industry do not adversely affect the total employment situation.

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Mpls.-St.Paul MSA*	1,285,571	1,274,516	1,256,272	57,499	62,413	66,274	4.3	4.7	5.0
REGION 11	1,207,743	1,197,218	1,180,006	50,598	54,855	58,432	4.0	4.4	4.7
Anoka	121,013	119,959	118,234	6,220	6,622	6,739	4.9	5.2	5.4
Carver	22,195	22,002	21,685	1,113	1,178	1,350	4.8	5.1	5.9
Dakota	127,276	126,166	124,353	6,062	6,473	7,004	4.5	4.9	5.3
Hennepin	581,063	575,999	567,718	21,560	23,225	25,119	3.6	3.9	4.2
Ramsey	262,618	260,329	256,587	10,626	11,823	12,883	3.9	4.3	4.8
Scott	26,110	25,883	25,511	1,885	2,116	2,178	6.7	7.6	7.9
Washington	67,468	66,880	65,918	3,132	3,418	3,159	4.4	4.9	4.6
Chisago	13,231	13,115	12,927	1,417	1,513	1,560	9.7	10.3	10.8
Isanti	11,410	11,311	11,148	969	1,108	1,087	7.8	8.9	8.9
Wright	30,210	29,945	29,515	2,838	3,090	3,029	8.6	9.4	9.3
St. Croix, WI	22,977	22,927	22,676	1,677	1,847	2,166	6.8	7.5	8.7
Bloomington	54,766	54,288	53,508	1,948	2,091	2,150	3.4	3.7	3.9
Minneapolis	202,596	200,831	197,943	8,055	8,607	9,793	[illegible].8	4.1	4.7
St. Paul	139,420	138,205	136,218	6,409	7,261	8,063	4.4	5.0	5.6

* Chisago, Isanti and Wright counties are a part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA, and are also included in Region 7.

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Mpls.–St. Paul Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1987
Total Nonagricultural	**1,285.5**	**1,285.9**	**1,245.4**	**0.0**	**3.2**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**257.2**	**256.7**	**248.8**	**0.2**	**3.4**	**454.40**	**449.85**	**11.11**	**11.08**	**40.9**	**40.6**
Durable Goods	160.6	160.4	154.8	0.1	3.7	470.68	470.38	11.18	11.12	42.1	42.3
Lumber and Furniture	9.2	9.2	8.5	0.0	7.9	465.41	477.80	12.28	12.22	37.9	39.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.0	3.0	2.7	1.2	13.0	412.57	479.94	10.34	12.63	39.9	38.0
Primary Metals	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.7	5.0	435.68	402.86	9.41	9.24	46.3	43.6
Fabricated Metals	26.1	26.2	25.3	-0.3	3.2	547.31	531.53	12.64	12.39	43.3	42.9
Nonelectrical Machinery	63.2	62.8	62.5	0.6	1.2	478.13	476.00	11.33	11.20	42.2	42.5
Office and Computing	31.9	31.7	32.3	0.6	-1.3	484.27	497.51	11.21	11.13	43.2	44.7
Electrical Machinery	17.0	17.1	15.0	-0.8	13.4	364.18	365.86	8.97	8.88	40.6	41.2
Transportation Equipment	5.8	5.7	5.5	1.8	5.2	801.28	724.45	16.09	14.46	49.8	50.1
Scientific Instruments	28.2	28.4	27.4	-0.6	2.9	431.80	428.87	10.43	10.26	41.4	41.8
Misc. Manufacturing	3.2	3.2	3.3	-0.4	-2.7	457.00	392.35	10.00	9.50	45.7	41.3
Nondurable Goods	96.6	96.2	94.0	0.4	2.8	430.88	419.86	11.02	11.02	39.1	38.1
Food and Kindred	18.3	18.0	18.2	1.9	0.6	446.72	420.42	11.03	10.59	40.5	39.7
Textiles and Apparel	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	4.3	265.27	236.83	7.15	6.69	37.1	35.4
Paper and Allied	24.9	25.0	24.9	-0.2	0.0	457.97	452.92	11.28	11.02	40.6	41.1
Printing and Publishing	31.7	31.6	30.8	0.3	2.8	404.07	396.44	11.01	11.66	36.7	34.0
Chemicals and Petroleum	8.9	9.0	8.6	-1.3	3.5	556.78	513.14	13.58	12.67	41.0	40.5
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	10.8	10.7	9.5	0.4	13.5	387.20	387.50	9.68	9.81	40.0	39.5
Nonmanufacturing	**1,028.3**	**1,029.3**	**996.6**	**-0.1**	**3.2**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.6	4.2	-15.8	208.78	208.78	8.03	8.03	26.0	26.0
Construction	44.5	46.7	43.8	-4.8	1.7	614.25	644.29	17.11	17.09	35.9	37.7
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	71.0	70.9	68.6	0.2	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	48.2	48.2	47.6	-0.1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	15.7	15.9	15.7	-0.9	-0.2	402.80	365.09	13.25	12.81	30.4	28.5
Comm. & Public Util.	22.9	22.7	21.0	0.9	8.8	555.62	566.71	14.32	14.42	38.8	39.3
Trade	315.1	318.8	304.3	-1.2	3.6	248.81	240.32	8.55	8.23	29.1	29.2
Wholesale	84.9	85.6	80.9	-0.8	4.9	439.53	433.86	11.27	11.24	39.0	38.6
Retail	230.2	233.2	223.4	-1.3	3.1	187.26	181.90	7.23	6.89	25.9	26.4
Building Materials	9.9	10.0	9.2	-1.5	6.6	313.48	332.60	9.22	9.53	34.0	34.9
General Merchandise	39.4	41.4	38.2	-4.9	3.1	148.65	149.69	6.38	5.87	23.3	25.5
Food Stores	26.9	27.2	26.9	-1.0	-0.1	241.40	235.98	8.53	8.28	28.3	28.5
Automotive	23.1	23.0	22.3	0.4	3.6	372.51	350.76	10.15	9.48	36.7	37.0
Apparel	12.7	12.8	12.3	-1.1	2.8	108.25	116.53	5.58	5.37	19.4	21.7
Home Furnishings	11.6	11.7	11.0	-0.9	5.7	219.89	183.21	7.77	6.52	28.3	28.1
Eating and Drinking	75.8	76.0	74.3	-0.3	2.0	122.75	105.15	5.48	4.96	22.4	21.2
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	95.4	95.1	91.4	0.2	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	41.3	41.2	38.9	0.2	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	38.0	37.9	36.4	0.4	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	16.0	16.1	16.1	-0.1	-0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	323.2	322.8	312.2	0.1	3.5						
Personal Services	17.8	17.7	17.5	0.6	1.8						
Business Services	78.4	77.7	74.7	0.9	4.9						
Repair Services	15.0	15.0	14.7	-0.1	1.8						
Health Services	85.3	85.8	82.9	-0.5	2.9						
Hospitals	30.9	30.9	30.3	0.0	1.7						
Nursing Homes	22.0	22.3	21.8	-1.4	0.7						
Legal Services	11.4	11.4	10.8	-0.3	5.2						
Private Education	15.9	16.0	16.2	-0.8	-1.6						
Government	178.6	174.5	175.8	2.4	1.6						
Federal	20.7	20.5	19.6	0.7	5.6						
State	55.2	53.9	52.8	2.4	4.6						
Education	30.9	29.8	29.5	3.6	4.7						
Local	102.7	100.0	103.4	2.7	-0.7						
Education	55.6	53.2	56.2	4.5	-1.1						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Central and Northwest Minnesota

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
St. Cloud MSA*	88,876	86,857	83,324	6,174	6,598	6,862	6.5	7.1	7.6
REGION 1	37,052	36,451	35,969	4,531	5,149	4,963	10.9	12.4	12.1
Kittson	2,185	2,163	2,146	309	339	409	12.4	13.5	16.0
Marshall	3,959	3,866	3,935	987	1,105	1,027	20.0	22.2	20.7
Norman	3,169	3,139	3,115	372	384	393	10.5	10.9	11.2
Pennington	5,632	5,565	5,446	742	851	812	11.6	13.3	13.0
Polk	13,374	13,121	13,171	1,244	1,421	1,464	8.5	9.8	10.0
Red Lake	1,249	1,225	1,207	332	417	414	21.0	25.4	25.5
Roseau	7,484	7,372	6,949	545	632	444	6.8	7.9	6.0
REGION 2	26,327	26,109	25,600	3,154	3,427	3,863	10.7	11.6	13.1
Beltrami	14,179	14,015	13,851	1,238	1,364	1,562	8.0	8.9	10.1
Clearwater	2,770	2,776	2,787	807	861	928	22.6	23.7	25.0
Hubbard	5,645	5,610	5,438	706	766	881	11.1	12.0	13.9
Lake of Woods	1,651	1,644	1,489	144	152	178	8.0	8.5	10.7
Mahnomen	2,082	2,064	2,035	259	284	314	11.1	12.1	13.4
REGION 4	86,538	85,957	84,759	7,279	7,770	8,412	7.8	8.3	9.0
Becker	12,284	12,288	11,756	1,403	1,420	1,556	10.3	10.4	11.7
Clay	24,058	23,827	23,363	1,495	1,510	1,700	5.9	6.0	6.8
Douglas	13,704	13,738	13,405	951	1,089	1,116	6.5	7.3	7.7
Grant	2,492	2,477	2,472	258	276	287	9.4	10.0	10.4
Otter Tail	20,677	20,525	20,532	2,173	2,374	2,508	9.5	10.4	10.9
Pope	3,890	3,828	3,769	411	414	417	9.6	9.8	10.0
Stevens	4,609	4,527	4,634	253	296	358	5.2	6.1	7.2
Traverse	1,848	1,825	1,846	149	166	190	7.5	8.3	9.3
Wilkin	2,976	2,922	2,982	186	225	280	5.9	7.1	8.6
REGION 5	50,144	49,503	49,161	5,658	6,268	6,708	10.1	11.2	12.0
Cass	6,766	6,638	6,644	1,083	1,176	1,251	13.8	15.0	15.8
Crow Wing	17,869	17,683	17,583	1,706	1,918	2,146	8.7	9.8	10.9
Morrison	11,836	11,720	11,599	1,439	1,624	1,566	10.8	12.2	11.9
Todd	9,371	9,219	9,137	984	1,084	1,181	9.5	10.5	11.4
Wadena	4,302	4,243	4,198	446	466	564	9.4	9.9	11.8
REGION 6E	48,489	47,883	46,686	3,549	3,906	4,619	6.8	7.5	9.0
Kandiyohi	17,270	17,097	16,625	1,153	1,297	1,484	6.3	7.1	8.2
McLeod	15,462	15,194	14,794	839	878	1,074	5.1	5.5	6.8
Meeker	7,600	7,451	7,346	880	936	1,074	10.4	11.2	12.8
Renville	8,157	8,141	7,921	677	795	987	7.7	8.9	11.1
REGION 7E	46,010	45,686	44,706	5,271	5,734	5,727	10.3	11.2	11.4
Chisago	13,231	13,115	12,927	1,417	1,513	1,560	9.7	10.3	10.8
Isanti	11,410	11,311	11,148	969	1,108	1,087	7.8	8.9	8.9
Kanabec	4,951	4,960	4,911	771	795	726	13.5	13.8	12.9
Mille Lacs	8,115	8,078	7,591	846	915	1,010	9.4	10.2	11.7
Pine	8,303	8,222	8,129	1,268	1,403	1,344	13.2	14.6	14.2
REGION 7W	119,086	116,802	112,839	9,012	9,688	9,891	7.0	7.7	8.1
Benton	13,956	13,639	13,085	949	1,042	1,118	6.4	7.1	7.9
Sherburne	16,753	16,373	15,707	1,471	1,506	1,600	8.1	8.4	9.2
Stearns	58,167	56,845	54,532	3,754	4,050	4,144	6.1	6.7	7.1
Wright	30,210	29,945	29,515	2,838	3,090	3,029	8.6	9.4	9.3

* Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne counties

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ST. CLOUD MSA NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	71,860	70,722	66,874	1.6	7.5
Total Manufacturing	12,364	12,256	11,392	0.9	8.5
Durable Goods	6,940	6,837	6,454	1.5	7.5
Nondurable Goods	5,424	5,419	4,938	0.1	9.8
Total Nonmanufacturing	59,496	58,466	55,482	1.8	7.2
Construction & Mining	3,478	3,462	2,780	0.5	25.1
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	3,380	3,425	3,347	-1.3	1.0
Total Trade	21,961	21,754	20,497	1.0	7.1
Wholesale Trade	3,468	3,453	3,299	0.4	5.1
Retail Trade	18,493	18,301	17,198	1.0	7.5
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	2,362	2,367	2,354	-0.2	0.3
Total Services	14,595	14,292	13,917	2.1	4.9
Health Services	5,125	5,112	4,767	0.3	7.5
Other Services	9,470	9,180	9,150	3.2	3.5
Government	13,720	13,166	12,587	4.2	9.0

By Ron Daws

Employment Rises While Unemployment Declines Across All Of Central And Northwest Minnesota

February labor force data suggest that there were considerably more jobs and fewer jobless workers than a month ago. This is substantiated for the St. Cloud MSA by the more reliable nonfarm payroll employment data cited below. Moreover, unemployment declined in every county over the month and year, and only a few counties exhibited any employment drop. In the St. Cloud MSA, unemployment rarely drops as much as it did between January and February of this year--from 7.1 to 6.5 percent. In fact, the unemployment rate often rises.

All major industries contributed to St. Cloud's rapidly rising job level. Unlike most other areas, St. Cloud's manufacturing employment grew faster over the year (8.5%) than did nonmanufacturing (7.2%). That is nearly twice as fast as salaried nonfarm employment grew during 1987. Although the MSA's nonfarm payroll employment dropped to its seasonal low in January at 70,722, by February there were 4,377 or 6.6 percent more jobs than during February 1987.

Aside from the relatively strong performance of manufacturing in the MSA, the strongest growth industry by far recently has been construction and mining with 25 percent more workers this February than last February. Government, health services and retail trade also not only gained jobs rapidly over the year, but combined, these industries employ over half of the MSA's salaried nonfarm workers.

Last month we postulated whether the St. Cloud area could continue to generate jobs at the fast pace begun in January. So far, the answer is yes.

Northeast Minnesota

By Ron Daws

Region 3 Unemployment Drops More Than Duluth Unemployment Over The Year

Region 3's unemployment rate officially dropped from 12.3 percent last February to 9.3 percent this February, while total employment rose by 1.8 percent over the year. In Duluth, however, the unemployment rate purportedly dropped from 7.3 percent last February to 7.2 percent this year. Small changes such as this reveal only that Duluth's unemployment rate in February was about the same both years.

Although the official estimate of total employment suggests that Duluth gained 811 jobs over the year, nonfarm payroll employment data (which doesn't include agricultural, self-employed or unpaid family workers) show that Duluth lost 637 or 1.5 percent of these jobs. The discrepancy is more likely rooted in the sampling error associated with calibrating our official total employment estimates to the state's Current Population Survey sample than to an actual employment increase due to compensating employment gains in agriculture, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

Nonfarm payroll employment data for Duluth also show that it was construction, durable goods manufacturing, wholesale trade and government job losses that brought Duluth's employment down over the year. Construction employed less that half the number of workers in February 1988 as it did the previous February.

Four major industries remained strong over the year. They were health services (up 6.1%), finance, insurance and real estate (up 5.3%), durable goods manufacturing (up 5.2%) and retail trade (up 3.5%).

Even though Duluth's unemployment rate has remained between seven and eight percent so far this year, these are the lowest comparable levels of the 1980s. Meanwhile, employment levels creep steadily upward. On balance, however, Duluth has not shared in the economic recovery from the 1981-82 recession to the extent most other areas of the state have.

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
REGION 3	121,996	121,291	119,832	12,523	14,133	16,748	9.3	10.4	12.3
Aitkin	4,410	4,353	4,427	747	809	839	14.5	15.7	15.9
Carlton	11,043	10,956	10,654	1,277	1,357	1,327	10.4	11.0	11.1
Cook	2,045	2,058	2,086	214	248	289	9.5	10.8	12.2
Itasca	14,989	14,863	15,058	1,735	1,994	2,212	10.4	11.8	12.8
Koochiching	6,711	6,678	6,711	564	675	687	7.8	9.2	9.3
Lake	3,145	3,130	3,122	557	667	1,101	15.0	17.6	26.1
St. Louis	79,653	79,253	77,774	7,429	8,383	10,293	8.5	9.6	11.7
City of Duluth	34,381	34,209	33,570	2,687	2,987	2,651	7.2	8.0	7.3
Balance St. Louis	45,272	45,044	44,204	4,742	5,396	7,642	9.5	10.7	14.7

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

DULUTH AND DULUTH-SUPERIOR MSA NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	DULUTH EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE		DULUTH-SUPERIOR EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	43,022	44,255	43,507	-2.8	-1.1	86,928	89,367	85,112	-2.7	2.1
Total Manufacturing	4,007	4,077	3,848	-1.7	4.1	7,665	7,712	7,138	-0.6	7.4
Durable Goods	1,624	1,631	1,651	-0.4	-1.6	4,026	4,057	3,863	-0.8	4.2
Nondurable Goods	2,383	2,446	2,197	-2.6	8.5	3,639	3,655	3,275	-0.4	11.1
Total Nonmanufacturing	39,015	40,178	39,659	-2.9	-1.6	79,263	81,655	77,974	-2.9	1.7
Construction	1,200	1,714	2,221	-30.0	-46.0	2,577	3,695	3,481	-30.3	-26.0
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	2,628	2,852	2,573	-7.9	2.1	5,645	5,739	5,510	-1.6	2.5
Total Trade	11,082	11,374	10,722	-2.6	3.4	21,403	22,257	21,122	-3.8	1.3
Wholesale Trade	1,600	1,608	1,680	-0.5	-4.8	3,384	3,457	3,455	-2.1	-2.1
Retail Trade	9,482	9,766	9,042	-2.9	4.9	18,019	18,800	17,667	-4.2	2.0
Finan., Insur., Real Est.	1,838	1,863	1,759	-1.3	4.5	3,150	3,189	3,048	-1.2	3.3
Services, Mining, & Misc.	11,910	12,044	11,575	-1.1	2.9	20,159	20,339	19,779	-0.9	1.9
Health Services	5,417	5,385	5,135	0.6	5.5	8,685	8,640	8,320	0.5	4.4
Other Services	5,643	5,784	5,617	-2.4	0.5	9,870	10,068	9,960	-2.0	-0.9
Government	10,340	10,323	10,801	0.3	-4.2	21,999	22,216	22,111	-1.0	-0.5

Southern Minnesota

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
REGION 6W	21,896	21,727	21,829	1,755	2,112	2,195	7.4	8.9	9.1
Big Stone	2,576	2,561	2,626	223	232	287	8.0	8.3	9.9
Chippewa	6,045	5,998	5,995	518	713	597	7.9	10.6	9.1
Lac Qui Parle	3,761	3,703	3,770	202	235	229	5.1	6.0	5.7
Swift	4,399	4,371	4,352	374	449	529	7.8	9.3	10.8
Yellow Medicine	5,115	5,094	5,086	438	483	553	7.9	8.7	9.8
REGION 8	54,128	53,466	53,252	3,561	3,927	4,475	6.2	6.8	7.8
Cottonwood	5,859	5,789	5,692	366	414	461	5.9	6.7	7.5
Jackson	4,593	4,514	4,866	412	456	533	8.2	9.2	9.9
Lincoln	2,881	2,847	2,864	185	227	257	6.0	7.4	8.2
Lyon	10,966	10,837	10,828	757	882	983	6.5	7.5	8.3
Murray	4,155	4,085	4,078	415	455	433	9.1	10.0	9.6
Nobles	9,547	9,479	9,237	566	576	697	5.6	5.7	7.0
Pipestone	4,974	4,905	4,623	200	208	239	3.9	4.1	4.9
Redwood	6,946	6,856	6,913	449	487	617	6.1	6.6	8.2
Rock	4,207	4,154	4,151	211	222	255	4.8	5.1	5.8
REGION 9	98,558	97,335	98,172	6,133	6,946	7,806	5.9	6.7	7.4
Blue Earth	26,353	26,030	26,275	1,105	1,195	1,407	4.0	4.4	5.1
Brown	12,078	11,864	12,055	858	999	1,077	6.6	7.8	8.2
Faribault	7,131	7,054	7,276	512	570	729	6.7	7.5	9.1
Le Sueur	9,529	9,419	9,528	975	1,123	1,188	9.3	10.7	11.1
Martin	10,674	10,558	10,568	816	1,041	1,013	7.1	9.0	8.7
Nicollet	13,510	13,345	13,470	614	661	743	4.3	4.7	5.2
Sibley	5,556	5,515	5,547	566	607	716	9.2	9.9	11.4
Waseca	8,548	8,430	8,376	461	494	593	5.1	5.5	6.6
Watonwan	5,179	5,120	5,077	226	256	340	4.2	4.8	6.3
REGION 10	198,971	197,376	194,546	11,293	11,953	14,868	5.4	5.7	7.1
Dodge	6,503	6,391	6,440	627	663	813	8.8	9.4	11.2
Fillmore	9,063	8,944	8,907	868	858	921	8.7	8.8	9.4
Freeborn	15,690	15,614	15,411	758	842	1,351	4.6	5.1	8.1
Goodhue	18,855	18,811	18,520	1,087	1,196	1,392	5.5	6.0	7.0
Houston	7,661	7,673	7,795	626	604	615	7.6	7.3	7.3
Mower	15,563	15,351	15,957	901	961	1,518	5.5	5.9	8.7
Olmsted	54,930	54,775	53,253	2,178	2,330	2,791	3.8	4.1	5.0
Rice	24,261	23,928	24,077	1,461	1,579	1,870	5.7	6.2	7.2
Steele	14,602	14,152	13,793	737	746	1,024	4.8	5.0	6.9
Wabasha	7,414	7,376	7,209	651	723	822	8.1	8.9	10.2
Winona	24,429	24,361	23,184	1,399	1,451	1,751	5.4	5.6	7.0
Rochester City	33,967	33,871	32,930	1,427	1,500	1,824	4.0	4.2	5.2

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ROCHESTER MSA NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	56,788	54,774	54,774	-0.4	3.7
Total Manufacturing	10,706	10,784	10,280	-0.7	4.1
Durable Goods	9,034	9,048	8,606	-0.2	5.0
Nondurable Goods	1,672	1,736	1,674	-3.7	-0.1
Total Nonmanufacturing	46,082	46,217	44,494	-0.3	3.6
Construction & Mining	1,464	1,527	1,359	-4.1	7.7
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	1,719	1,706	1,640	0.8	4.8
Total Trade	11,124	11,355	11,141	-2.0	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	1,195	1,208	1,156	-1.1	3.4
Retail Trade	9,929	10,147	9,985	-2.1	-0.6
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	1,589	1,559	1,484	1.9	7.1
Total Services	24,019	23,990	22,783	0.1	5.4
Health Services	16,984	16,951	16,049	0.2	5.8
Other Services	7,035	7,039	6,734	-0.1	4.5
Government	6,167	6,080	6,087	1.4	1.3

By Ron Daws

The Rochester MSA's Unemployment Rate Dips Below Four Percent, While Employment Increases Across Southern Minnesota

Unemployment appears to have declined across Southern Minnesota over the month and year, while employment edged upward. In the Rochester MSA, the unemployment rate may have fallen below four percent (3.8 officially) to reach the lowest by far February unemployment rate of the 1980s. Meanwhile in the MSA (Olmsted county), according to the official estimate, employment was the highest it has ever been in February, 3.1 percent above February 1987's level, the previous record for the month.

The MSA's January nonfarm payroll employment level exceeded last January's by 2,111 or 3.9 percent, and February's level was 2,227 or 3.7 percent above last February's. Manufacturing employment, although down seasonally over the month, grew by 4.1 percent over the year, entirely due to durable goods.

Causing manufacturing's relatively slower growth was the slight over-the-year drop in the retail trade sector. Government also helped hold back employment growth by increasing by only 1.3 percent. Shoring up the growth rate in nonmanufacturing employment were construction and health services which grew by 7.7 and 5.8 percent, respectively, over the year.

Obviously, the economy of Southern Minnesota (especially Rochester) got off to a running start in 1988. The MSA's first two month's unemployment rates were 4.1 and 3.8 compared to 4.7 and 5.0 in 1987, and 5.2 for both months in 1986. Nonfarm payroll employment, conversely, rose by 2.0 percent between February 1986 and February 1987, and then heated up to increase 3.7 percent between February 1987 and February 1988.

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Selected Minnesota Program Statistics

Distribution of Insured Unemployed by Industry and Occupation, February 1988

Industry Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term Unemployed */	Women as Percent of Total
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	59,271	100.0	12.3	19.9
Ag., For., Fish.	2,163	3.6	8.6	10.6
Mining	1,105	1.9	2.9	4.0
Construction	25,360	42.8	5.9	2.7
Manufacturing	10,730	18.1	14.5	31.4
Public Utilities	2,455	4.1	13.6	12.3
Wholesale Trade	2,751	4.6	18.0	23.7
Retail Trade	4,605	7.8	18.8	40.3
Fin., Ins., Re. Est.	1,774	3.0	28.2	57.0
Services	6,570	11.1	23.6	48.6
Public Admin.	992	1.7	24.7	30.2
Info. Not Available	766	1.3	1.2	22.8

Distribution of Insured Unemployed, by Age and Sex, February 1988

Age Groups	Number	Percent Distribution		
		Men of Totals	Men of Men	Women of Women
TOTALS	59,271	80.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	44,929	80.8	76.5	72.9
Under25	8,424	80.7	14.3	13.8
25-34	22,589	81.8	38.9	34.8
35-44	13,916	79.3	23.3	24.3
45 and over	14,342	77.6	23.5	27.1
45-54	8,551	78.1	14.1	15.8
55 and over	5,791	77.0	9.4	11.3

Experienced Supply/Job Openings Demand **/

Occupational Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term Unemployed */	Women as Percent of Total	Applicants (Supply) Feb. 1988	Job Openings (Demand) Feb. 1988	Supply/Demand Ratio	
							Feb. 1988	Feb. 1988
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	59,271	100.0	12.3	19.9	62,401	17,610	3.5	5.4
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	6,117	10.3	26.2	37.0	10,220	1,747	5.9	7.5
Clerical	4,060	6.9	25.0	81.7	10,301	3,073	3.4	5.1
Sales	1,669	2.8	25.3	35.5	3,847	2,368	1.6	2.1
Services	2,682	4.5	24.9	56.1	7,137	5,277	1.4	2.4
Farm, For., Fish.	1,917	3.2	11.8	10.7	1,537	189	8.1	9.7
Processing	2,036	3.4	8.0	40.1	1,103	799	1.4	4.3
Machine Trades	2,388	4.0	15.5	12.2	4,003	724	5.5	11.1
Benchwork	3,161	5.3	14.2	52.0	4,176	1,337	3.1	9.7
Structural Work	25,699	43.4	6.0	1.6	10,613	554	19.2	25.6
Misc., and INA	9,542	16.2	8.8	8.2	9,464	1,542	6.1	9.0

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*/ Long-term unemployed refers to unemployment insurance claimants whose current spell of unemployment has lasted 15 weeks or longer.

**/ Inexperienced and improperly coded job applicants are not included in this table.

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Minnesota Labor Market Review

April 1988 Supplement

Nation

Unemployment Rate Falls Again But Payroll Employment Rise Is Very Small
The nation's seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate edged down to 5.6 percent in March from 5.7 percent in February. March's rate was the lowest since May 1979 and was well under the 6.5 percent of March 1987. However, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by only 262,000 in March after a very large increase of 517,000 in February. Gains of 79,000 in construction and 83,000 in the services industry accounted for much of the March increase in payroll employment. Meanwhile, employment in manufacturing, which had been growing a little more slowly in each month since November, fell slightly in March.

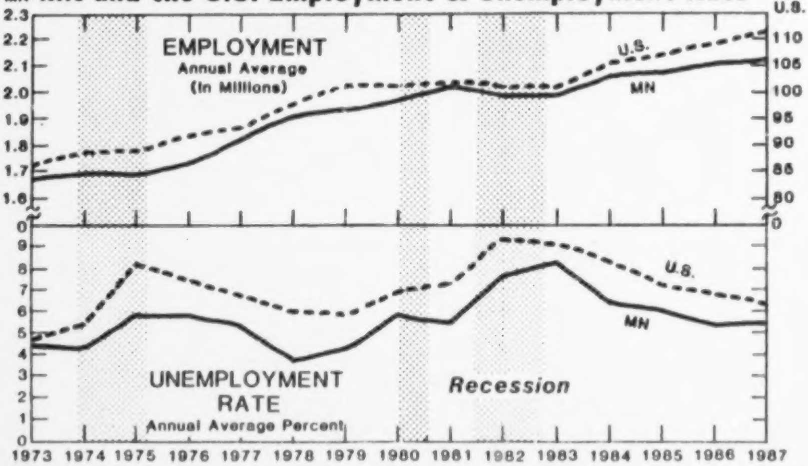
Most Other Indicators Show Healthy Economy In March
Except for industrial production which rose by only 0.1 percent in March after no change in February, most other economic indicators showed moderate to strong growth in March. Both retail sales and personal income increased by 0.8 percent in March while personal spending climbed by 0.7 percent. Also, housing starts rose for the second month in a row.

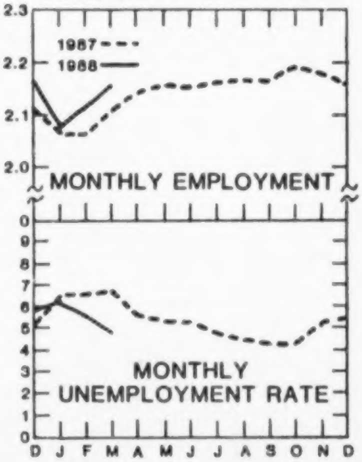
State

Unemployment Rate Drops Sharply; Payroll Employment Rises Modestly
Minnesota's seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate fell from 5.6 percent in February to 4.8 percent in March. Although the March decline was the steepest on record, part of the drop may have been due to statistical error. The rate was 6.8 percent in March 1987.

Meanwhile, seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment rose by a less than average 3,200 in March after a smaller gain of 2,800 in February. The largest March employment advances were in the services industry (1,770), construction (1,420), and trade (990). Employment in construction had fallen in January and February. The manufacturing sector which had shown strength in the second half of 1987 experienced a small decline in March after a weak gain in February. Employment in metal mining fell for the third straight month in March. Over the year, payroll employment rose by 57,500. Over one-third of the 12 month gain took place in the services industry, particularly in business, health and social services. Large over-the-year employment increases also occurred in manufacturing and trade.

Labor Force Estimates	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands) Mar. 1988	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago	UNITED STATES (Numbers in Millions) Mar. 1988	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2,266.3	24.9	48.9	120.0	0.0	1.6
Employed	2,157.2	40.2	89.6	112.9	0.4	2.6
Unemployed	109.1	-15.3	-40.7	7.1	-0.4	-1.0
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	4.8	-0.8	-2.0	5.9	0.7	-1.0
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	-0.1	-0.9


MN and the U.S. Employment & Unemployment Rate


MN, 1987 and 1988

Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Nonagricultural	1,964.3	1,955.0	1,906.6	0.5	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	378.7	377.7	366.5	0.3	3.3	418.72	423.69	10.39	10.41	40.3	40.7
Durable Goods	225.8	225.2	217.0	0.3	4.1	439.25	453.88	10.61	10.73	41.4	42.3
Lumber and Furniture	21.8	21.5	19.3	1.7	13.0	431.65	499.03	11.48	11.91	37.6	41.9
Stone, Clay and Glass	7.4	7.2	7.2	2.3	3.1	381.58	417.64	10.23	10.52	37.3	39.7
Primary Metals	6.8	6.8	6.3	-0.2	8.0	440.83	409.84	9.71	9.40	45.4	43.6
Fabricated Metals	33.9	34.0	32.5	-0.3	4.1	510.27	505.33	11.95	11.89	42.7	42.5
Nonelectrical Machinery	80.0	79.9	79.7	0.1	0.4	466.65	462.04	10.98	11.08	42.5	41.7
Office and Computing	38.3	38.7	40.3	-1.0	-4.9	509.13	512.13	11.39	11.91	44.7	43.0
Electrical Machinery	29.6	29.7	27.2	-0.3	8.7	352.37	375.41	8.45	8.65	41.7	43.4
Transportation Equipment	10.3	10.3	9.5	0.2	7.9	543.12	530.58	12.26	11.95	44.3	44.4
Scientific Instruments	30.6	30.5	29.9	0.4	2.5	410.86	423.85	10.07	10.02	40.8	42.3
Misc. Manufacturing	5.5	5.4	5.4	1.8	1.2	384.33	426.13	9.88	10.47	38.9	40.7
Nondurable Goods	152.9	152.5	149.5	0.3	2.3	392.11	387.22	10.08	9.98	38.9	38.8
Food and Kindred	43.8	44.0	42.9	-0.5	2.0	347.14	346.48	8.97	8.93	38.7	38.8
Textiles and Apparel	4.7	4.6	4.6	1.3	2.0	273.79	243.18	7.44	6.85	36.8	35.5
Paper and Allied	32.1	32.1	32.3	0.1	-0.5	491.52	480.28	11.93	11.49	41.2	41.8
Printing and Publishing	46.2	45.8	44.6	0.8	3.4	393.52	380.33	10.55	10.42	37.3	36.5
Chemicals and Petroleum	10.7	10.6	10.6	1.0	1.6	482.00	493.31	11.99	11.83	40.2	41.7
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	15.4	15.4	14.5	0.2	6.5	346.50	336.87	8.75	8.66	39.6	38.9
Nonmanufacturing	1,585.6	1577.3	1540.1	0.5	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	6.3	6.0	4.7	4.9	35.1	562.47	542.95	12.99	13.54	43.3	40.1
Metal Mining	5.0	4.9	3.4	3.4	48.2	593.57	594.16	13.74	14.78	43.2	40.2
Construction	64.5	62.6	65.2	3.1	-1.1	590.09	604.86	15.82	15.43	37.3	39.2
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	100.3	100.4	99.0	-0.1	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	66.5	66.3	65.8	0.2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	25.5	25.5	25.8	0.1	-1.1	398.11	388.70	12.48	11.96	31.9	32.5
Comm. & Public Util.	33.9	34.1	33.2	-0.8	2.0	575.64	572.32	14.76	14.60	39.0	39.2
Trade	484.3	480.5	472.9	0.8	2.4	224.15	219.36	7.81	7.67	28.7	28.6
Wholesale	121.4	120.1	118.7	1.1	2.2	408.58	400.75	10.64	10.63	38.4	37.7
Retail	362.9	360.5	354.1	0.7	2.5	169.51	167.44	6.57	6.44	25.8	26.0
Building Materials	16.0	15.6	16.1	2.7	-0.3	300.11	314.28	8.43	8.73	35.6	36.0
General Merchandise	54.1	55.0	52.5	-1.7	3.0	142.83	130.38	6.21	5.62	23.0	23.2
Food Stores	49.4	49.2	47.2	0.3	4.6	190.01	193.59	7.09	7.17	26.8	27.0
Automotive	39.6	39.3	38.4	0.8	3.0	309.87	301.55	8.93	8.33	34.7	36.2
Apparel	19.1	19.1	18.6	-0.1	2.4	111.78	117.25	5.40	5.12	20.7	22.9
Home Furnishings	16.7	16.7	15.8	0.0	5.8	226.44	210.53	7.40	7.21	30.6	29.2
Eating and Drinking	120.4	117.8	118.4	2.2	1.6	105.38	98.41	4.79	4.62	22.0	21.3
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	122.0	121.6	118.0	0.3	3.4						
Finance	56.8	56.4	54.9	0.6	3.4						
Insurance	45.4	45.3	43.5	0.2	4.2						
Real Estate	19.9	19.9	19.6	0.0	1.5						
Services	481.5	478.3	460.4	0.7	4.6						
Personal Services	25.4	25.3	24.7	0.5	2.7						
Business Services	94.3	93.5	86.2	0.9	9.3						
Repair Services	20.1	19.9	19.4	0.8	3.5						
Health Services	151.6	151.0	147.3	0.4	3.0						
Hospitals	52.1	51.9	50.7	0.3	2.9						
Nursing Homes	41.1	41.0	41.5	0.1	-1.1						
Legal Services	14.6	14.5	13.8	0.8	5.5						
Private Education	26.7	26.3	26.7	1.7	-0.1						
Government	326.6	327.8	320.0	-0.4	2.1						
Federal	33.8	33.7	32.8	0.3	3.2						
State	81.3	82.7	79.7	-1.6	2.0						
Education	44.9	46.5	44.6	-3.4	0.9						
Local	211.5	211.5	207.5	0.0	1.9						
Education	117.5	117.0	115.5	0.4	1.7						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA

By Kevin Alaspa

Unemployment Declines In March

Both the number and percentage of unemployed declined more than usual in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan statistical area. Normally, these figures do not decrease until April; however, favorable weather in March enabled seasonal activity such as construction work to begin earlier this year.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose by 3,700 in March. Increases took place mostly in construction, eating and drinking establishments and the services sector, particularly in business services. Only a small gain occurred in manufacturing, and virtually no change was evident in the retail trade sector. Other industry groups posted only small increases or decreases.

The Overall Employment Picture Reflects Improvements Since Last Year

Year-ago comparisons of unemployment claims and industry employment show how the labor market has improved. Initial claims for unemployment insurance declined by 25 percent from the level in March 1987, which is a reflection of the economic health of most businesses in the metropolitan area. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment was three percent above the level of a year ago, which represents a total job gain of 38,800 workers. Manufacturing employment, which has been stagnant or declining in particular areas of the country, has increased three percent in the Twin Cities metropolitan area since last year. While certain types of durable and consumer goods manufacturing have experienced job losses in recent years, newer firms, often producing technologically advanced, specialized products, continue to provide new employment opportunities. These developments have resulted in a 25 percent decrease in total estimated unemployment since March 1987.

All these factors reflect a strong economy in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, and would indicate favorable conditions in the upcoming months. Seasonal work got off to a good start this spring, and signs point to further gains as other industries add workers after the winter months.

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Mpls.-St.Paul MSA*	1,302,993	1,285,679	1,257,647	50,514	57,593	67,207	3.7	4.3	5.1
REGION 11	1,224,262	1,207,798	1,181,170	44,734	50,635	59,963	3.5	4.0	4.8
Anoka	122,668	121,019	118,351	5,355	6,218	7,086	4.2	4.9	5.6
Carver	22,499	22,196	21,707	919	1,113	1,242	3.9	4.8	5.4
Dakota	129,016	127,281	124,475	5,145	6,063	7,055	3.8	4.5	5.4
Hennepin	589,010	581,089	568,278	19,585	21,592	25,747	3.2	3.6	4.3
Ramsey	266,210	262,630	256,840	9,558	10,635	13,339	3.5	3.9	4.9
Scott	26,468	26,112	25,536	1,520	1,885	2,050	5.4	6.7	7.4
Washington	68,391	67,471	65,983	2,652	3,129	3,344	3.7	4.4	4.8
Chisago	13,412	13,231	12,940	1,181	1,416	1,601	8.1	9.7	11.0
Isanti	11,566	11,411	11,159	733	969	1,134	6.0	7.8	9.2
Wright	30,621	30,209	29,543	2,409	2,837	2,898	7.3	8.6	8.9
St. Croix, WI	23,132	23,030	22,835	1,457	1,736	1,711	5.9	7.0	7.0
Bloomington	55,515	54,768	53,561	1,721	1,951	2,165	3.0	3.4	3.9
Minneapolis	205,367	202,605	198,139	7,496	8,067	10,097	3.5	3.8	4.8
St. Paul	141,327	139,426	136,352	5,825	6,415	8,331	4.0	4.4	5.8

* Chisago, Isanti and Wright counties are a part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA, and are also included in Region 7.

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Mpls.-St. Paul Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Nonagricultural	**1291.8**	**1288.1**	**1253.0**	**0.3**	**3.1**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**257.8**	**257.4**	**249.9**	**0.2**	**3.1**	**451.77**	**455.33**	**11.10**	**11.16**	**40.7**	**40.8**
Durable Goods	161.1	160.7	155.2	0.2	3.8	467.32	472.78	11.18	11.23	41.8	42.1
Lumber and Furniture	9.3	9.2	8.9	1.0	4.7	462.64	548.44	12.37	12.55	37.4	43.7
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.2	11.9	462.48	473.89	11.62	12.57	39.8	37.7
Primary Metals	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.6	4.9	442.22	409.73	9.51	9.27	46.5	44.2
Fabricated Metals	26.2	26.1	25.5	0.2	2.8	533.41	537.93	12.64	12.51	42.2	43.0
Nonelectrical Machinery	63.4	63.3	62.2	0.2	2.0	485.74	464.26	11.27	11.16	43.1	41.6
Office and Computing	31.9	31.9	32.1	-0.2	-0.6	489.86	466.05	10.91	11.07	44.9	42.1
Electrical Machinery	16.8	17.0	15.0	-1.0	12.5	353.33	365.02	8.90	9.08	39.7	40.2
Transportation Equipment	5.8	5.8	5.5	-0.3	5.1	721.83	712.43	15.49	14.75	46.6	48.3
Scientific Instruments	28.4	28.3	27.5	0.3	3.0	418.18	431.18	10.30	10.34	40.6	41.7
Misc. Manufacturing	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.2	1.3	426.89	443.76	10.89	10.32	39.2	43.0
Nondurable Goods	96.7	96.6	94.8	0.0	2.0	430.02	430.62	10.97	11.07	39.2	38.9
Food and Kindred	18.1	18.3	18.2	-1.2	-0.6	455.26	420.42	11.05	10.59	41.2	39.7
Textiles and Apparel	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.6	5.3	260.48	241.69	7.04	6.77	37.0	35.7
Paper and Allied	25.0	24.9	25.1	0.2	-0.6	456.74	451.07	11.39	11.11	40.1	40.6
Printing and Publishing	31.9	31.8	31.0	0.3	2.9	400.34	414.00	10.82	11.50	37.0	36.0
Chemicals and Petroleum	9.0	8.9	8.9	1.5	0.7	541.31	553.14	13.30	13.17	40.7	42.0
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	10.7	10.8	9.6	-0.8	11.5	396.32	391.82	9.81	9.82	40.4	39.9
Nonmanufacturing	**1034.0**	**1030.7**	**1003.1**	**0.3**	**3.1**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.5	0.5	0.6	4.8	-17.8	208.78	208.78	8.03	8.03	26.0	26.0
Construction	45.7	44.6	44.9	2.3	1.8	621.05	636.00	16.74	16.96	37.1	37.5
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	70.5	71.1	68.8	-0.7	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	48.2	48.3	47.6	-0.1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	15.8	15.9	15.8	-0.7	-0.3	381.21	365.64	13.10	12.74	29.1	28.7
Comm. & Public Util.	22.3	22.8	21.2	-2.1	5.3	578.89	566.57	14.73	14.38	39.3	39.4
Trade	316.0	315.0	307.0	0.3	2.9	249.10	238.75	8.56	8.29	29.1	28.7
Wholesale	85.5	84.6	81.5	1.1	5.0	437.19	430.51	11.21	11.27	39.0	38.2
Retail	230.5	230.5	225.5	0.0	2.2	188.55	179.75	7.28	6.94	25.9	25.9
Building Materials	9.8	9.8	9.5	0.2	4.0	315.63	338.88	9.45	9.60	33.4	35.3
General Merchandise	38.4	39.2	38.3	-2.1	0.1	152.46	148.76	6.46	5.88	23.6	25.3
Food Stores	26.8	27.0	27.1	-0.7	-1.2	239.80	238.00	8.72	8.50	27.5	28.0
Automotive	23.3	23.2	22.3	0.5	4.4	363.20	344.61	10.26	9.39	35.4	36.7
Apparel	12.6	12.6	12.4	-0.1	2.1	106.08	110.56	5.44	5.29	19.5	20.9
Home Furnishings	11.6	11.7	11.1	-0.8	4.5	229.37	176.85	7.57	6.55	30.3	27.0
Eating and Drinking	77.2	75.9	75.7	1.6	1.9	121.98	103.29	5.47	4.99	22.3	20.7
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	95.4	95.3	91.8	0.1	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	41.5	41.2	39.1	0.7	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	37.9	38.0	36.6	-0.2	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	16.0	16.1	16.2	-0.6	-1.0						
Services	325.5	323.9	314.3	0.5	3.6						
Personal Services	17.9	17.8	17.8	0.5	0.5						
Business Services	79.5	78.8	75.1	0.9	5.8						
Repair Services	15.1	15.0	14.5	0.5	3.8						
Health Services	85.3	85.3	83.4	0.0	2.3						
Hospitals	30.7	30.8	30.4	-0.3	1.2						
Nursing Homes	22.1	22.0	22.0	0.4	0.4						
Legal Services	11.5	11.4	10.9	0.5	5.2						
Private Education	16.2	16.1	16.3	0.3	-0.9						
Government	180.4	180.3	175.7	0.0	2.6						
Federal	20.7	20.7	19.8	0.2	4.6						
State	55.1	55.2	52.8	-0.2	4.4						
Education	30.6	30.9	29.3	-1.0	4.3						
Local	104.6	104.5	103.2	0.1	1.4						
Education	57.7	57.5	56.8	0.4	1.7						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Central and Northwest Minnesota

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
St. Cloud MSA*	89,288	88,663	83,371	5,351	6,163	6,837	5.7	6.5	7.6
REGION 1	38,430	37,089	35,796	4,030	4,545	4,890	9.5	10.9	12.0
Kittson	2,273	2,189	2,096	284	311	385	11.1	12.4	15.5
Marshall	4,180	3,963	3,918	868	991	1,005	17.2	20.0	20.4
Norman	3,284	3,174	3,075	330	373	374	9.1	10.5	10.8
Pennington	5,798	5,638	5,432	640	743	816	9.9	11.6	13.1
Polk	13,744	13,392	13,023	1,143	1,249	1,459	7.7	8.5	10.1
Red Lake	1,355	1,250	1,250	299	333	410	18.1	21.0	24.7
Roseau	7,796	7,483	7,002	466	545	441	5.6	6.8	5.9
REGION 2	27,191	26,385	25,721	2,825	3,167	3,796	9.4	10.7	12.9
Beltrami	14,486	14,212	13,841	1,070	1,241	1,524	6.9	8.0	9.9
Clearwater	2,947	2,778	2,827	747	811	905	20.2	22.6	24.2
Hubbard	5,930	5,656	5,550	646	706	879	9.8	11.1	13.7
Lake of Woods	1,701	1,652	1,485	124	148	187	6.8	8.2	11.2
Mahnomen	2,127	2,087	2,018	238	261	301	10.1	11.1	13.0
REGION 4	89,499	86,571	84,895	6,397	7,284	8,390	6.7	7.8	9.0
Becker	12,680	12,289	11,718	1,267	1,404	1,508	9.1	10.3	11.4
Clay	24,421	24,040	23,410	1,313	1,488	1,805	5.1	5.8	7.2
Douglas	14,205	13,711	13,380	777	951	1,082	5.2	6.5	7.5
Grant	2,601	2,495	2,450	226	261	308	8.0	9.5	11.2
Otter Tail	21,496	20,691	20,561	1,887	2,178	2,415	8.1	9.5	10.5
Pope	4,084	3,896	3,765	352	412	423	7.9	9.6	10.1
Stevens	5,017	4,617	4,843	235	253	321	4.5	5.2	6.2
Traverse	1,919	1,852	1,812	136	150	197	6.6	7.5	9.8
Wilkin	3,076	2,980	2,956	204	187	331	6.2	5.9	10.1
REGION 5	51,992	50,207	49,089	4,900	5,665	6,645	8.6	10.1	11.9
Cass	7,043	6,786	6,655	936	1,086	1,284	11.7	13.8	16.2
Crow Wing	18,383	17,888	17,640	1,444	1,702	2,085	7.3	8.7	10.6
Morrison	12,371	11,841	11,647	1,235	1,441	1,574	9.1	10.8	11.9
Todd	9,705	9,383	8,947	889	989	1,156	8.4	9.5	11.4
Wadena	4,490	4,309	4,200	396	447	546	8.1	9.4	11.5
REGION 6E	50,076	48,512	46,545	3,077	3,571	4,597	5.8	6.9	9.0
Kandiyohi	17,737	17,285	16,551	971	1,153	1,475	5.2	6.3	8.2
McLeod	15,933	15,462	14,798	731	839	1,012	4.4	5.1	6.4
Meeker	7,979	7,604	7,375	747	882	1,057	8.6	10.4	12.5
Renville	8,427	8,161	7,821	628	697	1,053	6.9	7.9	11.9
REGION 7E	47,343	46,035	44,836	4,266	5,271	5,802	8.3	10.3	11.5
Chisago	13,412	13,231	12,940	1,181	1,416	1,601	8.1	9.7	11.0
Isanti	11,566	11,411	11,159	733	969	1,134	6.0	7.8	9.2
Kanabec	5,238	4,955	4,936	619	771	740	10.6	13.5	13.0
Mille Lacs	8,476	8,117	7,628	697	846	989	7.6	9.4	11.5
Pine	8,651	8,321	8,173	1,036	1,269	1,338	10.7	13.2	14.1
REGION 7W	119,909	118,872	112,914	7,760	9,000	9,735	6.1	7.0	7.9
Benton	14,021	13,923	13,092	891	947	1,129	6.0	6.4	7.9
Sherburne	16,831	16,713	15,716	1,202	1,469	1,518	6.7	8.1	8.8
Stearns	58,436	58,027	54,563	3,258	3,747	4,190	5.3	6.1	7.1
Wright	30,621	30,209	29543	2,409	2,837	2898	7.3	8.6	8.9

* Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne counties

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

St. Cloud Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	71,019	71,790	67,469	-1.1	5.2
Total Manufacturing	12,255	12,379	11,640	-1.0	5.3
Durable Goods	6,883	6,954	6,623	-1.0	3.9
Nondurable Goods	5,372	5,425	5,017	-1.0	7.1
Total Nonmanufacturing	58,764	59,411	55,829	-1.1	5.3
Construction & Mining	3,378	3,258	2,867	3.7	17.8
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	3,430	3,385	3,375	1.3	1.6
Total Trade	21,898	21,938	20,583	-0.2	6.4
Wholesale Trade	3,487	3,477	3,319	0.3	5.1
Retail Trade	18,411	18,461	17,264	-0.3	6.6
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	2,400	2,375	2,366	1.1	1.4
Total Services	14,540	14,519	14,003	0.1	3.8
Health Services	5,160	5,139	4,784	0.4	7.9
Other Services	9,380	9,380	9,219	0.0	1.7
Government	13,118	13,936	12,635	-5.9	3.8

By Ron Daws

Unemployment Drops, Employment Rises Across Central And Northwest Minnesota

Even allowing for errors associated with the labor force estimates, it is evident that the entire state's economy improved in March. In the St. Cloud MSA, for example, there were roughly 5,900 new jobs over the year, and nearly 1,500 fewer jobless workers. Thus, the jobless rate dropped from 7.6 percent last March to 5.7 percent this March. That was also down from February's 6.5 percent. The jobless rate often drops between February and March. This decline was exceptional. Not since March 1970's 5.4 percent has the March rate been lower.

Nonfarm payroll employment in the MSA dropped 1.1 percent between February and March, but still rose by 5.2 percent over the year. Employment usually rises slightly between February and March, so employers may have been paring back their payrolls after last month's huge employment jump. This is probable because every industry except government and construction and mining remained within about a percent of February's job level. Government's employment dropped by nearly six percent basically because part-time students at the state university were on spring break.

Compared with last March, however, all industries increased their payrolls to net the MSA 3,550 or 5.2 percent more jobs. The largest gainers over last year were construction and mining (up 17.8%), health services (up 7.9%), nondurable goods manufacturing (up 7.1%) and retail trade (up 6.8%). Combined, these industries accounted for 2,389 new jobs, over two-thirds of the nonfarm payroll job increase.

In summary, although the MSA's job level remained virtually static over the month (if one discounts the temporary drop in university student jobs), employment remained at an all-time high. Conversely, unemployment was low enough that employers often had trouble filling certain jobs.

Northeast Minnesota

By Ron Daws

Statistics Camouflage Whether Employment Is Growing Or Declining In Duluth

According to official labor force estimates there were more jobs in Duluth this March than during last year. Preliminary estimates for March show that employment increased by 1,260 in Duluth. Nonfarm payroll data, however, show that for the fifth consecutive month Duluth's nonfarm payroll employment has been below the year-ago level. During each of the first three months of 1988 nonfarm jobs were consistently down by 1.5 percent.

Since February, the number of nonfarm payroll jobs has remained virtually static. Except for construction, which lost 6.5 percent of its jobs over the month, employment in every other major industry category deviated by less than one percent.

Over the year, construction employment dropped to less than half of what it was during March 1987. But last year there was considerable building activity, especially related to the new and now essentially completed paper mill. Although construction employment was down from March 1987, it was 20 percent higher than during March 1986. Additionally, wholesale trade lost 86 jobs for a 5.1 percent decline, and durable goods manufacturing lost 72 jobs, a 4.4 percent drop. Health services, in generating 288 jobs, employed 5.6 percent more workers.

Of Region 3's areas, all had fewer jobless workers in March than during February or March of 1987. Unemployment consistantly drops in the spring, but this year the drop was larger than usual. Compared to last year, unemployment was down by a large margin. If the labor force estimates are reasonably accurate, unemployment has dropped faster than jobs have been generated in Region 3, because over the year the labor force has shrunk by 1,779 workers, or 1.3 percent. It may be that many of the unemployed residing in Region 3 over the last year have left to seek jobs elsewhere.

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
REGION 3	124,280	121,918	119,954	10,855	12,535	16,960	8.0	9.3	12.4
Aitkin	4,563	4,419	4,402	655	747	876	12.6	14.5	16.6
Carlton	11,495	11,064	10,775	1,091	1,275	1,244	8.7	10.3	10.4
Cook	2,078	2,049	2,051	193	215	291	8.5	9.5	12.4
Itasca	15,148	15,021	14,961	1,528	1,735	2,330	9.2	10.4	13.5
Koochiching	6,863	6,718	6,695	479	569	714	6.5	7.8	9.6
Lake	3,220	3,156	3,076	534	557	1,078	14.2	15.0	26.0
St. Louis	80,913	79,491	77,994	6,375	7,437	10,427	7.3	8.6	11.8
City of Duluth	34,925	34,311	33,665	2,336	2,690	2,755	6.3	7.3	7.6
Balance St. Louis	45,988	45,180	44,329	4,039	4,747	7,672	8.1	9.5	14.8

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Duluth And Duluth-Superior Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

INDUSTRY	DULUTH EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE		DULUTH-SUPERIOR EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	42,979	42,962	43,636	0.0	-1.5	87,413	87,192	85,663	0.3	2.0
Total Manufacturing	3,866	3,853	3,861	0.3	0.1	7,678	7,636	7,129	0.6	7.7
Durable Goods	1,563	1,550	1,635	0.8	-4.4	4,127	4,116	3,850	0.3	7.2
Nondurable Goods	2,303	2,303	2,226	0.0	3.5	3,551	3,520	3,279	0.9	8.3
Total Nonmanufacturing	39,113	39,109	39,775	0.0	-1.7	79,735	79,556	78,534	0.2	1.5
Construction	1,096	1,172	2,263	-6.5	-51.6	2,346	2,547	3,524	-7.9	-33.4
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	2,640	2,653	2,575	-0.5	2.5	5,578	5,549	5,666	0.5	-1.6
Total Trade	10,877	10,905	10,719	-0.3	1.5	21,325	21,253	21,233	0.3	0.4
Wholesale Trade	1,598	1,586	1,684	0.8	-5.1	3,362	3,347	3,474	0.4	-3.2
Retail Trade	9,279	9,319	9,035	-0.4	2.7	17,963	17,906	17,759	0.3	1.1
Finan., Insur., Real Est.	1,813	1,812	1,757	0.1	3.2	3,141	3,115	3,045	0.8	3.2
Services, Mining, & Misc.	12,167	12,076	11,749	0.8	3.6	24,960	24,690	22,937	1.1	8.8
Health Services	5,469	5,464	5,181	0.1	5.6	8,785	8,768	8,379	0.2	4.8
Other Services	5,798	5,720	5,709	1.4	1.6	10,067	9,986	10,103	0.8	-0.4
Government	10,520	10,491	10,712	0.3	-1.8	22,385	22.402	22,129	-0.1	1.2

Southern Minnesota

By Ron Daws

Southern Minnesota Counties Gain Employment Over The Month; Only One County Loses Jobs Over The Year

Employment rose throughout the southern part of the state between March and February. This was expected because warming temperatures spur job expansion, especially in construction.

All of Southern Minnesota shared in the state's unemployment decline over the month and year. In the Rochester MSA (Olmsted county), for example, the unemployment rate dropped to 3.3 percent, one of the lowest rates ever. A year ago the rate was 4.8 percent.

Most significantly, employment increased over the year. Nearly all counties shared in the creation of some 17,000 jobs. Only in Jackson county, where an electronics plant closed last year, was the number of jobs down.

Last month we said that the economy of Southern Minnesota got off to a rolling start. In the Rochester MSA especially, it is still rolling, but the MSA's increase in the number of jobs over 1987 is diminishing. From a 4.3 percent January to January employment increase (2,324 jobs), the yearly increase dropped to 3.7 percent in February, and to 3.0 percent in March. When nonfarm payroll employment changed little over the month (as is usually the case), the over-the-year increase in jobs was whittled down to 1,615.

Generating the most jobs over the year (845) was health services in growing by 5.2 percent. Construction and mining grew even faster at 7.8 percent, but generated 110 jobs. Manufacturing employment also grew strongly over the year at 4.6 percent. The only industry to lose workers over the year was the relatively large retail trade sector which eliminated 278 jobs, a 2.7 percent decrease.

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
REGION 6W	22,731	21,926	21,637	1,519	1,759	2,100	6.3	7.4	8.8
Big Stone	2,680	2,579	2,585	198	224	275	6.9	8.0	9.6
Chippewa	6,249	6,052	6,004	468	519	561	7.0	7.9	8.5
Lac Qui Parle	3,904	3,766	3,708	169	202	225	4.1	5.1	5.7
Swift	4,575	4,405	4,282	313	375	505	6.4	7.8	10.5
Yellow Medicine	5,323	5,124	5,058	371	439	534	6.5	7.9	9.5
REGION 8	55,869	54,161	52,761	3,460	3,574	4,425	5.8	6.2	7.7
Cottonwood	6,090	5,864	5,652	312	372	461	4.9	6.0	7.5
Jackson	4,847	4,600	4,911	364	416	564	7.0	8.3	10.3
Lincoln	2,998	2,884	2,809	223	186	269	6.9	6.1	8.7
Lyon	11,098	10,968	10,736	873	757	949	7.3	6.5	8.1
Murray	4,268	4,157	3,965	400	416	445	8.6	9.1	10.1
Nobles	9,798	9,548	9,122	528	565	657	5.1	5.6	6.7
Pipestone	5,245	4,978	4,679	176	200	258	3.2	3.9	5.2
Redwood	7,178	6,953	6,805	387	451	580	5.1	6.1	7.9
Rock	4,347	4,209	4,082	197	211	242	4.3	4.8	5.6
REGION 9	101,330	98,606	97,672	5,539	6,143	8,041	5.2	5.9	7.6
Blue Earth	27,124	26,375	26,294	1,006	1,106	1,420	3.6	4.0	5.1
Brown	12,476	12,074	12,022	773	860	1,046	5.8	6.6	8.0
Faribault	7,409	7,134	7,259	477	514	689	6.0	6.7	8.7
Le Sueur	9,757	9,536	9,459	865	977	1,190	8.1	9.3	11.2
Martin	10,896	10,674	10,423	719	818	1,095	6.2	7.1	9.5
Nicollet	13,906	13,522	13,480	505	612	781	3.5	4.3	5.5
Sibley	5,798	5,559	5,508	506	568	676	8.0	9.3	10.9
Waseca	8,617	8,550	8,188	470	461	824	5.2	5.1	9.1
Watonwan	5,347	5,182	5,039	218	227	320	3.9	4.2	6.0
REGION 10	204,330	198,900	194,646	9,705	11,288	14,564	4.5	5.4	7.0
Dodge	6,939	6,504	6,660	531	627	793	7.1	8.8	10.6
Fillmore	9,359	9,066	8,772	734	871	879	7.3	8.8	9.1
Freeborn	16,065	15,689	15,335	667	759	1,278	4.0	4.6	7.7
Goodhue	19,419	18,856	18,501	900	1,087	1,254	4.4	5.5	6.3
Houston	7,938	7,663	7,794	544	625	625	6.4	7.5	7.4
Mower	16,033	15,568	15,740	775	901	1,460	4.6	5.5	8.5
Olmsted	55,848	54,826	53,456	1,891	2,173	2,723	3.3	3.8	4.8
Rice	24,873	24,271	24,038	1,255	1,459	1,923	4.8	5.7	7.4
Steele	15,166	14,599	13,936	607	736	1,056	3.8	4.8	7.0
Wabasha	7,816	7,419	7,316	548	652	784	6.6	8.1	9.7
Winona	24,874	24,439	23,098	1,253	1,398	1,789	4.8	5.4	7.2
Rochester City	34,534	33,902	33,055	1,229	1,424	1,824	3.4	4.0	5.2

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Rochester MSA Nonfarn Wage & Salary Employment

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	56,945	56,789	55,294	0.3	3.0
Total Manufacturing	10,763	10,713	10,293	0.5	4.6
Durable Goods	9,034	9,034	8,649	0.0	4.5
Nondurable Goods	1,729	1,679	1,644	3.0	5.2
Total Nonmanufacturing	46,182	46,076	45,001	0.2	2.6
Construction & Mining	1,520	1,470	1,410	3.4	7.8
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	1,706	1,717	1,625	-0.6	5.0
Total Trade	11,097	11,137	11,339	-0.4	-2.1
Wholesale Trade	1,208	1,208	1,172	0.0	3.1
Retail Trade	9,889	9,929	10,167	-0.4	-2.7
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	1,590	1,585	1,487	0.3	6.9
Total Services	24,046	24,021	22,998	0.1	4.6
Health Services	17,017	16,978	16,172	0.2	5.2
Other Services	7,029	7,043	6,826	-0.2	3.0
Government	6,223	6,146	6,142	1.3	1.3

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Minnesota Labor Market Review

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Jobs and Training

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Selected Minnesota Program Statistics

Distribution of Insured Unemployed by Industry and Occupation, March 1988

Industry Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term Unemployed */	Women as Percent of Total
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	53,453	100.0	25.5	20.7
Ag., For., Fish.	1,814	3.4	43.0	9.5
Mining	960	1.8	26.4	4.2
Construction	22,286	41.7	23.7	2.7
Manufacturing	9,729	18.2	24.7	33.3
Public Utilities	2,390	4.5	25.5	12.3
Wholesale Trade	2,596	4.9	24.4	24.3
Retail Trade	4,317	8.1	23.8	41.4
Fin., Ins., Re. Est.	1,676	3.1	33.3	55.6
Services	6,165	11.5	27.6	47.9
Public Admin.	860	1.6	36.4	28.3
Info. Not Available	660	1.2	2.5	26.2

Distribution of Insured Unemployed, by Age and Sex, March 1988

Age Groups	Number	Percent Distribution		
		Men of Totals	Men of Men	Women of Women
TOTALS	53,453	79.3	100.0	100.0
Under 45	40,125	80.2	75.9	71.9
Under25	7,153	80.3	13.5	12.7
25-34	20,280	81.0	38.8	34.8
35-44	12,692	78.7	23.6	24.4
45 and over	13,328	76.6	24.1	28.1
45-54	7,873	77.1	14.3	16.3
55 and over	5,455	76.0	9.8	11.8

Experienced Supply/Job Openings Demand **/

Occupational Attachment					Applicants (Supply) Mar. 1988	Job Openings (Demand) Mar. 1988	Supply/Demand Ratio	
							Mar. 1988	Mar. 1987
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	53,453	100.0	25.5	20.7	67,433	18,895	3.6	3.1
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	5,899	11.0	28.6	36.3	10,870	2,020	5.4	4.7
Clerical	3,814	7.1	27.1	80.6	11,389	3,111	3.7	3.1
Sales	1,586	3.0	27.9	36.2	4,100	2,560	1.6	1.0
Services	2,508	4.7	27.7	56.9	7,770	5,836	1.3	1.5
Farm, For., Fish.	1,604	3.0	46.3	9.2	1,778	568	3.1	3.0
Processing	2,177	4.1	17.8	43.3	1,250	675	1.9	3.2
Machine Trades	2,094	3.9	24.2	11.4	4,233	791	5.4	6.8
Benchwork	2,684	5.0	24.8	54.0	4,359	1,109	3.9	6.5
Structural Work	22,399	41.9	22.6	1.5	11,400	740	15.4	10.5
Misc., and INA	8,688	16.3	27.5	8.3	10,284	1,485	6.9	4.9

*/ Long-term unemployed refers to unemployment insurance claimants whose current spell of unemployment has lasted 15 weeks or longer.

**/ Inexperienced and improperly coded job applicants are not included in this table.

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Minnesota Labor Market Review

Quarterly Issue
May 1988

JOB MARKET
STATISTICS
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SUPPLY & DEMAND
Personal Income
'84 '85 '86
Unemployment Rates
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IN THIS ISSUE

Unemployment rates drop substantially in nearly all of Minnesota while employment grows moderately.

The college graduates most in demand: Their majors and some sample starting wages.

Benefit costs to employers are on the rise.

What high school graduates are doing one year later.

Newly released per capita income figures for Minnesota counties show that the highest incomes are in the Twin-Cities area while the fastest income growth occurs outside of it.

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF
Jobs and Training
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL AND STATE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS 1
Labor Force and Establishment Data in the U.S. and Minnesota 2
Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Hours and Earnings. 3

ANALYSIS OF LOCAL CONDITIONS

Minneapolis-St. Paul 4
Central and Northwest Minnesota 6
Northeast Minnesota 7
Southern Minnesota 8

RESEARCH SUMMARIES

1988 Recruiting Outlook and Wage Trends 9

THE JOB MARKET

Supply/Demand for Specific Occupations 13

FORECASTS OF GNP AND MINNESOTA PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT 14

FEATURE ARTICLE

Per Capita Personal Income For Minnesota Counties 15

STATISTICAL SECTION

Labor Force Estimates for the U.S. and Minnesota 20
Labor Market Trends in the U.S. and Minnesota 21
Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Minnesota 22
Consumer Price Index for Minneapolis-St. Paul 23
Employment and Unemployment Rates for MN Metro Areas 23
National Spending, Output, Income and Prices in the U.S. 24
Economic Trends in the U.S. 25

AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS 26

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Articles on labor market conditions and the economic welfare of Minnesota workers or general economic conditions within the state are welcome. Articles should be submitted complete with tables and graphs. Length should not exceed 8 double-spaced typewritten pages, including graphs, references, and notes. The editorial board reserves the right to edit articles for length and clarity.

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Analysis of National & State Economic Conditions

By Ben Boyle

Nation

April's Unemployment Rate Lowest In 14 Years; Payroll Employment Rises Modestly

A large drop in unemployment in April brought the nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate to its lowest level since June 1974. The adjusted rate fell to 5.4 percent in April from 5.6 percent in March and was down from 6.3 percent in April 1987. Meanwhile, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment climbed by only 174,000 in April after monthly gains averaging 350,000 in the first quarter. Although the April payroll employment gain was the smallest since last September, manufacturing employment picked up in April, rising by 44,000 after average monthly increase of 17,000 in the first three months. The largest gains within manufacturing were in nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment and printing and publishing.

Other Barometers Give Mixed Picture In April

Although the growth of real gross national product for the first quarter was revised upward and industrial production rose briskly in April, other indicators were sluggish. Retail sales fell in April while personal spending and personal income changed little. However, personal income and spending were affected by bonus payments, tax bills, and an early Easter. Total housing starts rose but starts for single family units fell sharply.

State

Unemployment Rate Falls For The Third Month In April

The state's seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate fell from 4.8 percent in March to 3.8 percent in April, the lowest rate since the 3.4 percent in October 1979 and well below the 5.6 percent of April 1987. The rate averaged 5.5 percent in the first quarter of 1988 and 6.7 percent in the first three months of 1987.

Wage And Salary Employment Shows Slower Growth In The First Quarter

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by a modest 8,900 in the first quarter after a large gain of 25,200 in the fourth quarter of 1987. Most of the slower growth was in the manufacturing, service industry and government sectors. Employment in mining and construction declined substantially in the first quarter. In April, adjusted payroll employment did not grow at all as increases in nondurable goods manufacturing and government were offset by declines in mining and construction. A large part of the April growth in nondurable goods was the sugar refining component of the food and kindred products industry. Over the year payroll employment has risen by 53,000 Or 2.7 percent. The largest over-the-year gains were in the services industry (19,800), manufacturing (13,100) and trade (11,500). Within the services industry, the biggest increases were in the business, health and social services sectors. In manufacturing, the fastest growth was in electrical machinery, lumber and wood products, and printing and publishing.

Labor Force and Establishment Data

	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Thousands)		
	I QTR 1988	Percent Change from		I QTR 1988	Percent Change from	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
Labor Force Estimates						
Total Labor Force						
Actual	2,246.8	-2.1	1.4	119,881	-0.5	1.6
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	121,142	0.5	1.7
Employment						
Actual	2,123.7	-2.5	2.7	112,489	-1.1	2.6
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	114,214	0.6	2.6
Unemployment						
Actual	123.2	4.9	-16.7	7,392	9.9	-12.2
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,928	-2.2	-12.1
Unemployment Rates						
Actual	5.5	7.8	-17.9	6.2	10.7	-12.7
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.7	-3.4	-13.6
Other Rates of Labor Utilization						
Participation Rt. (Labor Force/Population (16+)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65.8	0.2	0.5
Full Employment Deficit - Percent of Workers1/	1.5	1.1	2.7	4.2	1.6	3.1
Manpower Utilization Rate2/	83.5	-0.8	-0.1	83.5	-0.1	0.9
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Positions						
Employment (Seasonally adjusted)	1,999.3	0.6	3.2	104,259	0.9	3.1
Mining	7.1	-0.3	30.1	750	-1.3	4.2
Construction	80.3	-2.2	-1.3	5,162	1.6	2.5
Manufacturing	385.5	1.5	3.6	19,412	0.5	2.3
Durables	228.8	1.8	4.2	11,410	0.4	2.1
Nondurables	156.7	1.1	2.6	8,002	0.5	2.5
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	101.8	0.6	2.0	5,504	0.9	3.5
Trade	497.4	0.9	2.7	24,590	1.2	3.0
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	122.7	1.0	3.6	6,688	0.5	2.9
Services	486.6	0.5	4.8	24,845	1.4	4.6
Government	317.9	0.0	2.3	17,308	0.5	2.1
Average Weekly Hours (Seasonally adjusted)						
Mining	43.9	-0.7	5.5	41.5	-2.6	-1.4
Construction	37.7	-2.1	-6.5	36.6	-3.2	-1.3
Manufacturing	40.4	-1.5	-0.2	41.0	-0.5	0.0
Durables	41.4	-1.9	-1.4	41.6	-0.5	0.0
Nondurables	38.9	-1.5	0.5	40.2	-0.5	0.0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	36.1	-2.4	-0.3	39.0	-0.3	-0.3
Trade	29.1	-1.0	-0.3	31.2	-0.3	-0.6
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36.1	-0.3	-0.6
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.6	0.3	0.3
Average Hourly Wage						
Mining	12.88	0.3	-3.7	12.63	1.5	0.4
Construction	15.90	2.7	2.8	12.84	0.4	2.2
Manufacturing	10.43	0.1	0.8	10.07	0.6	2.3
Durables	10.67	-0.5	0.0	10.62	0.5	2.2
Nondurables	10.11	1.0	1.8	9.30	0.6	2.3
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	12.58	-0.2	4.7	12.15	0.1	2.0
Trade	7.82	0.3	1.8	7.24	1.5	2.8
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.04	1.9	3.9
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.79	1.3	4.6

1/ Four percent is a generally agreed upon criteria for measuring full employment. It allows for the movement of persons between jobs. Labor Force Unemployment Rate less four percent, based on official estimates.

2/ Estimated worker hours expended in nonfarm payroll employment as a percent of potential worker hours assuming that each member of the nonfarm labor payroll labor force was employed at a standard rate of 40 hours per week.

Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural	**1,991.0**	**1,963.8**	**1,937.5**	**1.4**	**2.8**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**381.0**	**378.2**	**368.3**	**0.7**	**3.4**	**424.85**	**414.56**	**10.49**	**10.39**	**40.5**	**39.9**
Durable Goods	227.4	225.7	218.7	0.7	4.0	449.35	441.25	10.75	10.71	41.8	41.2
Lumber and Furniture	22.1	21.8	19.6	1.6	13.1	448.49	459.78	11.71	11.85	38.3	38.8
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.3	7.4	8.3	12.9	-0.1	419.02	393.75	10.27	10.50	40.8	37.5
Primary Metals	6.8	6.8	6.3	0.4	7.6	448.22	415.80	9.66	9.45	46.4	44.0
Fabricated Metals	34.1	33.9	32.5	0.6	4.9	516.67	494.84	11.96	11.81	43.2	41.9
Nonelectrical Machinery	80.0	80.0	79.6	-0.1	0.4	478.50	462.04	11.18	11.08	42.8	41.7
Office and Computing	38.4	38.4	40.1	-0.2	-4.3	512.78	525.98	11.87	11.90	43.2	44.2
Electrical Machinery	29.5	29.6	27.3	-0.4	7.8	355.72	356.75	8.74	8.68	40.7	41.1
Transportation Equipment	10.4	10.3	9.7	0.7	7.6	542.87	499.48	12.31	11.67	44.1	42.8
Scientific Instruments	30.8	30.4	29.7	1.1	3.5	415.49	420.51	9.94	10.06	41.8	41.8
Misc. Manufacturing	5.4	5.5	5.7	-0.5	-3.9	417.37	417.33	10.28	10.33	40.6	40.4
Nondurable Goods	153.6	152.5	149.6	0.7	2.7	394.06	380.85	10.13	9.97	38.9	38.2
Food and Kindred	44.0	43.5	42.7	1.1	3.0	356.71	346.24	9.17	8.97	38.9	38.6
Textiles and Apparel	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.7	1.5	275.50	242.53	7.25	6.89	38.0	35.2
Paper and Allied	32.3	32.1	32.3	0.6	0.1	496.34	483.72	11.96	11.60	41.5	41.7
Printing and Publishing	46.5	46.2	44.7	0.7	4.1	387.76	370.13	10.48	10.31	37.0	35.9
Chemicals and Petroleum	10.9	10.8	10.7	1.5	2.4	476.40	454.35	12.00	11.68	39.7	38.9
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	15.2	15.3	14.7	-0.8	3.6	347.60	321.15	8.80	8.61	39.5	37.3
Nonmanufacturing	**1,610.0**	**1,585.6**	**1,569.2**	**1.5**	**2.6**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	6.6	6.3	5.3	5.3	25.2	553.19	526.32	13.14	13.06	42.1	40.3
Metal Mining	5.1	5.1	3.6	0.6	41.9	591.90	583.95	13.96	14.49	42.4	40.3
Construction	72.0	64.6	75.8	11.4	-5.0	601.65	606.03	15.75	15.46	38.2	39.2
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	101.0	100.5	99.4	0.5	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	67.1	66.7	66.4	0.6	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	25.6	25.6	25.7	-0.2	-0.7	403.20	412.95	12.80	12.11	31.5	34.1
Comm. & Public Util.	33.9	33.8	33.0	0.2	2.5	573.46	566.95	14.78	14.50	38.8	39.1
Trade	492.6	484.0	481.2	1.8	2.4	228.44	223.78	7.85	7.69	29.1	29.1
Wholesale	123.1	121.4	120.2	1.4	2.5	415.34	408.19	10.76	10.63	38.6	38.4
Retail	369.5	362.7	361.1	1.9	2.3	173.58	171.46	6.60	6.47	26.3	26.5
Building Materials	17.1	16.0	17.1	7.0	-0.2	314.44	318.82	8.43	8.64	37.3	36.9
General Merchandise	54.1	54.2	52.6	-0.3	2.8	148.75	133.81	6.25	5.67	23.8	23.6
Food Stores	49.8	49.4	47.8	0.8	4.3	192.87	198.80	7.17	7.10	26.9	28.0
Automotive	40.3	39.5	39.4	2.2	2.4	325.97	317.71	9.08	8.61	35.9	36.9
Apparel	19.2	19.0	18.7	1.1	2.8	115.56	117.62	5.40	5.07	21.4	23.2
Home Furnishings	16.7	16.7	16.0	0.1	4.7	246.02	212.28	7.86	7.32	31.3	29.0
Eating and Drinking	124.5	120.0	122.5	3.7	1.6	105.95	99.58	4.73	4.61	22.4	21.6
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	122.5	122.0	118.4	0.4	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	56.5	56.8	54.9	-0.4	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	45.6	45.4	43.7	0.4	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	20.4	19.9	19.8	2.5	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	487.4	481.5	467.8	1.2	4.2						
Personal Services	25.8	25.5	25.0	1.2	3.3						
Business Services	95.3	94.0	89.0	1.3	7.1						
Repair Services	20.1	20.1	19.3	0.3	4.5						
Health Services	151.7	151.5	147.0	0.1	3.2						
Hospitals	52.4	52.1	50.7	0.6	3.3						
Nursing Homes	40.8	41.2	41.0	-1.0	-0.4						
Legal Services	14.7	14.6	14.0	0.8	5.3						
Private Education	26.7	26.7	26.6	-0.1	0.3						
Government	327.8	326.6	321.3	0.4	2.0						
Federal	34.0	33.8	32.9	0.5	3.3						
State	82.7	81.3	80.2	1.7	3.1						
Education	45.8	44.9	44.6	2.0	2.7						
Local	211.1	211.5	208.2	-0.2	1.4						
Education	116.6	117.4	114.7	-0.7	1.7						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Analysis of Local Conditions

Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA

By Kevin Alaspa

The Unemployment Rate Drops In April

The Twin Cities metropolitan area unemployment rate declined seven-tenths of a percent between March and April to reach 3.0 percent. While a decrease was expected between these two months, this was the largest decline during this time period since 1981. Seasonal factors such as increased construction activity were largely responsible.

Employment Increases In Certain Major Industry Sectors

Total wage and salary employment increased by 13,000 between March and April and contributed to the increase of 39,600 jobs since April, 1987. Most of the monthly increase took place in nonmanufacturing industries, although a modest gain occurred among manufacturing firms. Construction employment rose by 4,100 between March and April as building and highway projects got fully underway. The services sector added 4,300 jobs, and employment in retail sales rose by 2,100 after several months of declines.

The diversity of industries experiencing gains demonstrated the overall strength of the area's economy. However, certain data showed that not all aspects of the Twin Cities employment situation have improved as much as the declining unemployment rate might indicate. Average weekly earnings were up only slightly in April, and average weekly hours worked rose minimally. Also, the number of persons claiming unemployment benefits in April remained close to the year ago level. Still, the increases in wage and salary employment have to be considered positive economic news.

It is not likely that the Twin Cities area unemployment rate will decline much further in the immediate future, although a small reduction is possible in May. The end of the school year will release large numbers of students and graduates into the labor force, not all of whom will be employed right away. The result will be the expected rise in June's unemployment rate.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
Mpls.-St.Paul MSA*	1,328,280	1,302,891	1,270,012	41,526	50,526	57,197	3.0	3.7	4.3
REGION 11	1,248,032	1,224,176	1,192,690	37,480	44,721	52,175	2.9	3.5	4.2
Anoka	125,050	122,660	119,505	4,379	5,353	6,220	3.4	4.2	4.9
Carver	22,936	22,497	21,918	675	918	930	2.9	3.9	4.1
Dakota	131,521	129,007	125,689	4,113	5,143	5,721	3.0	3.8	4.4
Hennepin	600,446	588,969	573,821	17,010	19,579	23,837	2.8	3.2	4.0
Ramsey	271,379	266,191	259,345	8,133	9,557	11,393	2.9	3.5	4.2
Scott	26,981	26,466	25,785	1,140	1,519	1,468	4.1	5.4	5.4
Washington	69,719	68,386	66,627	2,030	2,652	2,606	2.8	3.7	3.8
Chisago	13,672	13,411	13,066	843	1,180	1,028	5.8	8.1	7.3
Isanti	11,791	11,565	11,268	553	733	851	4.5	6.0	7.0
Wright	31,216	30,620	29,832	1,723	2,411	1,851	5.2	7.3	5.8
St. Croix, WI	23,569	23,119	23,156	927	1,481	1,292	3.8	6.0	5.3
Bloomington	56,593	55,511	54,083	1,525	1,721	2,111	2.6	3.0	3.8
Minneapolis	209,355	205,353	200,071	6,649	7,493	9,423	3.1	3.5	4.5
St. Paul	144,071	141,317	137,682	4,942	5,824	7,105	3.3	4.0	4.9

* Chisago, Isanti and Wright counties are a part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA, and are also included in Region 7.

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Mpls.–St. Paul Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/ Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1987
Total Nonagricultural	**1304.9**	**1291.9**	**1265.3**	**1.0**	**3.1**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**258.4**	**257.6**	**250.6**	**0.3**	**3.1**	**453.29**	**447.83**	**11.11**	**11.14**	**40.8**	**40.2**
Durable Goods	161.4	161.0	155.7	0.3	3.7	471.94	465.22	11.21	11.21	42.1	41.5
Lumber and Furniture	9.4	9.3	9.0	1.1	4.9	475.38	496.52	12.51	12.57	38.0	39.5
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.4	3.1	3.2	8.2	4.9	481.07	477.92	11.24	12.61	42.8	37.9
Primary Metals	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.1	2.9	453.15	415.71	9.50	9.30	47.7	44.7
Fabricated Metals	26.3	26.1	25.3	0.6	3.7	540.14	524.52	12.62	12.40	42.8	42.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	63.4	63.5	62.1	-0.2	2.1	489.63	467.32	11.44	11.18	42.8	41.8
Office and Computing	31.8	31.9	32.0	-0.3	-0.8	486.64	484.83	11.37	11.12	42.8	43.6
Electrical Machinery	16.7	16.8	15.2	-1.0	10.0	351.16	364.19	8.89	9.22	39.5	39.5
Transportation Equipment	5.8	5.8	5.5	1.0	5.3	705.60	653.76	15.68	14.40	45.0	45.4
Scientific Instruments	28.5	28.2	27.4	1.0	4.2	426.78	427.03	10.21	10.39	41.8	41.1
Misc. Manufacturing	3.2	3.3	3.3	-3.2	-5.2	436.96	441.84	10.33	10.52	42.3	42.0
Nondurable Goods	97.0	96.6	95.0	0.3	2.1	427.05	422.07	10.95	11.02	39.0	38.3
Food and Kindred	18.2	18.1	17.9	0.8	2.1	468.29	433.70	11.23	10.63	41.7	40.8
Textiles and Apparel	2.2	2.1	2.1	5.6	6.7	257.80	250.76	6.93	6.87	37.2	36.5
Paper and Allied	25.0	25.0	25.1	0.3	-0.3	451.04	450.96	11.39	11.19	39.6	40.3
Printing and Publishing	32.0	31.9	31.1	0.3	2.8	390.55	406.20	10.70	11.41	36.5	35.6
Chemicals and Petroleum	9.1	9.0	8.9	1.4	2.2	525.76	505.29	13.21	12.89	39.8	39.2
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	10.4	10.5	9.9	-2.1	5.0	395.75	367.35	9.82	9.77	40.3	37.6
Nonmanufacturing	**1046.5**	**1034.3**	**1014.7**	**1.2**	**3.1**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.6	0.5	0.7	14.4	-15.8	208.78	208.78	8.03	8.03	26.0	26.0
Construction	49.7	45.8	51.3	8.6	-3.1	640.68	650.93	16.86	17.04	38.0	38.2
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	71.2	70.8	68.9	0.6	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	48.4	48.3	47.8	0.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	15.7	15.8	15.8	-0.4	-0.5	387.35	401.89	13.22	13.22	29.3	30.4
Comm. & Public Util.	22.8	22.5	21.1	1.5	8.2	573.39	560.95	14.74	14.31	38.9	39.2
Trade	318.6	315.9	309.9	0.9	2.8	254.90	245.15	8.67	8.31	29.4	29.5
Wholesale	86.1	85.5	81.3	0.7	5.9	446.91	437.34	11.43	11.33	39.1	38.6
Retail	232.5	230.4	228.6	0.9	1.7	193.57	187.60	7.36	7.00	26.3	26.8
Building Materials	10.4	9.9	10.0	5.2	3.4	334.15	344.56	9.52	9.44	35.1	36.5
General Merchandise	38.3	38.5	38.1	-0.6	0.3	158.27	151.73	6.54	5.95	24.2	25.5
Food Stores	26.7	26.8	27.3	-0.3	-2.1	246.12	240.70	8.79	8.30	28.0	29.0
Automotive	23.4	23.3	22.8	0.5	2.8	397.71	386.67	10.72	9.94	37.1	38.9
Apparel	12.6	12.6	12.4	-0.2	1.3	109.75	112.14	5.46	5.24	20.1	21.4
Home Furnishings	11.7	11.6	11.2	0.5	4.5	241.64	179.09	7.82	6.56	30.9	27.3
Eating and Drinking	79.1	77.0	77.5	2.8	2.0	120.64	105.93	5.41	4.95	22.3	21.4
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	95.8	95.3	91.1	0.5	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	41.5	41.5	38.3	0.2	8.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	37.9	37.9	36.7	-0.1	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	16.4	16.0	16.1	2.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	329.6	325.3	318.5	1.3	3.5						
Personal Services	18.2	17.9	18.1	1.4	0.6						
Business Services	79.6	79.0	77.3	0.8	3.0						
Repair Services	15.1	15.1	14.3	0.3	5.5						
Health Services	85.4	85.5	82.8	-0.1	3.2						
Hospitals	30.6	30.7	30.4	-0.1	0.9						
Nursing Homes	22.1	22.2	21.6	-0.6	2.2						
Legal Services	11.6	11.5	11.0	0.4	5.3						
Private Education	15.8	16.2	15.6	-2.5	0.8						
Government	181.0	180.7	174.3	0.2	3.8						
Federal	20.7	20.7	19.7	0.1	5.3						
State	55.5	55.5	52.9	0.0	4.9						
Education	30.6	30.8	29.2	-0.6	5.0						
Local	104.8	104.5	101.7	0.3	3.0						
Education	57.6	57.6	56.4	0.0	2.2						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Central and Northwest Minnesota

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES									
AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
St. Cloud MSA	91,732	89,044	85,401	4,111	5,349	5,838	4.3	5.7	6.4
REGION 1	40,231	38,423	37,658	3,152	4,042	4,505	7.3	9.5	10.7
Kittson	2,461	2,272	2,293	206	284	341	7.7	11.1	12.9
Marshall	4,453	4,179	4,234	600	868	884	11.9	17.2	17.3
Norman	3,622	3,284	3,397	246	330	341	6.4	9.1	9.1
Pennington	6,129	5,797	5,724	494	652	632	7.5	10.1	9.9
Polk	13,830	13,742	13,120	1,057	1,143	1,494	7.1	7.7	10.2
Red Lake	1,488	1,354	1,383	233	299	366	13.5	18.1	20.9
Roseau	8,248	7,795	7,507	316	466	447	3.7	5.6	5.6
REGION 2	29,190	27,185	27,274	2,209	2,824	3,065	7.0	9.4	10.1
Beltrami	15,300	14,484	14,423	917	1,069	1,349	5.7	6.9	8.6
Clearwater	3,175	2,946	3,041	488	749	639	13.3	20.3	17.4
Hubbard	6,687	5,929	6,164	514	645	665	7.1	9.8	9.7
Lake of Woods	1,772	1,700	1,519	103	123	158	5.5	6.7	9.4
Mahnomen	2,256	2,126	2,127	187	238	254	7.7	10.1	10.7
REGION 4	93,576	89,482	88,146	4,788	6,397	6,839	4.9	6.7	7.2
Becker	13,571	12,678	12,448	924	1,266	1,145	6.4	9.1	8.4
Clay	25,062	24,412	23,894	1,076	1,314	1,542	4.1	5.1	6.1
Douglas	14,686	14,203	13,703	672	777	842	4.4	5.2	5.8
Grant	2,741	2,601	2,620	155	226	218	5.4	8.0	7.7
Otter Tail	22,543	21,493	21,525	1,323	1,887	2,119	5.5	8.1	9.0
Pope	4,420	4,084	4,088	261	352	327	5.6	7.9	7.4
Stevens	5,194	5,016	4,754	135	235	237	2.5	4.5	4.7
Traverse	2,122	1,919	2,008	81	136	143	3.7	6.6	6.6
Wilkin	3,237	3,076	3,106	161	204	266	4.7	6.2	7.9
REGION 5	55,460	51,983	52,338	3,857	4,899	5,293	6.5	8.6	9.2
Cass	7,607	7,042	7,262	751	935	1,062	9.0	11.7	12.8
Crow Wing	19,585	18,380	18,603	1,144	1,444	1,667	5.5	7.3	8.2
Morrison	13,400	12,369	12,334	955	1,235	1,194	6.7	9.1	8.8
Todd	10,139	9,703	9,478	742	889	971	6.8	8.4	9.3
Wadena	4,729	4,489	4,661	265	396	399	5.3	8.1	7.9
REGION 6E	53,120	50,068	49,310	2,415	3,094	3,556	4.3	5.8	6.7
Kandiyohi	18,763	17,734	17,390	759	972	1,082	3.9	5.2	5.9
McLeod	16,761	15,930	15,596	543	730	834	3.1	4.4	5.1
Meeker	8,414	7,978	7,789	560	764	809	6.2	8.7	9.4
Renville	9,182	8,426	8,535	553	628	831	5.7	6.9	8.9
REGION 7E	49,375	47,337	46,293	3,133	4,265	4,167	6.0	8.3	8.3
Chisago	13,672	13,411	13,066	843	1,180	1,028	5.8	8.1	7.3
Isanti	11,791	11,565	11,268	553	733	851	4.5	6.0	7.0
Kanabec	5,494	5,237	5,145	523	619	576	8.7	10.6	10.1
Mille Lacs	8,867	8,474	7,960	534	697	722	5.7	7.6	8.3
Pine	9,551	8,650	8,854	680	1,036	990	6.6	10.7	10.1
REGION 7W	122,948	119,664	115,233	5,834	7,760	7,689	4.5	6.1	6.3
Benton	14,405	13,983	13,411	675	891	947	4.5	6.0	6.6
Sherburne	17,292	16,785	16,098	930	1,202	1,161	5.1	6.7	6.7
Stearns	60,035	58,276	55,892	2,506	3,256	3,730	4.0	5.3	6.3
Wright	31,216	30,620	29,832	1,723	2,411	1,851	5.2	7.3	5.8

* Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne counties

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ST. CLOUD MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	71,724	70,809	68,596	1.3	4.6
Total Manufacturing	12,216	12,253	11,758	-0.3	3.9
Durable Goods	6,929	6,890	6,831	0.6	1.4
Nondurable Goods	5,287	5,363	4,927	-1.4	7.3
Total Nonmanufacturing	59,508	58,556	56,838	1.6	4.7
Construction & Mining	3,900	3,388	3,588	15.1	8.7
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	3,407	3,430	3,391	-0.7	0.5
Total Trade	21,658	21,603	20,571	0.3	5.3
Wholesale Trade	3,529	3,495	3,409	1.0	3.5
Retail Trade	18,129	18,108	17,162	0.1	5.6
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	2,401	2,395	2,302	0.3	4.3
Total Services	14,406	14,559	14,355	-1.1	0.4
Health Services	5,170	5,173	4,860	0.0	6.4
Other Services	9,236	9,386	9,495	-1.6	-2.7
Government	13,736	13,181	12,631	4.2	8.7

By Ron Daws

Unemployment Drops Over The Month And Year While Jobs Increase

More people worked in Central and Northwest Minnesota than during a month or year ago, and fewer were jobless. Labor force statistics, while often vulnerable to substantial sampling error, indicate that since last April, total employment has risen between 6.0 and 7.7 percent among the various regions. Additionally, unemployment rates purportedly have dropped dramatically. April's 4.3 percent unemployment rate (if accurate) is the lowest for April since at least 1970. Then the rate was 4.7 percent.

During the three months of 1988 the St. Cloud MSA's nonfarm payroll employment has exceeded that of the same month last year by five to six percent. The over-the-year increase this April was 4.6 percent, or 3,128 jobs. (Officially, total employment rose by 7.4 percent in the MSA). Despite some industries losing jobs since March, employment in the MSA also rose over the month, but much of this was usual seasonal gains such as construction's 15.1 percent increase.

Compared to last year, government and construction and mining each employed 8.7 percent more workers. Together, they added roughly 1,400 new jobs. Nondurable goods manufacturing jobs rose by 360 (up 7.3%), and 967 additional jobs were created in retail trade (up 5.6%). Other services was the only industry to lose jobs over the year (down 2.7%).

Retail trade is often cited as the MSA's fastest employment gainer. In fact, over the last 10 years, services has grown faster, by a prodigious 67.8 percent, to generate 5,819 new jobs. Retail trade grew second fastest at 56.2 percent, but being larger, created 6,523 new jobs. In April 1978, 16.8 percent of the MSA's nonfarm payroll workers were in services. Now 20.1 percent are. The corresponding proportion for retail trade was 22.7 percent in 1978 and 25.3 percent now.

Northeast Minnesota

By Ron Daws

More Jobs And Less Unemployment In Northeast Minnesota

According to official labor force estimates (which are often vulnerable to substantial sampling error), in every county of Northeast Minnesota, employment rose over the month and year while unemployment declined. In Duluth, for example, total employment increased by nearly one thousand jobs over the month (up 2.8%) to net it 1,838 more jobs (up 5.4%) than during April last year.

Unemployment rates (if accurate) portray a substantial drop in joblessness over the month and year across the entire region. Never since 1980, for example, when labor force estimates were first developed for Duluth, has April's unemployment rate been this low. The next lowest rate occurred in April last year at 6.9 percent.

The net effect of the increase in employment and the decrease in unemployment was to keep the region's labor force level even with last year, and to net Duluth a 3.6 percent increase.

Nonfarm payroll employment data tells a somewhat different story. It says that although Duluth's employment rose slightly over the month, it dropped over the year by 1.3 percent. Excluded from nonfarm payroll data are agricultural, self-employed and unpaid family workers. Whether the difference in trends can be attributed to these categories of workers is not clear.

It took only three of Duluth's industries to overpower employment gains elsewhere. The great job loser was construction. Last year it employed 2,281 workers. This April only 993 were left because the flury of building activity present during most of 1987 generally wound down by last winter. Even since March, construction employment has dropped 9.1 percent. The two other industries with fewer jobs than last April were nondurable goods manufacturing (down 3.5%) and wholesale trade (down 3.7%).

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987
REGION 3	127,463	124,265	121,571	9,549	10,853	15,472	7.0	8.0	11.3
Aitkin	4,835	4,563	4,654	518	655	732	9.7	12.6	13.6
Carlton	11,633	11,493	10,986	910	1,090	1,124	7.3	8.7	9.3
Cook	2,163	2,078	2,113	153	193	237	6.6	8.5	10.1
Itasca	15,401	15,146	15,028	1,429	1,527	2,149	8.5	9.2	12.5
Koochiching	7,039	6,862	6,608	495	479	689	6.6	6.5	9.4
Lake	3,247	3,220	3,294	460	534	839	12.4	14.2	20.3
St. Louis	83,145	80,903	78,888	5,584	6,375	9,702	6.3	7.3	11.0
City of Duluth	35,889	34,921	34,051	2,005	2,336	2,530	5.3	6.3	6.9
Balance St. Louis	47,256	45,982	44,837	3,579	4,039	7,172	7.0	8.1	13.8

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

DULUTH AND DULUTH-SUPERIOR NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	DULUTH EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE		DULUTH-SUPERIOR EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE	
	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	Apr. 1988	Mar. 1988	Apr. 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	43,185	42,894	43,748	0.7	-1.3	43,185	42,894	43,748	0.7	-1.3
Total Manufacturing	3,859	3,855	3,888	0.1	0.7	3,859	3,855	3,888	0.1	-0.7
Durable Goods	1,560	1,563	1,506	-0.2	3.6	1,560	1,563	1,506	-0.2	3.6
Nondurable Goods	2,299	2,292	2,382	0.3	-3.5	2,299	2,292	2,382	0.3	-3.5
Total Nonmanufacturing	39,326	39,039	39,860	0.7	-1.3	39,326	39,039	39,860	0.7	-1.3
Construction	933	1,093	2,281	-9.1	-56.5	993	1,093	2,281	-9.1	-56.5
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	2,937	2,689	2,667	9.2	10.1	2,937	2,689	2,667	9.2	10.1
Total Trade	10,897	10,840	10,815	0.5	0.8	21,422	21,268	21,595	0.7	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	1,610	1,610	1,671	0.0	-3.7	1,610	1,610	1,671	0.0	-3.7
Retail Trade	9,287	9,230	9,144	0.6	1.6	9,287	9,230	9,144	0.6	1.6
Finan., Insur., Real Est.	1,801	1,809	1,783	-0.4	1.0	1,801	1,809	1,783	-0.4	1.0
Services, Mining, & Misc.	12,262	12,116	12,023	1.2	2.0	12,262	12,116	12,023	1.2	2.0
Health Services	5,507	5,469	5,216	0.7	5.6	8,823	8,785	8,409	0.4	4.9
Other Services	5,846	5,747	5,931	1.7	-1.4	10,383	10,087	10,411	2.9	-0.3
Government	10,436	10,492	10,291	-0.5	1.4	10,436	10,492	10,291	-0.5	1.4

Southern Minnesota

By Sue Borgfelt

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT Apr. 1988	EMPLOYMENT Mar. 1988	EMPLOYMENT Apr. 1987	UNEMPLOYMENT Apr. 1988	UNEMPLOYMENT Mar. 1988	UNEMPLOYMENT Apr. 1987	UNEMP. RATE Apr. 1988	UNEMP. RATE Mar. 1988	UNEMP. RATE Apr. 1987
REGION 6W	24,091	22,727	22,911	995	1,518	1,634	4.0	6.3	6.7
Big Stone	2,869	2,680	2,748	134	198	200	4.5	6.9	6.8
Chippewa	6,735	6,247	6,383	308	468	464	4.4	7.0	6.8
Lac Qui Parle	4,110	3,904	3,946	110	169	182	2.6	4.1	4.4
Swift	4,690	4,574	4,479	206	313	404	4.2	6.4	8.3
Yellow Medicine	5,687	5,322	5,355	237	370	384	4.0	6.5	6.7
REGION 8	59,067	55,860	55,579	2,233	3,458	3,626	3.6	5.8	6.1
Cottonwood	6,273	6,089	5,880	230	312	387	3.5	4.9	6.2
Jackson	5,154	4,846	4,891	261	363	584	4.8	7.0	10.7
Lincoln	3,226	2,998	3,061	121	222	194	3.6	6.9	6.0
Lyon	11,862	11,096	11,290	496	873	780	4.0	7.3	6.5
Murray	4,551	4,267	4,299	230	400	320	4.8	8.6	6.9
Nobles	10,291	9,797	9,632	357	528	506	3.4	5.1	5.0
Pipestone	5,480	5,244	4,890	112	176	185	2.0	3.2	3.6
Redwood	7,586	7,177	7,227	289	387	476	3.7	5.1	6.2
Rock	4,644	4,346	4,409	137	197	194	2.9	4.3	4.2
REGION 9	105,544	101,313	100,880	4,011	5,535	6,361	3.7	5.2	5.9
Blue Earth	27,723	27,120	26,390	738	1,006	1,179	2.6	3.6	4.3
Brown	13,020	12,474	12,525	514	772	750	3.8	5.8	5.6
Faribault	7,762	7,408	7,626	309	476	551	3.8	6.0	6.7
Le Sueur	10,513	9,755	10,184	643	864	948	5.8	8.1	8.5
Martin	11,410	10,894	10,935	624	719	882	5.2	6.2	7.5
Nicollet	14,212	13,904	13,530	365	505	565	2.5	3.5	4.0
Sibley	6,176	5,797	5,921	352	506	531	5.4	8.0	8.2
Waseca	8,917	8,615	8,465	297	469	650	3.2	5.2	7.1
Watonwan	5,811	5,346	5,304	169	218	305	2.8	3.9	5.4
REGION 10	212,904	204,323	201,239	7,313	9,704	11,355	3.3	4.5	5.3
Dodge	7,656	6,938	7,286	374	531	563	4.7	7.1	7.2
Fillmore	9,881	9,357	9,301	513	734	671	4.9	7.3	6.7
Freeborn	16,768	16,063	15,958	512	666	936	3.0	4.0	5.5
Goodhue	20,241	19,416	19,128	689	899	908	3.3	4.4	4.5
Houston	8,696	7,937	8,205	409	544	486	4.5	6.4	5.6
Mower	16,497	16,031	16,189	570	775	1,185	3.3	4.6	6.8
Olmsted	56,973	55,865	54,112	1,456	1,891	2,333	2.5	3.3	4.1
Rice	25,831	24,869	24,653	926	1,255	1,491	3.5	4.8	5.7
Steele	15,705	15,163	14,356	464	607	839	2.9	3.8	5.5
Wabasha	8,659	7,814	8,072	421	547	569	4.6	6.5	6.6
Winona	25,997	24,870	23,979	979	1,255	1,374	3.6	4.8	5.4
Rochester City	35,230	34,545	33,461	982	1,230	1,583	2.7	3.4	4.5

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ROCHESTER MSA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT Apr. 1988	EMPLOYMENT Mar. 1988	EMPLOYMENT Apr. 1987	PERCENT CHANGE FROM Month Ago	PERCENT CHANGE FROM Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	57,371	56,970	55,868	0.7	2.7
Total Manufacturing	10,771	10,760	10,277	0.1	4.8
Durable Goods	9,037	9,031	8,621	0.1	4.8
Nondurable Goods	1,734	1,729	1,656	0.3	4.7
Total Nonmanufacturing	46,600	46,210	45,591	0.8	2.2
Construction & Mining	1,703	1,520	1,595	12.0	6.8
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	1,685	1,708	1,666	-1.3	1.1
Total Trade	11,104	11,094	11,445	0.1	-3.0
Wholesale Trade	1,215	1,215	1,177	0.0	3.2
Retail Trade	9,889	9,879	10,268	0.1	-3.7
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	1,627	1,590	1,530	2.3	6.3
Total Services	24,465	24,109	23,269	1.5	5.1
Health Services	17,109	17,010	16,288	0.6	5.0
Other Services	7,356	7,099	6,981	3.6	5.4
Government	6,016	6,189	6,086	-2.8	-1.2

EMPLOYMENT RISES; UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS SHARPLY ALL ACROSS SOUTHERN MINNESOTA. In every county of Southern Minnesota, employment has increased and unemployment has dropped over the year. Moreover, unemployment decreased at a time when the labor force increased in all but three counties. Not counting these three counties, the unemployment rate dropped between 1.1 and 4.1 percentage points in every county. Overall, the average unemployment rate was 3.5 percent for all of Southern Minnesota, probably the lowest April rate since 1978, when it was also 3.5 percent. Although considerable statistical error may be involved, this echoes the drop in unemployment all across Minnesota and in much of the United States.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased over the past year in the Rochester MSA, although the percent yearly increase continued to diminish, from 4.3 percent in January to 2.7 percent in April. Over the past five years, it has risen an average of three percent per year.

With all the construction at medical facilities, construction employment was up the most (approximately 6.8%) over the year, for an additional 108 jobs. Finance, insurance and real estate increased 6.3 percent. From April 1987 to April 1988, health services generated the most jobs at 821, manufacturing, 494 jobs, and other services, 375 jobs.

Losing jobs over the year were retail trade (down 3.7% or 379 jobs) and government (down 70 jobs), primarily due to the local sector. Government also declined over the month by 173 jobs, again primarily due to the local sector.

Manufacturing employment grew roughly twice as fast over the year as nonmanufacturing employment. However, over the past several years, nonmanufacturing has grown faster. Retail trade employment, totaling over 10,000 jobs every month except one between June 1986 and January 1988, dipped below the 10,000 mark in February and has remained there.

Research Summaries

1988 Recruiting Outlook and Wage Trends

By Bruce Steuernagel

Although companies remain selective in hiring new college graduates, most surveys report that campus recruiting and expected hiring in 1988 will be as good as or better than 1987. Top salaries are going to graduates with bachelors degrees in engineering, computer sciences, math and statistics.

According Recruiting Trends 1987-88, a survey of more than 1,000 employers conducted annually by Michigan State University, hiring of college graduates is expected to be 3.8 percent higher this year than last year. Northwestern University's annual survey of recruitment activity found that companies plan to hire 10 percent more graduates with bachelor's degrees this year. Major fields in greatest demand are restaurant and institutional management, marketing/sales, geology, accounting, and electrical engineering. The expected increase in demand is noticeably greater for bachelor's degrees (4 percent) than MBA's (0.4 percent). The greatest employment opportunities for new graduates appear to be in the southwest U.S., according to the Michigan State University survey.

Starting salaries for new graduates are generally up by about 4 percent from a year ago. The following tables show the average starting salaries for bachelor's graduates in 1988 in various fields.

	Michigan State	Northwestern
Engineering		$29,820
Electrical	$29,924	
Mechanical	29,457	
Chemical	30,197	
Accounting	22,838	24,324
Business Adm. (MBA)	20,335	22,920
Liberal Arts	19,212	22,608
Computer Science		27,372
Chemistry		25,692
Math/Statistics		26,112
Economics/Finance		23,136
Social Science	19,672	

Sources: Recruiting Trends 1987-88, Michigan State University, Placement Services
Northwestern University, Placement Center

According to another survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, compensation costs for the 12 months ended in March 1988 increased 4.1 percent. This marked the first time in eight years that compensation costs have increased compared to the previous year. The increase resulted primarily from a five percent increase in employers social security tax rate and higher health insurance costs. Wage and salary gains over the year were the same as in the previous year, 3.5 percent. The following table shows 12-month percent changes in compensation costs for private industry workers over the past eight years.

12-month percent changes, private industry workers

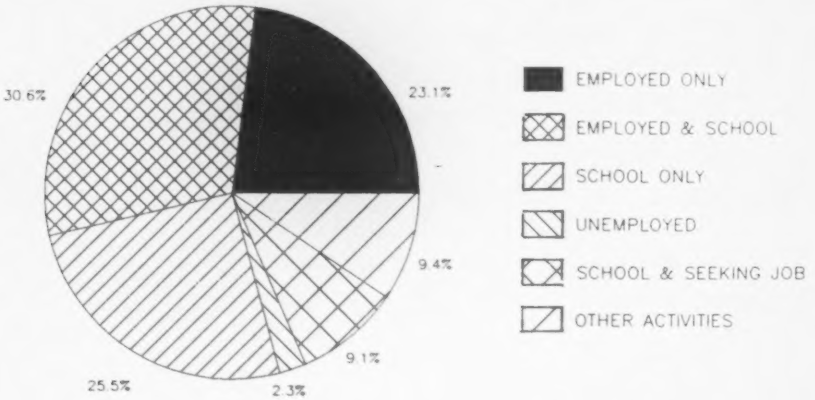
Year ended in March	Compensation costs	Wages and salaries	Benefit costs
1981	10.7	9.3	14.4
1982	7.8	8.1	7.0
1983	6.4	5.4	9.0
1984	5.7	5.0	7.5
1985	4.4	4.1	5.3
1986	3.8	3.9	3.2
1987	3.1	3.2	2.9
1988	3.9	3.3	5.8

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics,
U.S. Department of Labor

For those interested in educational program evaluation, the results of the Minnesota High School Follow-Up survey of the class of 1986 have recently been published. Approximately 150 high schools collected data on nearly 16,500 students throughout Minnesota. Although it is not a random or statistically valid sample, the 150 schools were diverse in terms of size and location. The following pie graph displays the activities of students one year after their graduation in 1986.

A significant trend over the past ten years has been the increase in the proportion of students who are working and going to school, 30.7 percent in 1986 compared to 23.5 percent in 1977. The proportion who only worked following graduation dropped from 35.4 percent in 1977 to 23.1 percent in 1986.

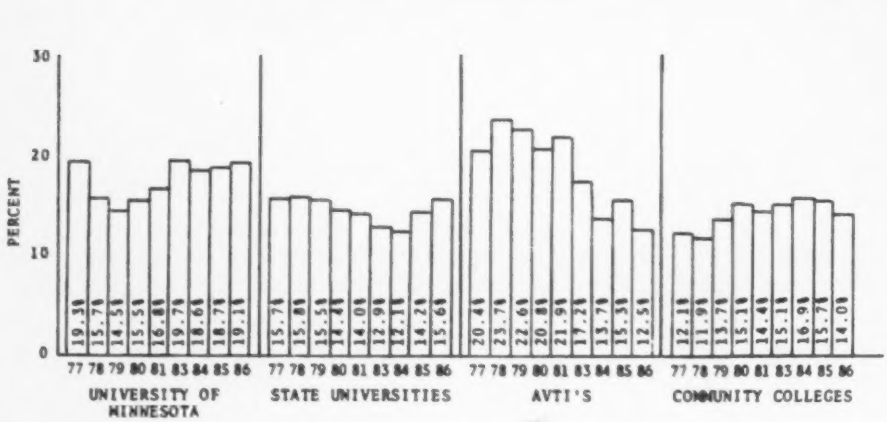
CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF HIGH SCHOOL CLASS OF 1986 GRADUATES ONE YEAR LATER

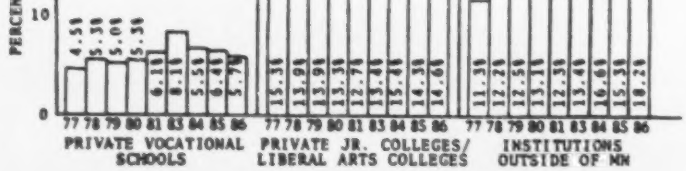


Of the nearly 68 percent of students who were continuing their education a year after high school graduation the following bar chart shows, in a historical context, the types of post-secondary institution they were attending.

The most noticeable trend in post-secondary enrollment is the increase in the proportion of students who attend institutions outside of Minnesota after graduating from high school, now nearly 1 out of 5.

POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONS ATTENDED BY INDIVIDUALS AT PRESENT CLASSES 1977-1981 AND 1983-1986





Follow-Up 87
Minnesota High School Follow-Up
Class of 1986: One Year Later
Trend Data: 1978 - 1987,

Historical Labor Force Information From The Current Population Survey

By Don Hilber

The data presented in the following tables are a sampling of the information available through the Current Population Survey (CPS). This national survey is conducted each month by the U.S. Bureau of the Census with results published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Due to the relatively small sample size at the sub-national level (800 households in Minnesota), information for geographic areas is only tabulated annually.

The CPS produces a wealth of information on the current status of the labor force. It is the only source between di-cennial censuses that offers any indication of the employment situation faced by groups according to their age, race or sex. Its purpose, however, is to provide a broad overview rather than detailed characteristics. Caution is advised in using specific components of this data set.

The accompanying tables reproduce Minnesota's historical CPS series for unemployment rate, labor force participation rate, unemployment by reason, unemployment by duration and full- and part-time status of the labor force. The starting year for each series differs based on when that topic became incorporated into the survey.

Every year, data for all states and selected metropolitan areas is published in Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, obtainable from the U.S. Government Printing Office. There is no publication that combines data from different years, but our office maintains a full set. Our office also receives tabulations prior to publication which contain additional information.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION AND REASON, MINNESOTA (In Thousands)

YEAR	TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	DURATION				REASON			
		LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15-26 WEEKS	27 WEEKS & OVER	JOB LOSERS	JOB LEAVERS	RE-ENTRANTS	NEW ENTRANTS
1976	110	INA	INA	14	15	46	19	31	14
1977	98	42	32	12	11	39	15	30	12
1978	76	41	20	8	7	26	12	27	12
1979	86	46	28	8	4	36	11	27	12
1980	120	54	40	17	9	64	11	35	10
1981	118	56	35	13	14	56	15	35	13
1982	169	59	57	26	28	90	17	42	21
1983	178	61	45	30	41	106	12	42	18
1984	141	50	43	19	29	76	16	34	15
1985	133	59	38	14	22	61	14	43	16
1986	118	54	34	15	15	61	11	33	13
1987	122	50	41	16	15	66	14	32	10

INA = Information not available

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE, MINNESOTA (In Thousands)

YEAR	TOTAL LABOR FORCE	FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE			PART TIME LABOR FORCE	
		EMPLOYED ON FULL-TIME SCHEDULES	EMPLOYED PART-TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS	UNEMPLOYED LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK	EMPLOYED VOLUNTARILY PART-TIME	UNEMPLOYED LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK
1975	1,799	1,302	58	84	332	23
1976	1,865	1,345	59	83	351	27
1977	1,918	1,380	57	69	383	28
1978	1,993	1,487	52	51	378	25
1979	2,064	1,535	57	61	386	25
1980	2,116	1,510	79	91	407	29
1981	2,143	1,519	93	88	412	30
1982	2,166	1,485	125	138	386	32
1983	2,174	1,501	132	140	363	37
1984	2,229	1,574	121	110	393	31
1985	2,234	1,567	114	98	419	36
1986	2,213	1,589	128	86	378	32
1987	2,259	1,638	111	92	388	30

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE AND SEX, MINNESOTA (In Percent)

YEAR	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE				LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TEENS	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TEENS
1974	4.3	4.1	4.7	INA	65.3	81.8	49.4	INA
1975	5.9	5.5	6.6	13.2	64.9	80.6	49.8	64.1
1976	5.9	4.9	7.4	10.4	65.8	81.4	50.7	67.1
1977	5.1	4.6	5.8	11.1	66.7	80.4	53.2	68.2
1978	3.8	3.1	4.8	9.8	68.1	80.9	55.6	69.7
1979	4.2	4.1	4.2	13.1	69.0	81.2	57.2	70.6
1980	5.7	6.1	5.1	11.7	69.6	80.6	59.1	71.9
1981	5.5	5.8	5.2	13.7	70.7	81.2	60.8	71.0
1982	7.8	8.3	7.3	14.3	70.6	80.8	60.9	68.6
1983	8.2	9.2	6.9	17.1	70.5	79.9	61.6	65.6
1984	6.3	7.3	5.1	11.8	71.7	80.9	62.7	69.3
1985	6.0	6.4	5.5	12.5	71.2	79.8	62.9	70.2
1986	5.3	5.3	5.3	12.8	70.5	80.2	61.4	70.2
1987	5.4	5.9	4.8	12.0	70.7	79.9	62.1	74.2

INA = Information not available

The Job Market

SUPPLY/DEMAND FOR SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS, JULY 1987

By Mike Casey

	SHORTAGE OCCUPATIONS*	SURPLUS OCCUPATIONS
MINNESOTA:	food service workers #, nursing (RN, LPN, aides) #, clerical (experienced), truck drivers (over the road) #, retail clerks #, skilled trades (electricians, carpenters)	clerical (inexperienced) #, general laborers #, factory workers construction laborers #
CENTRAL MINNESOTA:	food service workers #, retail clerks #	clerical (inexperienced) #
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL:	clerical (experienced) #, food service workers #, nursing (RN, LPN) machinist	factory workers computer programers electronics assemblers warehouse workers
NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA:	food service workers, nursing (RN, LPN, etc.) #, clerical (experienced), skilled trades (carpenters, electricians)	clerical (inexperienced) #, heavy equipment operators mine production workers
NORTHWESTERN MINNESOTA:	food service workers #, nursing (RN,LPN)	general laborers, clerical (inexperienced) #, factory workers
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA:	food service workers #, truck drivers (over the road) #, clerical (experienced), retail clerks, nursing (RN, LPN), commissioned sales workers	clerical (inexperienced) #, general laborers construction laborers

* Shortage occupations are those that are difficult to fill or go unfilled due to the lack of qualified applicants. Surplus occupations are those in which the number of qualified applicants greatly exceeds the number of openings.

# This occupation has been listed as a shortage or surplus occupation in at least two out of the last three quarters of the Review.

Forecasts of GNP & Minnesota Payroll Employment

By Charles Cline

Real Gross National Product grew faster than expected in the first quarter of this year(3.9%). In a similar manner our forecasts show slightly higher annual growth rates than those computed last quarter. For 1988-2 through 1989-2 we forecast real GNP to grow by 5.16 % and Minnesota nonfarm wage and salary employment to grow by 4.81 %. For 1989-2 through 1990-2 the forecast is for growth of 3.06% in real GNP and 4.08% in Minnesota employment.

Our average of the forecasts for real GNP published by the Conference Board in April shows a forecast of 2.02% and 1.38% for the same periods as above. This implies a forecasted growth in Minnesota employment of 1.91% and 1.48%. These increases are very small, especially considering the size of the confidence intervals that surround all forecasts. This means that the forecasts are for little change. This is not surprising in light of the more or less flat growth rates over the last several quarters.

When compared with actual estimates for the first quarter, our forecasts for that period published last quarter, show the following percent errors. Real GNP, +0.34%; Minnesota employment, +0.56%, Mining, -2.30%; Construction, +3.44 %; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, -0.30%; Government, +0.70%; Manufacturing, -0.57%; Mining, -2.30%; Services, =0.28%, Wholesale and Retail Trade, +0.12%; Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities, +0.60%.

Quarter	Real GNP (Billions of 1972 Dollars)	MINNESOTA PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT, BY QUARTER (In Thousands)								
		Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	Mining	Contract Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	Retail and Wholesale Trade	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	Services	Government
Current										
1988:1	3,918.00	1,956.63	6.10	64.32	377.50	100.50	482.93	121.72	418.69	324.87
Forecasts										
1988:2	3,969.58	2,030.63	6.93	82.40	385.82	103.15	503.82	124.32	496.42	327.63
1988:3	4,027.60	2,058.00	7.07	97.36	403.66	103.29	510.91	126.25	504.88	301.88
1988:4	4,080.30	2,090.45	6.72	91.22	399.39	106.50	517.49	126.04	511.45	330.84
1989:1	4,129.59	2,046.49	6.34	68.61	396.46	104.35	501.14	126.34	507.61	331.97
1989:2	4,174.23	2,128.31	7.25	87.09	406.29	107.20	524.51	129.14	526.96	334.81
1989:3	4,210.34	2,160.82	7.32	102.00	425.51	107.88	531.55	131.14	533.14	309.97
1989:4	4,243.81	2,191.62	6.87	94.31	420.55	111.10	539.25	130.93	539.91	338.32
1990:1	4,274.31	2,136.84	6.46	69.96	415.47	108.20	520.34	131.16	535.42	339.43
1990:2	4,301.79	2,215.04	7.39	88.09	423.35	110.93	543.06	133.96	555.44	342.04

Notes

1. These forecasts are produced using the Vector Autoregression Model Developed for Research by Rao Aiyagari.
2. The concept of employment forecasted is that of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment. The count represents the number of jobs held since the data is generated from a survey of employer payroll records. Groups included in labor force employment, but excluded here are the self employed, domestics, unpaid family workers.
3. Employment forecasts are seasonally unadjusted values. Real GNP is seasonally adjusted.
4. Forecasts of major industry employment do not sum to the forecast of total wage and salary employment. This is due to random error in the forecasted values.
5. There is great diversity in the accuracy of the forecasts among the major industry divisions, especially mining. More information on their accuracy can be obtained from the author on request.

Per Capita Personal Income For Minnesota Counties

By Ben Boyle

Introduction

Per capita personal income serves as an indicator of the quality of consumer markets and of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. Personal Income is the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income such as health insurance and bonuses, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments less personal contributions for social insurance. Per capita personal income is defined as personal income of the area's residents divided by the resident population of the area.

This measure, however, should be used with caution for the following reasons.

In many instances, an unusually high or low per capita personal is the temporary result of unusual conditions, such as a bumper crop, a major construction project (e.g., a defense facility, nuclear plant or dam), or a catastrophe (e.g., a tornado or drought). In some cases, a high per capita income is not representative of the standard of living of an area. For example, a construction project may attract a large number of highly paid workers who are included in the population but who send a substantial portion of their wages to dependents living in other areas. Conversely, a county with a large institutional population (e.g., residents of a college, prison, or state mental institution) may show an unusually low per capita income, which is not necessarily indicative of the economic well-being of the noninstitutional population. Also, in counties that are characterized by a small population and a high level of dependence upon farming, the per capita income will react more sharply to the vagaries in weather, world market demand, and changing government policies related to agriculture than in counties where the sources of income are more diversified.

The descriptions of the data, sources and methods as well as the latest income figures are those furnished by the Regional Economics Information System (REIS) of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the United States Department of Commerce. The descriptions appeared in an earlier REIS publication, while the 1981-86 income numbers were made available in May by REIS.

Highlights

Developments in 1986

As shown in the table below, which arrays counties in descending order of per capita income, six of the first nine were located in Region 11 (The Seven County Metropolitan Area). These nine counties had 1986 per capita personal incomes which exceeded the statewide per capita income of $14,992.

The Nine Highest Counties
in Per Capita Personal Income in 1986

1.	Hennepin	$19,303
2.	Olmsted	$16,798
3.	Ramsey	$16,795
4.	Dakota	$16,677
5.	Washington	$16,332
6.	Traverse	$16,173
7.	Scott	$15,247
8.	Kittson	$15,187
9.	Carver	$15,176

The highest per capita incomes are usually concentrated in the metropolitan area counties because of the greater industrialization and the large number of financial institutions. Olmsted County is almost always high in the rankings due to the concentration of highly paid health professionals and reasonably well paid manufacturing workers in the Rochester area. Kittson and Traverse counties climbed in the 1984 rankings because of huge increases in farm income and have remained high as farm incomes either rose further or stayed relatively high. These two counties also have small and declining populations which tend to exaggerate changes in the per capita income.

Of the 20 counties which grew more than 10 percent in per capita personal income between 1985 and 1986, all were outside of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area. Also, 15 of these counties had populations of less than 20,000 and were, for the most part, declining in population.

Changes Between 1981 and 1986

As might be expected and as shown in the table below, a number of counties which ranked high in income level during 1986 also ranked high in absolute growth between 1981 and 1986.

The Fifteen Highest Counties
in Absolute Growth in
Per Capita Personal Income
1981-86

1.	Traverse	$7,024
2.	Norman	$6,253
3.	Grant	$5,418
4.	Hennepin	$5,325
5.	Wilkin	$5,173
6.	Marshall	$5,081
7.	Kittson	$5,016
8.	Washington	$4,990
9.	Roseau	$4,947
10.	Olmsted	$4,939
11.	Mahnomen	$4,923
12.	Red Lake	$4,755
13.	Dakota	$4,581
14.	Ramsey	$4,449
15.	Polk	$4,172

Many of these counties were high in terms of percent increase between 1981 and 1986.

The Ten Highest Counties
in Percent Growth in
Per Capita Personal Income
1981-86

1.	Mahnomen	79.2%
2.	Traverse	76.8%
3.	Norman	72.6%
4.	Red Lake	69.1%
5.	Roseau	66.4%
6.	Marshall	60.6%
7.	Grant	57.8%
8.	Wilkin	54.1%
9.	Kittson	49.3%
10.	Pennington	46.0%

Per Capita Personal Income for Minnesota Counties and Metropolitan Areas
1981-86

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986 Rank
Minnesota	11,016	11,549	12,068	13,407	14,137	14,992	
Metropolitan Areas:							
Duluth, MN-WI	9,955	9,890	10,097	10,876	11,287	11,875	
Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN	10,320	10,877	11,593	12,288	12,642	13,369	
Mpls.-St. Paul, MN-WI	12,560	13,296	14,070	15,487	16,411	17,253	
Rochester, MN	11,859	13,038	13,639	15,150	15,831	16,798	
St. Cloud, MN	8,645	8,998	9,398	10,507	11,074	11,664	
Counties:							
Aitkin	7,245	7,796	8,318	8,975	9,516	9,840	82
Anoka	10,358	10,923	11,697	12,891	13,626	14,184	15
Becker	7,273	7,796	8,325	9,301	9,760	10,495	76
Beltrami	7,319	7,605	8,249	9,136	9,674	9,962	80
Benton	8,466	8,540	8,975	10,034	10,842	11,154	69
Big Stone	8,367	8,389	9,088	10,442	11,231	12,004	56
Blue Earth	9,869	9,942	10,153	11,577	12,042	12,747	35
Brown	9,845	10,067	10,159	11,492	12,119	13,177	30
Carlton	8,610	8,907	9,195	9,967	10,463	11,471	63
Carver	11,379	11,587	12,382	13,698	14,725	15,176	9
Cass	7,492	7,847	8,472	8,838	9,385	10,015	78
Chippewa	9,841	9,811	9,847	10,961	11,877	12,572	43
Chisago	9,581	10,055	10,643	11,679	12,136	12,901	34
Clay	9,057	9,632	10,188	11,286	11,514	12,516	44
Clearwater	6,468	6,809	6,929	8,172	8,244	9,032	86
Cook	9,066	9,559	10,141	10,815	11,419	12,059	55
Cottonwood	11,118	11,112	10,390	12,150	16,645	14,343	14
Crow Wing	8,309	8,897	9,516	10,388	10,847	11,205	68
Dakota	12,096	12,682	13,768	15,102	16,130	16,677	4
Dodge	9,247	9,501	9,448	10,906	11,422	12,707	37
Douglas	8,225	8,649	9,080	9,848	10,260	11,051	71
Faribault	11,101	10,704	10,286	12,055	12,710	13,921	17
Fillmore	9,065	9,208	9,198	10,890	10,921	12,397	48
Freeborn	10,020	10,505	10,335	11,539	11,911	12,936	33
Goodhue	9,917	10,328	10,753	12,007	12,548	13,756	19

Source: Regional Economics Information System
Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. Department of Commerce

Per Capita Personal Income for Counties continued

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986 Rank
Grant	9,379	10,107	11,252	12,163	13,107	14,797	11
Hennepin	13,978	14,879	15,626	17,222	18,240	19,303	1
Houston	8,721	8,694	9,200	10,084	10,700	11,577	62
Hubbard	7,236	7,685	8,239	8,999	9,517	9,991	79
Isanti	8,850	8,929	9,651	10,557	11,119	11,361	66
Itasca	8,344	8,598	9,079	9,814	10,179	10,572	74
Jackson	10,443	10,379	9,253	11,286	11,694	13,370	27
Kanabec	8,016	8,012	8,525	9,729	9,923	10,652	73
Kandiyohi	9,361	9,535	9,549	10,675	11,290	12,363	50
Kittson	10,171	10,158	9,735	17,136	14,638	15,187	8
Koochiching	8,387	8,856	9,672	10,370	10,151	10,571	75
Lac Qui Parle	10,240	9,590	9,225	10,183	11,427	12,636	39
Lake	9,195	8,380	7,812	8,727	8,939	8,855	87
Lake Of The Woods	8,066	8,351	8,984	10,006	9,898	10,492	77
Le Sueur	9,951	10,339	10,622	12,068	12,492	13,522	21
Lincoln	8,954	8,458	8,220	9,580	10,890	11,929	57
Lyon	10,091	10,148	10,211	11,309	12,109	13,223	29
McLeod	10,156	10,377	10,861	11,987	12,742	13,488	23
Mahnomen	6,214	7,127	8,150	11,035	9,797	11,137	70
Marshall	8,386	8,918	9,467	14,143	12,673	13,467	24
Martin	11,611	11,491	11,151	12,500	13,009	14,396	13
Meeker	9,542	9,783	9,475	10,918	11,586	12,403	47
Mille Lacs	8,967	9,029	9,574	10,419	10,493	11,274	67
Morrison	7,321	7,442	7,621	8,571	9,099	9,849	81
Mower	10,486	11,356	11,499	12,715	12,282	13,522	21
Murray	10,764	10,101	9,376	10,615	11,381	13,425	25
Nicollet	8,632	9,146	9,331	10,548	11,035	11,807	59
Nobles	10,870	10,884	10,379	11,340	12,101	13,596	18
Norman	8,615	10,401	10,326	14,964	13,738	14,868	10
Olmsted	11,859	13,038	13,639	15,150	15,831	16,798	2
Otter Tail	8,393	8,740	9,090	9,941	10,477	11,368	65
Pennington	8,371	9,540	9,557	11,211	11,643	12,222	52
Pine	7,119	7,609	7,903	8,512	8,847	9,691	84
Pipestone	9,371	9,404	9,350	10,666	11,167	12,664	38
Polk	9,237	9,546	10,315	12,502	12,781	13,409	26
Pope	8,786	8,588	8,261	9,627	10,071	10,848	72
Ramsey	12,346	13,116	13,753	15,115	15,896	16,795	3
Red Lake	6,886	7,814	8,263	11,683	11,456	11,641	61
Redwood	10,234	9,876	9,361	10,793	11,390	12,478	45

Source: Regional Economics Information System
Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. Department of Commerce

Per Capita Personal Income for Counties continued

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1986 Rank
Renville	10,779	10,594	10,148	11,452	11,961	13,135	31
Rice	9,141	9,681	10,138	11,087	11,858	12,611	41
Rock	10,216	9,918	9,340	10,521	10,841	12,461	46
Roseau	7,449	8,688	8,866	12,083	11,126	12,396	49
St. Louis	10,075	10,004	10,163	10,941	11,361	11,918	58
Scott	11,232	11,497	12,674	14,126	14,962	15,247	7
Sherburne	8,964	9,448	9,870	11,447	11,557	12,069	54
Sibley	9,318	9,715	9,373	11,308	11,963	13,235	28
Stearns	8,597	8,978	9,363	10,347	10,987	11,664	60
Steele	10,477	10,846	11,325	12,444	13,285	14,183	16
Stevens	9,399	9,427	9,455	11,104	11,683	12,709	36
Swift	9,032	8,990	8,800	10,004	10,170	11,400	64
Todd	7,143	7,204	7,253	8,434	8,742	9,651	85
Traverse	9,149	9,734	10,546	12,936	14,553	16,173	6
Wabasha	9,312	9,454	9,715	11,049	11,362	12,178	53
Wadena	6,835	7,291	7,602	8,472	8,838	9,765	83
Waseca	10,335	10,452	10,656	12,493	12,568	13,555	20
Washington	11,342	12,141	13,038	14,412	15,539	16,332	5
Watonwan	10,955	10,913	10,425	11,725	11,708	12,973	32
Wilkin	9,566	9,825	10,631	12,954	14,035	14,739	12
Winona	8,998	9,560	10,017	11,200	11,636	12,582	42
Wright	9,359	9,616	10,350	11,329	12,165	12,615	40
Yellow Medicine	9,518	9,262	8,838	10,146	10,947	12,285	51

Source: Regional Economics Information System
Bureau of Economic Analysis
U.S. Department of Commerce

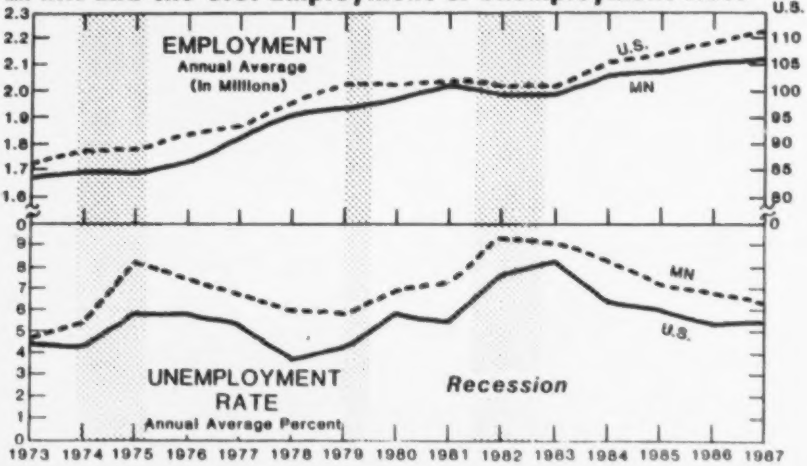
Statistical Section

Labor Force Estimates	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Millions)		
	April 1988	Change From		April 1988	Change From	
		Last Mo.	Year Ago		Last Mo.	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2,308.0	42.1	71.1	120.3	0.3	1.9
Employed	2,221.0	64.2	109.9	113.9	1.0	2.9
Unemployed	87.0	-22.1	-38.7	6.4	-0.7	-0.9
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	3.8	-1.0	-1.8	5.3	-0.6	-0.9
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.4	-0.2	-0.9

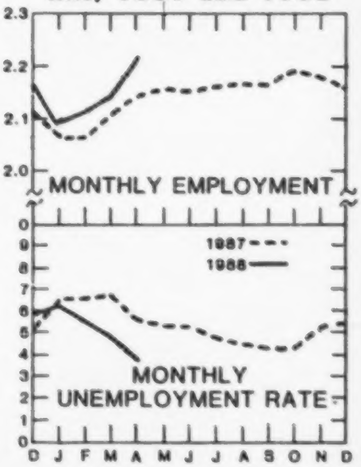
*Components may not add to civilian Labor Force due to rounding.

Historical Labor Force Series

Year	Minnesota (Annual Average in Thousands)				United States (Annual Average in Millions)			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment		Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate			Number	Rate
1970	1625.0	1557.0	68.0	4.2	82.8	78.7	4.1	4.9
1971	1664.0	1592.0	73.0	4.4	84.4	79.4	5.0	5.9
1972	1704.0	1630.0	73.0	4.3	87.0	82.2	4.9	5.6
1973	1766.0	1686.0	80.0	4.5	89.4	85.1	4.4	4.9
1974	1769.0	1691.0	77.0	4.3	91.9	86.8	5.2	5.6
1975	1790.0	1684.0	106.0	5.9	93.8	85.8	7.9	8.5
1976	1850.0	1740.0	109.0	5.9	96.2	88.8	7.4	7.7
1977	1909.0	1811.0	98.0	5.1	99.0	92.0	7.0	7.1
1978	1979.0	1903.0	76.0	3.8	102.3	96.0	6.2	6.1
1979	2039.0	1954.0	85.0	4.2	105.0	98.8	6.1	5.8
1980	2111.0	1985.0	125.0	5.9	106.9	99.3	7.6	7.1
1981	2154.0	2035.0	119.0	5.5	108.7	100.4	8.3	7.6
1982	2167.0	1998.0	170.0	7.8	110.2	99.5	10.7	9.7
1983	2176.0	1998.0	178.0	8.2	111.6	100.8	10.7	9.6
1984	2227.0	2086.0	141.0	6.3	113.5	105.0	8.5	7.5
1985	2223.0	2091.0	133.0	6.0	115.5	107.2	8.3	7.2
1986	2230.0	2111.0	119.0	5.3	117.8	109.6	8.2	7.0
1987	2259.0	2137.0	122.0	5.4	119.9	112.4	7.4	6.2

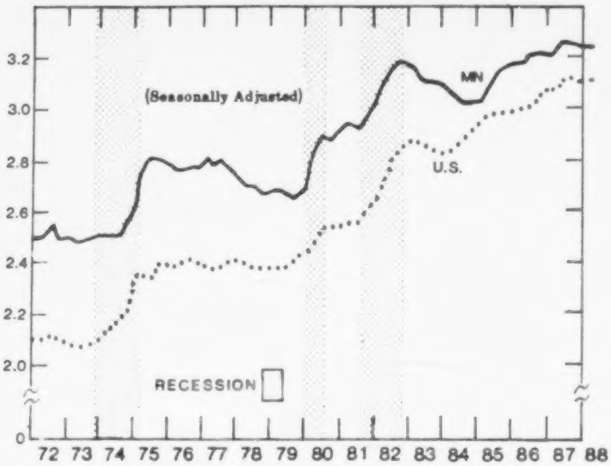


MN and the U.S. Employment & Unemployment Rate

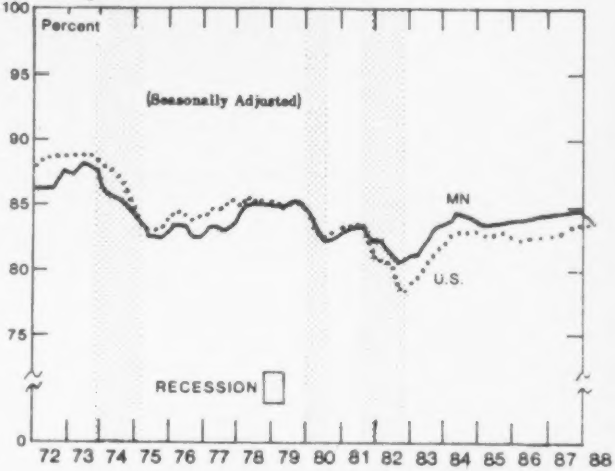


MN, 1987 and 1988

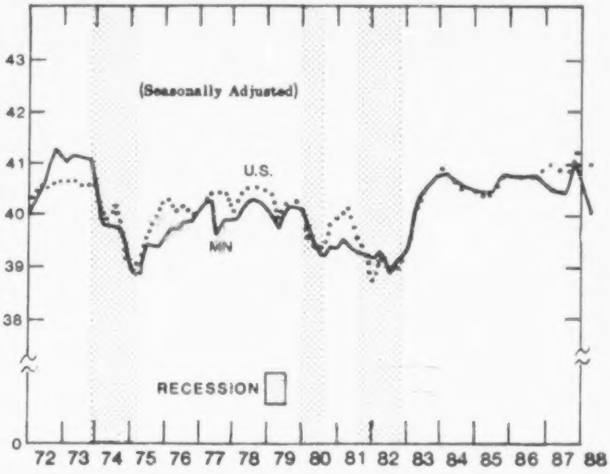
Ratio of Services to Goods Producing Jobs



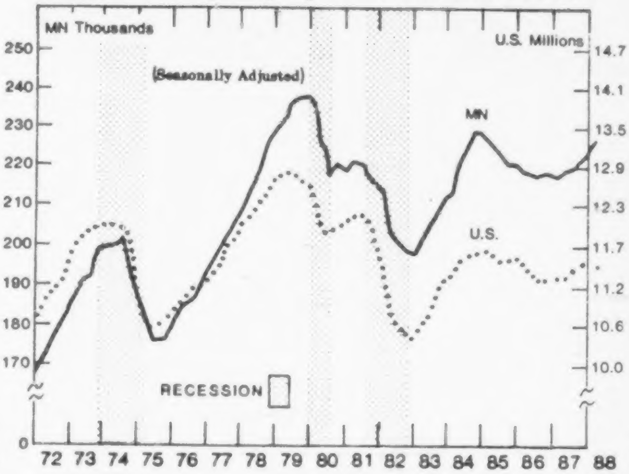
Manpower Utilization Rate



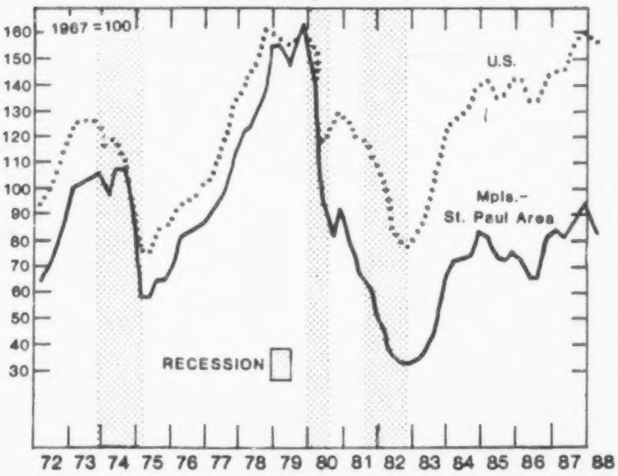
Average Weekly Hours, Manufacturing



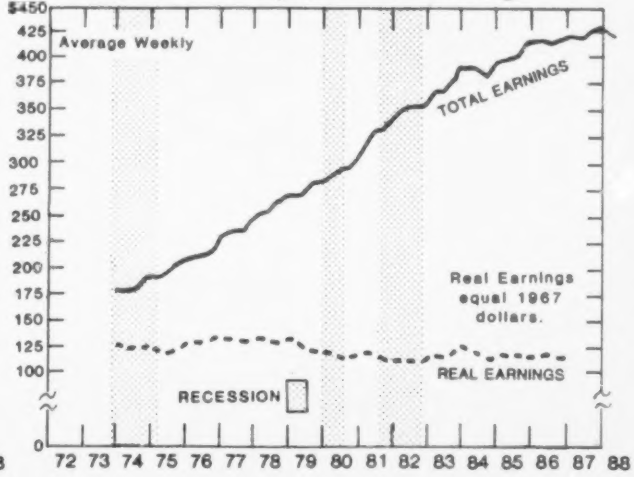
Manufacturing Employment, Durable Goods



Conference Board Help Wanted Index



Minnesota Earnings, Manufacturing

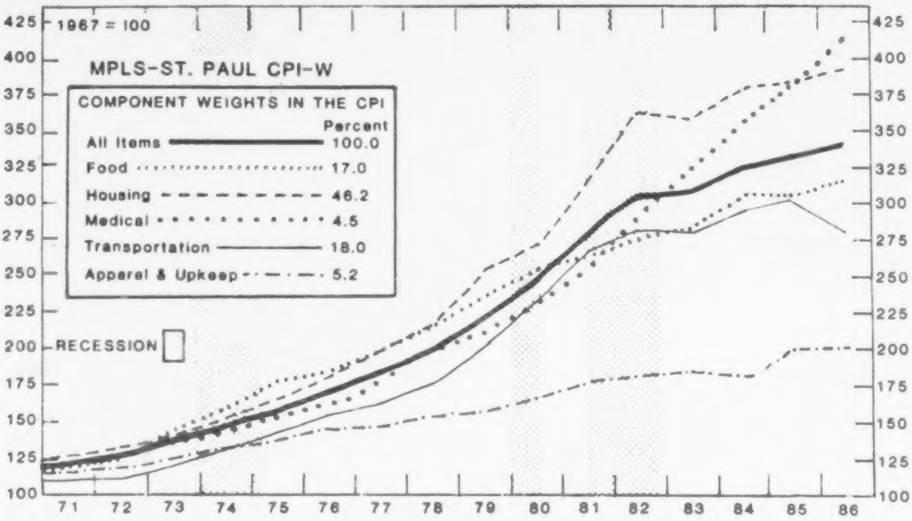


Unemployment Insurance Claimaints in Minnesota

Characteristics	First Quarter 1988			April 1988			
	Number	Percent Change From		Number	Percent Change From		Percent Long Term
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Month Ago	Year Ago	
By Age & Sex							
Male	45,194	105.1	-2.6	28,863	-31.9	-0.5	38.4
Under 45	34,573	104.2	-2.5	21,476	-33.2	-1.1	38.4
16-24	6,481	104.6	-9.9	3,294	-42.6	-12.5	41.5
25-34	17,541	106.5	-1.2	11,004	-33.0	0.6	37.7
35-44	10,551	100.4	0.3	7,178	-28.2	2.2	38.0
45 and Over	10,621	107.8	-2.8	7,387	-27.7	1.5	38.2
45-54	6,351	106.7	-1.1	4,332	-28.6	3.9	36.7
55 and Over	4,270	109.4	-5.3	3,055	-26.4	-1.7	40.4
Female	11,612	19.7	-6.4	9,817	-11.4	-11.2	26.2
Under 45	8,436	17.5	-6.4	7,128	-10.5	-11.0	25.2
16-24	1,565	26.2	-12.2	1,162	-17.6	-17.9	25.3
25-34	4,036	16.4	-5.1	3,432	-10.9	-11.9	25.0
35-44	2,835	14.8	-4.9	2,534	-6.1	-6.1	25.3
45 and Over	3,176	25.8	-6.4	2,689	-13.6	-11.6	29.0
45-54	1,864	21.4	-2.5	1,612	-10.8	-9.5	27.9
55 and Over	1,312	32.7	-11.4	1,077	-17.6	-14.6	30.7
By Industry	**56,806**	**79.0**	**-3.4**	**38,680**	**-27.6**	**-3.4**	**35.3**
Ag., For., Fish.	2,059	114.7	3.3	752	-58.5	18.2	57.6
Mining	1,054	152.8	-62.1	532	-44.6	-70.4	66.2
Construction	23,801	176.3	17.7	14,291	-35.9	37.6	45.0
Manufacturing	10,559	45.6	-20.5	8,131	-16.4	-27.1	27.9
Pub. Utilities	2,411	84.2	-10.6	1,790	-25.1	-9.9	32.4
Wholesale Trade	2,635	43.4	-14.8	2,049	-21.1	-10.0	26.0
Retail Trade	4,444	41.4	-11.7	3,571	-17.3	-16.7	26.5
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	1,705	19.1	56.4	1,422	-15.2	44.4	35.7
Services	6,435	18.2	-3.3	5,058	-18.0	-6.4	26.2
Public Admin.	977	16.0	-19.1	538	-37.4	-15.4	35.7
Inf. Not Available	726	48.5	-3.6	546	-17.3	8.8	4.4
By Occupation	**56,806**	**79.0**	**-3.4**	**38,680**	**-27.6**	**-3.4**	**35.3**
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	5,978	9.6	-1.8	5,239	-11.2	-4.3	30.1
Clerical	3,957	12.0	-6.2	3,402	-10.8	-10.2	26.5
Sales	1,622	24.1	-11.4	1,372	-13.5	-11.8	28.4
Services	2,635	24.4	-10.0	1,935	-22.8	-17.9	27.2
Farm., For., Fish.	1,822	106.6	7.6	675	-57.9	14.2	49.9
Processing	2,101	98.8	-10.5	1,797	-17.5	-7.6	27.3
Machine Trade	2,297	46.3	-28.3	1,645	-21.4	-33.9	27.6
Benchwork	3,072	22.3	-16.9	2,347	-12.6	-26.0	20.7
Structural Work	24,104	170.3	12.7	14,240	-36.4	25.9	43.1
Misc.	8,953	111.5	-19.8	5,830	-30.8	-18.9	39.1
Inf. Not Available	265	66.7	12.8	198	-23.8	4.8	35.4
By Duration	**56,806**	**79.0**	**-3.4**	**38,680**	**-27.6**	**-3.4**	-
0-14 Weeks	48,063	79.5	-3.1	25,026	-37.2	-7.2	-
15+ Weeks (Long-Term)	8,743	76.0	-5.2	13,654	0.2	4.2	-

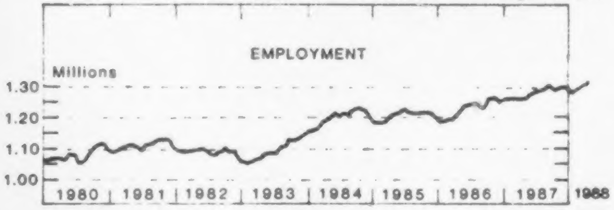
The above table includes data on those claiming benefits from the regular state program. Federal employees and veterans are excluded, and recipients of benefits from extended programs are reported only when those programs are in effect.

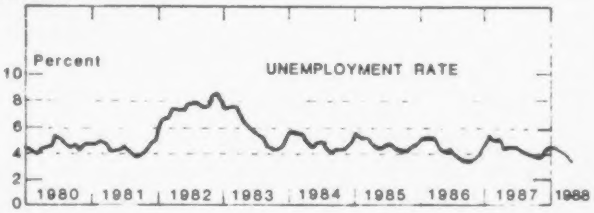
Consumer Price Index—Major Components *(Annual Averages)*



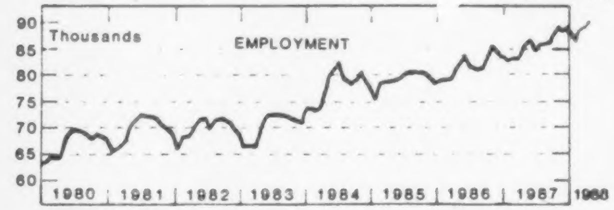
Employment and Unemployment Rates for MN Metro Areas

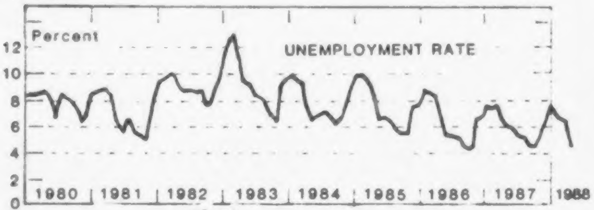
Mpls-St. Paul MSA



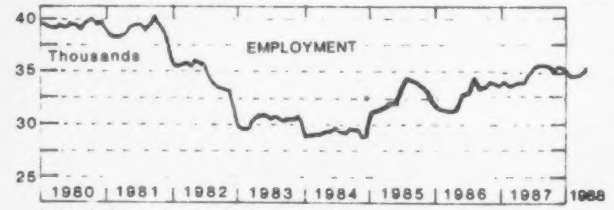


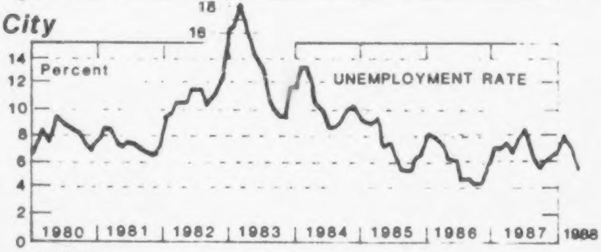
St. Cloud MSA





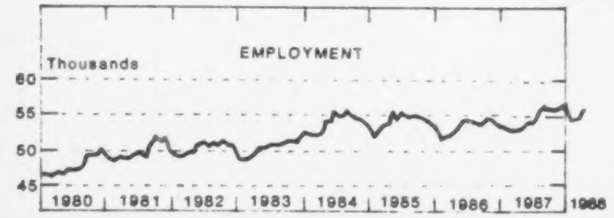
Duluth City

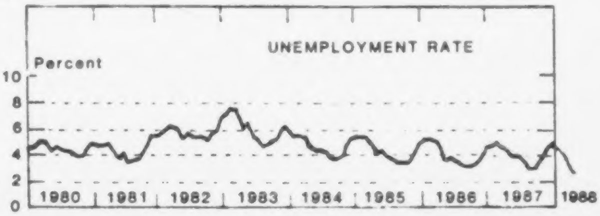




* Break in series beginning in 1985.

Rochester MSA





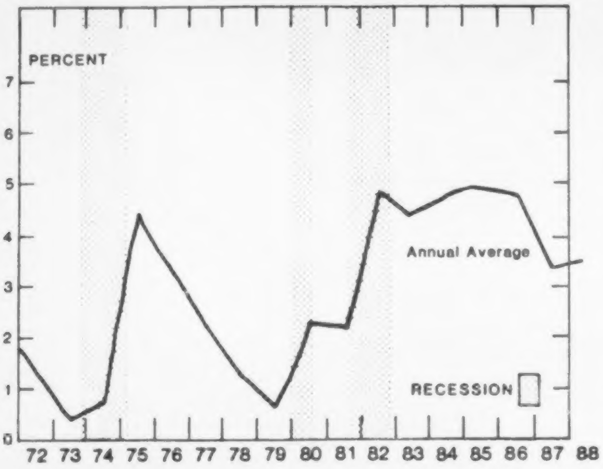
National Spending, Output, Income, and Prices

Type of Economic Activity	United States		
	I QUARTER 1988	Percent Change from	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
Spending and Output			
Gross National Product (in Billions of 1972 Dollars)	3,902.6	0.6	3.5
Personal Consumption Expenditures	2,528.2	0.9	2.1
Durable Goods	396.2	3.0	5.4
Nondurable Goods	874.2	0.0	-1.0
Services	1,257.7	1.0	3.4
Gross Private Domestic Investment	738.4	2.1	9.9
Nonresidential, Fixed	488.3	4.9	14.6
Residential, Fixed	192.2	-2.4	-3.0
Net Exports	-132.2	#	#
Government Purchases	768.3	-2.6	1.1
Federal	325.3	-6.4	-0.6
State and Local	442.9	0.4	2.5
Current Federal Budget Surplus (Deficit)1/	-151.8	-160.2	-170.5
Current Federal Budget Surplus (Deficit) as % of GNP1/	3.3	3.5	3.9
Retail Sales (in millions of dollars)	129,669	1.7	6.7
Industrial Production (Base Year - 1977)	134.5	1.0	6.0
Housing Starts (Annualized in Thousands)	1,480	-3.5	-16.8
Plant Utilization Rates	82.6	0.4	3.2
New Orders - Durable Goods (in millions of dollars)	114,656	1.9	12.8
Income and Credit			
Total Personal Income (in billions of dollars)	3,897.2	1.1	6.4
Total Disposable Personal Income (in billions of dollars)	3,320.2	1.4	6.2
Per Capita Personal Income			
Current Dollars	15,891	0.9	5.4
1967 Dollars	4,648	0.4	1.5
Median Family Income - Family of Four (in dollars)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty Threshold for Family of Four (in dollars)	11,650		4.0
Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Mfg.	419.75	1.0	4.2
Money and Credit			
Money Supply (M2) (in billions of dollars)	2,946.4	1.7	4.1
Federal Reserve Discount Rate	6.00	0.0	9.1
Prime Rate Charged by Banks	8.59	-3.2	14.5
Consumer Installment Credit as % of Disp. Pers. Income	18.8	1.1	2.7
Prices			
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers)	116.1	0.6	4.0
Food	115.8	1.1	3.0
Housing	116.6	1.0	3.7
Apparel	111.6	-2.5	4.1
Transportation	106.8	-0.7	3.7
Medical Care	135.4	2.0	6.3
Personal Care	117.7	1.2	3.4
Producer Price Index	104.7	0.6	3.8
Finished Goods	104.3	0.0	2.1
Raw Materials	94.1	-1.2	4.7

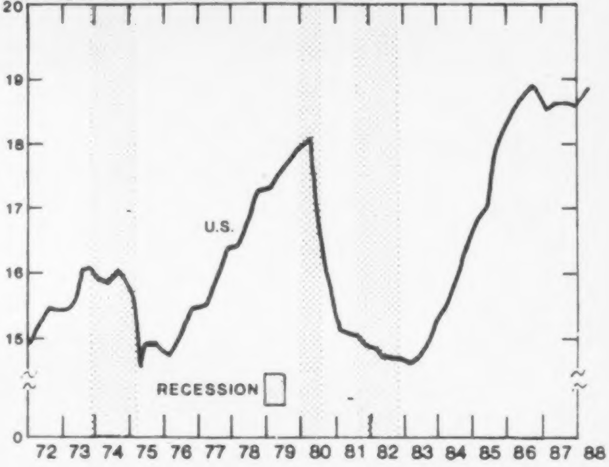
# Percent change not applicable

1/ Represents values - not percent change.

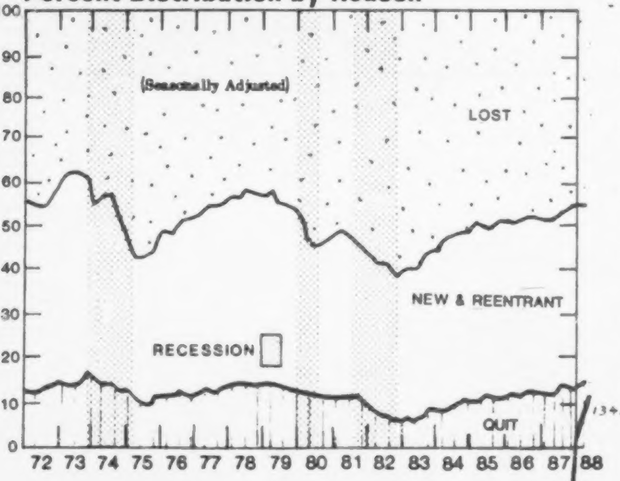
Federal Deficit as % of GNP (Current Dollars)



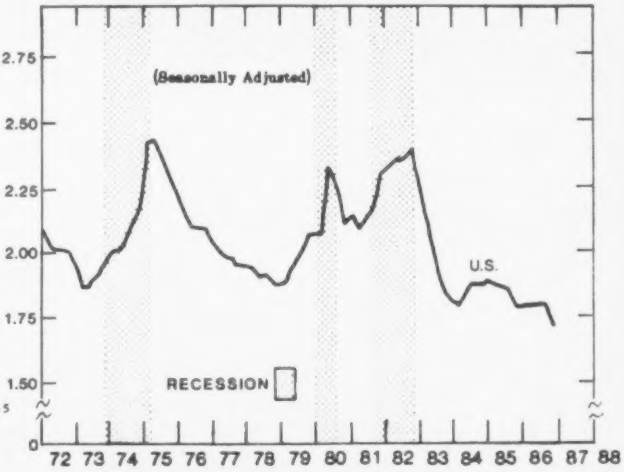
Ratio, Consumer Installment Debt to Disposable Personal Income, U.S.



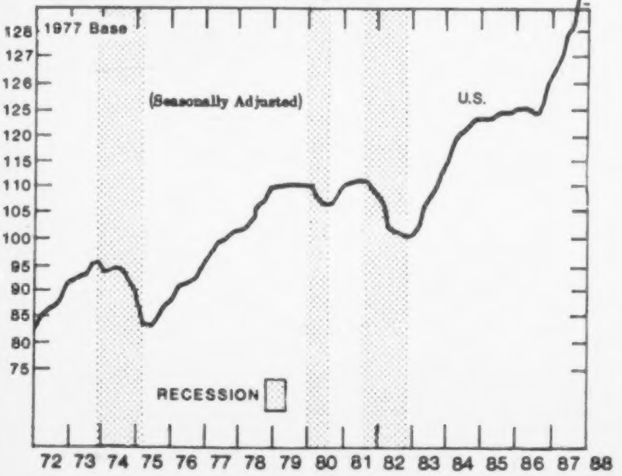
U.S. Unemployment: Percent Distribution by Reason



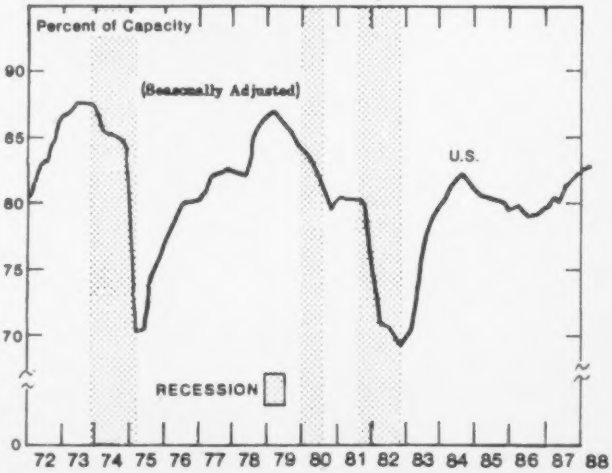
Ratio, Inventory to Sales, Durable Mfg.



Index of Industrial Production



Plant Utilization Rates, Mfg.



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Employment, Hours, and Earnings, 1950-1987, Minneapolis-St. Paul Area (April 1987)

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7/21/88 54205-1 A

Minnesota Labor Market Review

June 1988 Supplement

Nation

By Ben Boyle

Rise In Unemployment Rate Not Ominous; Payroll Employment Increases Moderately

Although the nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose by 0.2 of a percentage point to 5.6 percent in May, economists believe the rise was due to a less than normal increase in employment and that the rate will problably resume its decline in the coming months. Meanwhile, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment increased by a satisfactory 209,000 in May after a substantially upward revised 249,000 in April. However, employment growth in the goods-producing sector slowed sharply as mining and construction employment fell while manufacturing rose modestly. Most of the May gain in payroll employment was in the services-producing industries.

Other Indicators Show Mixed Trends In May

Except for industrial production, which continued to expand at a healthy pace, most economic barometers showed weak or negative movements in May. Retail sales rose weakly while personal consumption expenditures climbed modestly. On the negative side, housing starts fell sharply in May and are expected to decline further in June.

State

Unemployment Rate Drops Further; Wage And Salary Employment Picks Up

The state's seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate fell to 3.2 percent in May from 3.8 percent in April and was well below the 5.2 percent of May 1987. The rate has dropped steadily from 6.1 percent in January.

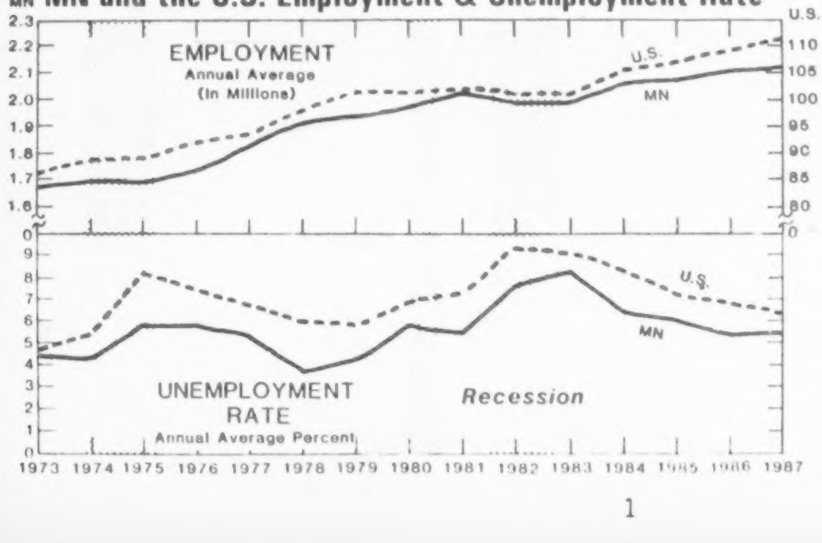
Also in May, seasonally adjusted total nonfarm payroll employment rose by a relatively healthy 3,100 after an upward revised gain of 2,100 in June. The preliminary estimate had shown little change in April when seasonally adjusted. Nearly all of the May increase in payroll employment was in the services industry division - particularly in social, business, personal and health services. There were also sizeable over-the-month gains in durable goods manufacturing especially in nonelectrical machinery and miscellaneous manufacturing. Over the year, payroll employment was up by 57,700 or 3.0 percent. The largest over-the-year advances were in the services industry (21,800), manufacturing (14,400) and trade (12,400).

Labor Force Estimates

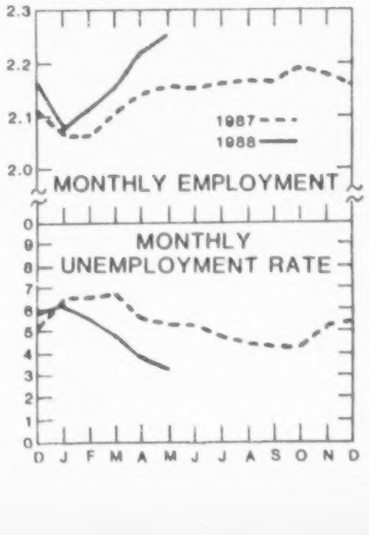
	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Millions)		
	May, 1988	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago	May, 1988	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2,335.0	22.4	73.2	120.8	0.5	1.1
Employed	2,259.7	34.1	114.7	114.2	0.3	1.9
Unemployed	75.3	-11.7	-41.5	6.6	0.2	-0.8
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	3.2	-0.6	-2.0	5.4	0.1	-0.7
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.6	0.2	-0.7

* Components may not add to Civilian Labor Force due to rounding.

MN and the U.S. Employment & Unemployment Rate



MN, 1987 and 1988



Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1986	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	May 1987	May 1988	May 1987	May 1988	May 1987
Total Nonagricultural	2,025.5	1,993.1	1,967.5	1.6	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**383.6**	**381.0**	**369.6**	**0.7**	**3.8**	**422.25**	**424.09**	**10.53**	**10.42**	**40.1**	**40.7**
Durable Goods	229.6	227.5	219.6	0.9	4.6	441.83	450.47	10.75	10.70	41.1	42.1
Lumber and Furniture	23.0	22.2	20.1	3.3	14.2	448.36	499.90	11.83	11.79	37.9	42.4
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.0	8.3	8.8	7.7	2.1	421.48	425.97	10.23	10.57	41.2	40.3
Primary Metals	7.0	6.8	6.4	2.2	8.9	427.13	431.10	9.62	9.58	44.4	45.0
Fabricated Metals	34.0	33.9	32.7	0.1	4.0	506.46	496.83	12.03	11.69	42.1	42.5
Nonelectrical Machinery	80.4	80.2	79.4	0.2	1.2	467.74	465.92	11.19	11.20	41.8	41.6
Office and Computing	38.5	38.5	40.0	0.1	-3.8	499.90	518.49	11.79	12.03	42.4	43.1
Electrical Machinery	29.4	29.4	27.4	0.0	7.1	350.83	369.78	8.62	8.66	40.7	42.7
Transportation Equipment	10.6	10.4	9.6	1.6	10.0	509.41	491.73	11.93	11.57	42.7	42.5
Scientific Instruments	30.7	30.7	29.8	0.0	3.1	410.06	417.22	10.10	9.84	40.6	42.4
Misc. Manufacturing	5.7	5.5	5.4	3.1	5.2	415.53	419.09	10.26	10.53	40.5	39.8
Nondurable Goods	154.0	153.5	150.0	0.4	2.7	396.54	390.56	10.22	10.04	38.8	38.9
Food and Kindred	44.1	43.8	42.5	0.8	3.8	371.60	354.42	9.29	8.95	40.0	39.6
Textiles and Apparel	4.8	4.8	4.7	-0.6	1.3	275.80	255.68	7.22	6.80	38.2	37.6
Paper and Allied	32.2	32.2	32.4	0.2	-0.3	498.87	486.55	12.05	11.64	41.4	41.8
Printing and Publishing	46.7	46.6	44.9	0.4	4.1	381.58	377.28	10.57	10.48	36.1	36.0
Chemicals and Petroleum	11.0	10.9	10.8	0.9	2.2	483.00	497.71	12.29	12.35	39.3	40.3
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	15.1	15.2	14.7	-0.5	2.8	341.11	331.01	8.86	8.62	38.5	38.4
Nonmanufacturing	**1,641.9**	**1,612.1**	**1,597.9**	**1.9**	**2.8**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	7.2	6.7	6.0	7.6	19.6	524.59	546.99	12.58	12.81	41.7	42.7
Metal Mining	5.2	5.1	4.0	2.6	30.7	547.69	599.81	13.49	14.18	40.6	42.3
Construction	80.8	71.9	84.7	12.3	-4.6	591.57	614.00	15.65	15.35	37.8	40.0
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	102.0	101.1	100.5	0.8	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	67.8	67.2	67.1	0.8	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	25.6	25.6	26.1	0.0	-1.8	413.33	420.89	12.64	12.06	32.7	34.9
Comm. & Public Util.	34.2	33.9	33.4	0.8	2.6	593.02	577.10	14.90	14.61	39.8	39.5
Trade	501.8	493.2	489.4	1.7	2.5	231.18	226.38	7.89	7.70	29.3	29.4
Wholesale	124.4	123.3	120.8	0.9	3.0	423.60	414.67	11.06	10.66	38.3	38.9
Retail	377.5	369.9	368.6	2.0	2.4	174.50	174.20	6.56	6.50	26.6	26.8
Building Materials	18.1	17.2	17.9	5.4	1.3	306.60	329.56	8.40	8.56	36.5	38.5
General Merchandise	54.4	54.3	52.9	0.3	2.8	151.59	136.85	6.29	5.75	24.1	23.8
Food Stores	51.1	50.0	48.8	2.3	4.6	195.47	197.22	7.16	7.12	27.3	27.7
Automotive	41.0	40.5	39.9	1.4	2.8	322.73	329.46	9.04	8.67	35.7	38.0
Apparel	19.3	19.2	18.9	0.6	2.4	120.87	118.39	5.42	5.17	22.3	22.9
Home Furnishings	16.8	16.8	15.9	0.2	5.6	234.31	230.12	7.51	7.62	31.2	30.2
Eating and Drinking	128.7	124.4	126.8	3.5	1.5	108.11	101.66	4.68	4.60	23.1	22.1
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	123.5	122.5	119.4	0.8	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	56.6	56.5	55.1	0.1	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	45.7	45.6	43.9	0.4	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	21.2	20.5	20.4	3.5	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	495.0	488.3	473.1	1.4	4.6						
Personal Services	25.4	25.8	24.3	-1.5	4.5						
Business Services	97.2	95.6	90.3	1.7	7.6						
Repair Services	20.4	20.2	19.3	1.0	5.7						
Health Services	152.2	151.8	147.5	0.3	3.2						
Hospitals	52.7	52.4	50.9	0.7	3.5						
Nursing Homes	40.9	41.0	41.1	-0.4	-0.7						
Legal Services	14.8	14.8	14.0	0.1	5.5						
Private Education	26.4	26.7	26.2	-1.0	0.8						
Government	331.7	328.3	324.9	1.0	2.1						
Federal	33.9	33.9	32.9	0.0	3.1						
State	83.5	82.8	80.2	0.9	3.5						
Education	46.1	45.9	44.6	0.4	3.2						
Local	214.2	211.6	211.2	1.2	1.4						
Education	117.7	117.0	115.7	0.6	1.8						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA

By Kevin Alaspa

The Unemployment Rate Declines In May
Favorable labor market conditions continued into May, as employment in the Twin Cities metropolitan area increased and unemployment declined. The unemployment rate for May was 2.8 percent, the lowest since October, 1978. Strong business conditions such as retail sales and construction activity have been responsible for the steady increase in jobs, and this employment growth has paralleled increases which have taken place statewide.

Employment Grows Most In Nonmanufacturing Industries
Wage and salary employment grew by 14,600 in May, a 1.1 percent increase over April. Almost all gains were in nonmanufacturing industries, although manufacturing employment posted a small increase of 1,000. Construction accounted for the largest share of the monthly gain, as seasonal hiring produced 4,600 additional jobs. The services sector grew by 3,800, and most of this gain took place in business services. Retail trade employment increased by 2,900, largely because of hiring by restaurants and food stores. Government grew by 1,200, primarily due to gains in local government.

While the unemployment rate in May was the lowest in nearly a decade, it is not likely to drop further in the next few months. As to school year ends, large numbers of students and recent graduates enter the labor force, and not all are absorbed onto payrolls immediately. The result is an expected rise in the unemployment rate during June.

Job Prospects Remain Good In The Metro Area
The diversity of industries in the Twin Cities area is a central factor in the continuing growth of jobs. Manufacturing provides a stable employment base, and while jobs in certain mature industries have declined, many newer manufacturing firms have produced a slowly but steadily increasing number of positions. The services and government sectors, which include the medical and educational institutions in the area, contribute to a stable employment base. Wholesale and retail trade add to the job growth in the metropolitan area.

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	May. 1988	Apr. 1988	May. 1987	May. 1988	Apr. 1988	May. 1987	May. 1988	Apr. 1988	May. 1987
Mpls.-St.Paul MSA*	1,346,237	1,329,800	1,279,881	38,688	41,503	56,644	2.8	3.0	4.2
REGION 11	1,264,691	1,249,450	1,201,855	35,801	37,436	52,463	2.8	2.9	4.2
Anoka	126,719	125,192	120,423	3,955	4,378	6,250	3.0	3.4	4.9
Carver	23,242	22,962	22,087	555	676	855	2.3	2.9	3.7
Dakota	133,277	131,671	126,655	3,869	4,107	5,714	2.8	3.0	4.3
Hennepin	608,461	601,128	578,230	16,975	16,984	24,261	2.7	2.7	4.0
Ramsey	275,001	271,687	261,338	7,701	8,125	11,423	2.7	2.9	4.2
Scott	27,342	27,012	25,983	857	1,138	1,465	3.0	4.0	5.3
Washington	70,649	69,798	67,139	1,889	2,028	2,495	2.6	2.8	3.6
Chisago	13,855	13,688	13,166	615	842	877	4.3	5.8	6.2
Isanti	11,948	11,804	11,354	400	552	731	3.2	4.5	6.0
Wright	31,633	31,250	30,063	1,164	1,718	1,551	3.5	5.2	4.9
St. Croix, WI	24,110	23,608	23,443	708	955	1,022	2.9	3.9	4.2
Bloomington	57,346	56,657	54,499	1,649	1,523	2,245	2.8	2.6	4.0
Minneapolis	212,149	209,592	201,609	6,713	6,638	9,741	3.1	3.1	4.6
St. Paul	145,994	144,234	138,740	4,703	4,937	7,141	3.1	3.3	4.9

* Chisago, Isanti and Wright counties are a part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA, and are also included in Region 7.

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Mpls.-St. Paul Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	May 1987	May 1988	May 1987	May 1988	May 1987
Total Nonagricultural	1,320.8	1,306.6	1,280.9	1.1	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	259.9	258.9	251.2	0.4	3.5	450.64	454.82	11.21	11.23	40.2	40.5
Durable Goods	162.3	161.5	156.0	0.4	4.0	467.21	471.66	11.34	11.23	41.2	42.0
Lumber and Furniture	9.7	9.5	9.2	2.6	5.3	514.30	549.56	13.57	12.49	37.9	44.0
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.6	3.3	3.3	7.3	8.8	464.36	492.33	11.58	12.37	40.1	39.8
Primary Metals	5.0	4.9	4.8	2.7	5.1	426.20	426.27	9.45	9.41	45.1	45.3
Fabricated Metals	26.1	26.1	25.4	0.1	2.9	528.36	525.21	12.55	12.30	42.1	42.7
Nonelectrical Machinery	63.8	63.6	62.0	0.2	2.8	480.06	474.73	11.43	11.33	42.0	41.9
Office and Computing	31.7	31.8	32.0	-0.3	-1.0	477.70	478.97	11.32	11.35	42.2	42.2
Electrical Machinery	16.4	16.6	15.3	-1.1	7.7	353.60	364.26	9.09	9.34	38.9	39.0
Transportation Equipment	5.9	5.8	5.5	1.5	8.1	683.97	618.57	15.37	14.22	44.5	43.5
Scientific Instruments	28.5	28.5	27.4	0.1	4.0	418.77	424.03	10.34	10.12	40.5	41.9
Misc. Manufacturing	3.2	3.2	3.2	-1.4	0.1	428.68	446.07	10.28	10.96	41.7	40.7
Nondurable Goods	97.7	97.4	95.1	0.3	2.7	427.19	431.97	11.01	11.22	38.8	38.5
Food and Kindred	18.5	18.3	17.7	0.7	4.3	474.89	461.74	11.28	10.89	42.1	42.4
Textiles and Apparel	2.3	2.3	2.1	-0.7	9.3	257.56	254.29	6.85	6.91	37.6	36.8
Paper and Allied	25.0	25.0	25.2	0.0	-0.5	451.16	451.13	11.48	11.25	39.3	40.1
Printing and Publishing	32.2	32.1	31.3	0.5	3.1	385.20	395.76	10.70	11.64	36.0	34.0
Chemicals and Petroleum	9.2	9.1	9.0	1.0	2.1	536.11	563.88	13.27	13.49	40.4	41.8
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	10.4	10.5	9.9	-0.7	5.5	393.82	386.51	9.92	9.81	39.7	39.4
Nonmanufacturing	1,060.8	1,047.7	1,029.7	1.3	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.7	8.2	-6.8	268.29	208.78	8.13	8.03	33.0	26.0
Construction	54.2	49.6	55.8	9.3	-2.9	624.56	654.89	16.88	17.01	37.0	38.5
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	71.2	71.2	69.3	0.0	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	48.4	48.5	48.0	-0.2	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	15.6	15.7	15.9	-0.6	-1.7	400.37	396.93	13.17	13.10	30.4	30.3
Comm. & Public Util.	22.8	22.7	21.3	0.3	7.0	588.80	561.74	14.72	14.33	40.0	39.2
Trade	322.2	319.3	312.9	0.9	3.0	253.41	248.83	8.59	8.35	29.5	29.8
Wholesale	86.1	86.0	81.7	0.0	5.4	438.44	442.86	11.30	11.24	38.8	39.4
Retail	236.1	233.2	231.2	1.2	2.1	194.51	190.72	7.34	7.09	26.5	26.9
Building Materials	10.9	10.5	10.4	4.0	4.9	324.02	353.03	9.53	9.49	34.0	37.2
General Merchandise	38.3	38.3	38.2	0.2	0.3	161.28	152.81	6.61	6.04	24.4	25.3
Food Stores	27.3	26.9	27.6	1.5	-0.8	246.08	237.72	8.82	8.40	27.9	28.3
Automotive	23.7	23.5	23.0	0.7	2.9	384.10	404.88	10.64	10.25	36.1	39.5
Apparel	12.8	12.7	12.5	0.7	2.1	115.56	113.21	5.40	5.34	21.4	21.2
Home Furnishings	11.6	11.6	11.1	-0.1	4.1	251.91	202.18	8.10	7.02	31.1	28.8
Eating and Drinking	80.8	79.1	79.2	2.1	2.0	123.35	109.12	5.34	4.96	23.1	22.0
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	96.4	95.8	92.8	0.6	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	41.6	41.5	39.5	0.1	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	38.1	37.9	36.9	0.5	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	16.8	16.4	16.5	2.2	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	333.0	329.2	321.3	1.2	3.7						
Personal Services	17.8	18.2	17.6	-2.2	1.5						
Business Services	81.1	79.9	78.2	1.5	3.7						
Repair Services	15.2	15.1	14.3	0.4	6.2						
Health Services	85.3	85.3	83.0	0.0	2.7						
Hospitals	30.9	30.7	30.5	0.6	1.2						
Nursing Homes	21.7	21.9	21.7	-1.0	0.1						
Legal Services	11.7	11.6	11.0	0.6	6.1						
Private Education	16.2	15.9	15.6	1.7	3.4						
Government	183.2	182.0	176.9	0.7	3.6						
Federal	20.7	20.7	19.8	0.1	4.7						
State	55.3	55.4	52.9	-0.2	4.6						
Education	30.9	30.7	29.3	0.5	5.5						
Local	107.2	105.9	104.2	1.2	2.8						
Education	58.8	58.5	57.7	0.5	1.9						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Central and Northwest Minnesota

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	May. 1988	Apr. 1988	May. 1987	May. 1988	Apr. 1988	May. 1987	May. 1988	Apr. 1988	May. 1987
St. Cloud MSA*	93,676	91,773	86,703	3,175	4,104	5,501	3.3	4.3	6.0
REGION 1	40,634	40,247	38,971	2,639	3,151	3,819	6.1	7.3	8.9
Kittson	2,480	2,461	2,409	172	208	288	6.5	7.8	10.7
Marshall	4,740	4,519	4,589	471	597	725	9.0	11.7	13.6
Norman	3,666	3,665	3,507	210	247	301	5.4	6.3	7.9
Pennington	6,069	6,027	5,841	377	493	504	5.8	7.6	7.9
Polk	13,849	13,920	13,426	881	1,056	1,326	6.0	7.1	9.0
Red Lake	1,418	1,408	1,421	203	235	313	12.5	14.3	18.1
Roseau	8,412	8,247	7,778	325	315	362	3.7	3.7	4.4
REGION 2	30,577	29,167	28,697	1,620	2,214	2,558	5.0	7.1	8.2
Beltrami	15,911	15,335	14,917	707	925	1,089	4.3	5.7	6.8
Clearwater	3,315	3,196	3,122	348	486	515	9.5	13.2	14.2
Hubbard	7,262	6,601	6,806	364	513	595	4.8	7.2	8.0
Lake of Woods	1,783	1,772	1,652	75	103	120	4.0	5.5	6.8
Mahnomen	2,306	2,263	2,200	126	187	239	5.2	7.6	9.8
REGION 4	95,994	93,733	91,542	3,474	4,777	5,318	3.5	4.8	5.5
Becker	13,928	13,293	13,129	653	921	935	4.5	6.5	6.6
Clay	25,489	25,107	24,275	735	1,076	1,112	2.8	4.1	4.4
Douglas	15,321	14,709	14,263	541	670	757	3.4	4.4	5.0
Grant	2,820	2,754	2,762	116	154	168	4.0	5.3	5.7
Otter Tail	23,620	22,889	22,494	985	1,320	1,467	4.0	5.5	6.1
Pope	4,522	4,409	4,348	166	260	336	3.5	5.6	7.2
Stevens	4,878	5,194	4,950	93	135	197	1.9	2.5	3.8
Traverse	2,098	2,115	2,073	62	80	105	2.9	3.6	4.8
Wilkin	3,318	3,263	3,248	123	161	241	3.6	4.7	6.9
REGION 5	58,940	55,874	55,553	2,886	3,853	4,466	4.7	6.5	7.4
Cass	8,520	7,565	8,332	581	750	677	6.4	9.0	9.5
Crow Wing	21,103	19,752	19,825	867	1,143	1,399	3.9	5.5	6.6
Morrison	14,386	13,721	12,776	714	954	1,012	4.7	6.5	7.3
Todd	10,108	10,138	9,795	526	741	828	4.9	6.8	7.8
Wadena	4,823	4,698	4,825	198	265	350	3.9	5.3	6.8
REGION 6E	54,039	53,412	50,459	1,941	2,414	3,177	3.5	4.3	5.9
Kandiyohi	19,598	19,229	17,815	618	761	995	3.1	3.8	5.3
McLeod	16,861	16,759	15,783	439	542	779	2.5	3.1	4.7
Meeker	8,577	8,488	8,080	429	559	675	4.8	6.2	7.7
Renville	9,003	8,936	8,781	455	552	728	4.8	5.8	7.7
REGION 7E	50,519	49,245	47,673	2,360	3,268	3,526	4.5	6.2	6.9
Chisago	13,855	13,688	13,166	615	842	877	4.3	5.8	6.2
Isanti	11,948	11,804	11,354	400	552	731	3.2	4.5	6.0
Kanabec	5,846	5,576	5,477	373	522	515	6.0	8.6	8.6
Mille Lacs	8,962	8,714	8,299	391	534	609	4.2	5.8	6.8
Pine	9,908	9,463	9,377	581	818	794	5.5	8.0	7.8
REGION 7W	125,309	123,023	116,766	4,339	5,822	7,052	3.3	4.5	5.7
Benton	14,710	14,411	13,615	519	673	915	3.4	4.5	6.3
Sherburne	17,658	17,299	16,344	748	928	1,093	4.1	5.1	6.3
Stearns	61,308	60,063	56,744	1,908	2,503	3,493	3.0	4.0	5.8
Wright	31,633	31,250	30063	1,164	1,718	1551	3.5	5.2	4.9

* Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne counties

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

St. Cloud MSA Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	73,438	71,781	69,606	2.3	5.5
Total Manufacturing	12,351	12,228	11,675	1.0	5.8
Durable Goods	6,971	6,956	6,829	0.2	2.1
Nondurable Goods	5,380	5,272	4,846	2.0	11.0
Total Nonmanufacturing	61,087	59,553	57,931	2.6	5.4
Construction & Mining	4,000	3,600	3,872	11.1	3.3
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	3,525	3,500	3,426	0.7	2.9
Total Trade	22,301	21,786	21,085	2.4	5.8
Wholesale Trade	3,690	3,600	3,450	2.5	7.0
Retail Trade	18,611	18,186	17,635	2.3	5.5
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	2,380	2,391	2,322	-0.5	2.5
Total Services	14,897	14,647	14,473	1.7	2.9
Health Services	5,161	5,161	4,865	0.0	6.1
Other Services	9,736	9,486	9,608	2.6	1.3
Government	13,984	13,629	12,753	2.6	9.7

By Ron Daws

Unemployment Rates Reach New Lows While Employment Reaches Record Highs

When the St. Cloud MSA's unemployment rate dropped to 3.3 percent this May it reached the lowest level recorded for the month or any month since records were started in 1970. The next lowest rate occurred in May of 1970 at 3.8 percent.

Meanwhile, the total number of jobs in the MSA reached a new high this May at 93,676, up eight percent or nearly 7,000 jobs over the year. Employment rose and unemployment declined across all of Central and Northwestern Minnesota, but not as prodigiously as it did in the MSA.

The number of nonfarm payroll workers in the St. Cloud MSA (73,438) has also never been higher than it was during May 1988. The previous high occurred last month in April at 71,781. A year ago in May there were 3,832 or 5.5 percent fewer workers.

The MSA's fastest growing industries over the year were nondurable goods (up 11.1%), government (up 9.7%), wholesale trade (up 7%) and health services (up 6.1%). No major industry cell lost workers over the year. Because of their size, government and retail trade accounted for the most added workers. Their collective 2,207 new jobs comprised 57.6% of the total nonfarm payroll employment gain.

Every industry category except finance, insurance and real estate also added jobs over the month. Construction and mining grew fastest at 11 percent, but this was seasonal. Over the year there were only 3.3 percent more construction workers.

Probably in June the unemployment rate will rise as students and graduates are released into the job market. Certainly the rate cannot go much lower than it is now.

Northeast Minnesota

By Ron Daws

Northeast Minnesota's Unemployment Declining And Employment Rising

Duluth's unemployment rate dropped from 8.0 percent last May to 5.0 percent this May. It was the lowest May rate since records were begun in 1980. In May 1983, the rate was 14.1 percent. Meanwhile, total employment rose to 36,297, the highest May level since pre-recessionary 1982 when it totaled 36,413. Employment also rose all across Northeast Minnesota over the month and year while unemployment dropped.

The number of nonfarm payroll jobs in Duluth also rose by 436 (one percent) over the month to 43,593, although that still was 553 fewer (down 1.3%) than last May. The loss was essentially due to the construction industry and the completion of the several projects proceeding full bore last year at this time. Last year there were 2,482 construction jobs; this May less than half (1,112) remained. Nondurable goods manufacturing was the only other category to lose workers over the month and year, although nonmedical services probably lost a small number of workers.

The one percent rise in Duluth's payroll employment over the month was typical. Except for the 12 percent jump in construction jobs, all industry employment remained fairly level.

Over the last five years manufacturing and nonmanufacturing have grown at about the same rate, 9.3 and 9.8 percent respectively. However, durable and nondurable goods manufacturing are moving in opposite directions with durable goods employment having dropped 7.5 percent since May 1983, and nondurable goods jobs rising by 25 percent. Among the nonmanufacturing industries, the biggest job losers over the last five years have been construction (from 1,112 to 891), retail trade (from 9,302 to 8,523), and local government (from 7,245 to 5,391).

Duluth's economy gradually improves, but it is doubtful that the jobless rate will drop much further, especially with students and graduates entering the job market in June.

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	May. 1988	Apr. 1988	May. 1987	May. 1988	Apr. 1988	May. 1987	May. 1988	Apr. 1988	May. 1987
REGION 3	131,121	127,942	125,438	7,839	9,533	13,282	5.6	6.9	9.6
Aitkin	5,133	4,931	4,862	376	517	575	6.8	9.5	10.6
Carlton	11,982	11,632	11,200	712	909	1,021	5.6	7.2	8.4
Cook	2,544	2,205	2,408	116	153	174	4.4	6.5	6.7
Itasca	16,200	15,647	15,575	1,182	1,427	1,831	6.8	8.4	10.5
Koochiching	7,471	7,153	6,865	388	499	580	4.9	6.5	7.8
Lake	3,700	3,355	3,509	386	459	736	9.4	12.0	17.3
St. Louis	84,091	83,019	81,019	4,679	5,569	8,365	5.3	6.3	9.4
City of Duluth	36,297	35,834	34,971	1,896	1,999	2,429	5.0	5.3	6.5
Balance St. Louis	47,794 1987	47,185 1987	46,048 1986	2,783 1987	3,570 1987	5,936 1986	5.5 1987	7.0 1987	11.4 1986

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Duluth and Duluth–Superior Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

INDUSTRY	DULUTH EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE		DULUTH-SUPERIOR EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE	
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	43,593	43,157	44,146	1.0	-1.3	89,945	88,090	88,991	2.1	1.1
Total Manufacturing	3,850	3,853	3,872	-0.1	-0.6	7,624	7,710	7,379	-1.1	3.3
Durable Goods1,	1,568	1,552	1,491	1.0	5.2	4,086	4,157	3,896	-1.7	4.9
Nondurable Goods	2,282	2,301	2,381	-0.8	-4.2	3,538	3,553	3,483	-0.4	1.6
Total Nonmanufacturing	39,743	39,304	40,274	1.1	-1.3	82,321	80,612	81,612	2.4	0.9
Construction	1,112	993	2,482	12.0	-55.2	2,983	2,547	4,352	17.1	-31.5
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	2,978	2,936	2,805	1.4	6.2	6,020	5,920	5,686	1.7	5.9
Total Trade	10,952	10,925	10,854	0.2	0.9	21,932	21,415	21,995	2.4	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	1,602	1,626	1,342	-1.5	19.4	2,518	2,551	2,252	-1.3	11.8
Retail Trade	9,302	9,308	9,180	-0.1	1.3	18,380	17,962	18,462	2.3	-0.4
Finan., Insur., Real Est.	1,867	1,822	1,815	2.5	2.9	3,199	3,139	3,122	1.9	2.5
Services, Mining, & Misc.	12,308	12,220	12,036	0.7	2.3	25,824	25,184	24,562	2.5	5.1
Health Service	5,505	5,501	5,227	0.1	5.3	8,833	8,821	8,428	0.1	4.8
Other Services	5,861	5,811	5,893	0.9	-0.5	10,601	10,220	10,887	3.7	-2.6
Government	10,526	10,408	10,282	1.1	2.4	22,363	22,175	21,895	0.8	2.1

Southern Minnesota

By Sue Borgfelt

Unemployment remains down

According to this month's labor force estimates, overall unemployment for Southern Minnesota remained significantly down from last year and last month. According to the figures, which are subject to sampling error, across Southern Minnesota the average unemployment rate dropped from 5.2% in May last year to 2.9% this May. This was a drop of 2.3 percentage points. Comparable yearly declines for February, March, and April were 1.6%, 2.4%, and 2.2%, respectively. Additionally, there was less variance between counties' rates for these four months this year than last.

Although the over-the-year growth has been slowing since January, nonfarm payroll employment in the Rochester MSA reached its highest level ever, up 2.5 percent from May 1987. Health services and durable goods manufacturing added the most jobs over the year; the largest percent employment increase came from construction, a substantial 8.9 percent. Finance, insurance and real estate increased 6.6% percent. Retail trade employment was still lower than last year, but seasonally up from last month by 153 jobs.

Total nonmanufacturing employment reached an all-time high this month, although the over-the-year percent increase has been declining since January. For the second month in a row, manufacturing employment's yearly increase was double that of nonmanufacturing employment's.

Over the past five years, the industries with the largest percent employment changes include federal government (up 107% primarily due to correctional institution employment), other services (up 23%), health services (up 19%), and transportation, communication and public utilities (down 12%). Construction employment in May 1988 was up 22 percent over May 1983, but the significance of this is hard to judge as the level of employment has been higher in the past and is subject to seasonal factors.

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
REGION 6W	24,464	24,409	23,582	846	992	1,390	3.3	3.9	5.6
Big Stone	2,917	2,875	2,869	131	135	184	4.3	4.5	6.0
Chippewa	6,791	6,822	6,506	229	307	381	3.3	4.3	5.5
Lac Qui Parle	4,172	4,186	4,052	93	109	150	2.2	2.5	3.6
Swift	4,832	4,808	4,643	194	204	356	3.9	4.1	7.1
Yellow Medicine	5,752	5,718	5,512	199	237	319	3.3	4.0	5.5
REGION 8	59,282	58,884	57,179	1,897	2,241	3,283	3.1	3.7	5.4
Cottonwood	5,988	6,141	5,902	211	229	475	3.4	3.6	7.4
Jackson	5,274	5,289	5,088	199	260	588	3.6	4.7	10.4
Lincoln	3,231	3,192	3,233	130	121	125	3.9	3.7	3.7
Lyon	12,237	11,784	11,614	457	495	561	3.6	4.0	4.6
Murray	4,536	4,497	4,479	193	230	262	4.1	4.9	5.5
Nobles	10,132	10,183	9,720	281	356	495	2.7	3.4	4.8
Pipestone	5,637	5,565	5,024	90	112	134	1.6	2.0	2.6
Redwood	7,635	7,576	7,453	236	288	452	3.0	3.7	5.7
Rock	4,612	4,657	4,666	100	150	191	2.1	3.1	3.9
REGION 9	106,210	105,646	102,460	3,332	3,999	6,307	3.0	3.6	5.8
Blue Earth	28,423	28,186	26,639	618	739	1,167	2.1	2.6	4.2
Brown	13,108	13,060	12,701	447	513	671	3.3	3.8	5.0
Faribault	7,825	7,719	7,838	244	308	524	3.0	3.8	6.3
Le Sueur	10,685	10,663	10,296	538	641	864	4.8	5.7	7.7
Martin	10,973	11,053	11,205	544	622	1,305	4.7	5.3	10.4
Nicollet	14,572	14,450	13,657	301	365	534	2.0	2.5	3.8
Sibley	6,167	6,154	6,100	273	352	432	4.2	5.4	6.6
Waseca	8,621	8,584	8,593	239	295	580	2.7	3.3	6.3
Watonwan	5,836	5,777	5,425	128	164	230	2.1	2.8	4.1
REGION 10	217,883	214,585	204,841	6,321	7,309	10,150	2.8	3.3	4.7
Dodge	8,169	8,020	7,510	292	373	461	3.5	4.4	5.8
Fillmore	9,668	9,769	9,524	387	513	637	3.8	5.0	6.3
Freeborn	16,927	16,932	15,977	496	513	854	2.8	2.9	5.1
Goodhue	20,421	20,169	19,478	554	687	819	2.6	3.3	4.0
Houston	9,250	9,064	8,508	281	411	469	2.9	4.3	5.2
Mower	16,671	16,500	16,460	561	569	975	3.3	3.3	5.6
Olmsted	57,646	57,021	54,735	1,359	1,455	2,207	2.3	2.5	3.9
Rice	26,889	26,360	25,123	809	927	1,280	2.9	3.4	4.8
Steele	16,656	15,964	14,976	479	464	768	2.8	2.8	4.9
Wabasha	9,136	8,659	8,246	296	420	489	3.1	4.6	5.6
Winona	26,450	26,127	24,304	807	977	1,191	3.0	3.6	4.7
Rochester City	35,646	35,260	33,846	981	980	1,536	2.7	2.7	4.3

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Rochester MSA Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	58,105	57,429	56,663	1.2	2.5
Total Manufacturing	10,768	10,749	10,307	0.2	4.5
Durable Goods	9,045	9,013	8,619	0.4	4.9
Nondurable Goods	1,723	1,736	1,688	-0.7	2.1
Total Nonmanufacturing	47,337	46,680	46,356	1.4	2.1
Construction & Mining	1,991	1,682	1,829	18.4	8.9
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	1,685	1,685	1,673	0.0	0.7
Total Trade	11,450	11,320	11,712	1.1	-2.2
Wholesale Trade	1,207	1,230	1,201	-1.9	0.5
Retail Trade	10,243	10,090	10,511	1.5	-2.5
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	1,642	1,627	1,541	0.9	6.6
Total Services	24,478	24,367	23,481	0.5	4.2
Health Services	17,181	17,109	16,371	0.4	4.9
Other Services	7,297	7,258	7,110	0.5	2.6
Government	6,091	5,999	6,120	1.5	-0.5

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Minnesota Labor Market Review

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Selected Minnesota Program Statistics

Distribution of Insured Unemployed by Industry and Occupation, May 1988

Industry Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term Unemployed */	Women as Percent of Total
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	27,443	100.0	28.4	33.3
Ag., For., Fish.	292	1.1	38.7	25.1
Mining	125	0.5	51.3	12.0
Construction	6,843	24.9	37.0	4.4
Manufacturing	6,839	24.9	22.2	38.8
Public Utilities	1,269	4.6	28.1	20.6
Wholesale Trade	1,914	7.0	26.0	32.4
Retail Trade	3,094	11.3	28.4	45.3
Fin., Ins., Re. Est.	1,333	4.9	36.2	61.5
Services	4,826	17.6	24.5	55.1
Public Admin.	373	1.4	28.2	46.6
Info. Not Available	535	1.9	6.2	32.5

Distribution of Insured Unemployed, by Age and Sex, May 1988

Age Groups	Number	Percent Distribution		
		Men of Totals	Men of Men	Women of Women
TOTALS	27,443	66.7	100.0	100.0
Under 45	20,148	67.4	74.2	71.9
Under25	2,901	65.7	10.4	10.9
25-34	10,044	68.5	37.6	34.7
35-44	7,203	66.6	26.2	26.3
45 and over	7,295	64.8	25.8	28.1
45-54	4,253	64.0	14.9	16.7
55 and over	3,042	65.8	10.9	11.4

Experienced Supply/Job Openings Demand **/

Occupational Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term Unemployed */	Women as Percent of Total	Applicants (Supply) May 1988	Job Openings (Demand) May 1988	Supply/Demand Ratio May 1988	Supply/Demand Ratio May 1988
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	27,443	100.0	28.4	33.3	64,673	22,828	2.8	4.5
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	5,228	19.1	29.5	41.4	10,477	1,957	5.4	5.7
Clerical	3,359	12.2	25.1	81.7	11,742	2,960	4.0	4.9
Sales	1,284	4.7	29.7	35.9	3,297	3,357	1.0	1.9
Services	1,683	6.1	26.7	56.2	7,757	7,117	1.1	2.3
Farm, For., Fish.	304	1.1	24.2	10.8	2,466	519	4.8	9.2
Processing	1,346	4.9	16.8	43.3	1,274	1,484	0.9	2.1
Machine Trades	1,389	5.1	24.8	17.4	3,963	921	4.3	10.1
Benchwork	1,985	7.2	21.0	63.2	4,035	1,334	3.0	4.8
Structural Work	7,196	26.2	35.2	2.1	10,025	1,126	8.9	13.5
Misc., and INA	3,669	13.4	26.7	15.1	9,637	2,053	4.7	6.7

*/ Long-term unemployed refers to unemployment insurance claimants whose current spell of unemployment has lasted 15 weeks or longer.

**/ Inexperienced and improperly coded job applicants are not included in this table.

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MINNESOTA LABOR MARKET REVIEW

July 1988 Supplement

Nation

State

By Ben Boyle

Unemployment Rate Is Lowest Since 1974; Payroll Employment Larger Than Expected
The nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell 0.3 of a point to 5.3 percent in June, the lowest level since May 1974 when it was 5.1 percent. A year ago, the rate was 6.1 percent. Also in June, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by a strong 346,000 after an upward revised gain of 221,000 in May. However, payroll employment rose more slowly in the second quarter than in the first and fourth quarters. Although 70 percent of the total gain in June was in the service-producing industries, employment in the goods-producing sector picked up considerably as employment in both construction and manufacturing rose much faster in June.

Other Barometers Show Healthy Growth In June And The Second Quarter
The preliminary estimate showed the real gross national product rose a still healthy 3.1 percent in the second quarter after a gain of 3.4 percent in the first quarter. Also, retail sales and industrial posted satisfactory increases in June. Although housing starts rebounded in June, they are not expected to show strength in the second half.

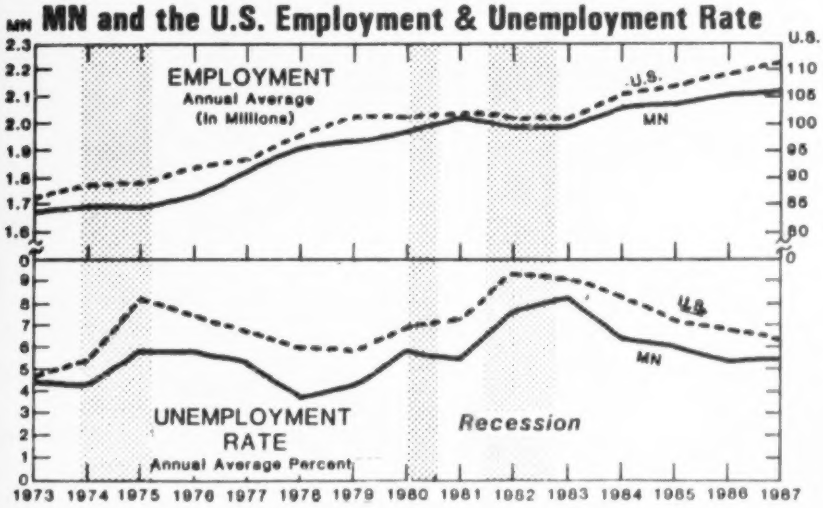
Unemployment Rate Rises Modestly; Large Gain In Adjusted Payroll Employment May Have Been Overstated
Minnesota's seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate rose 0.2 of a percentage point to 3.4 percent in June as the labor force grew faster as a result of students and graduates entering the labor market. The rate was 5.2 percent in June 1987.

Although seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by a healthy 7,400 in June, the rise may have been exaggerated by a jump of 3,000 in employment in local schools. Seasonally adjusted employment numbers in local education are very volatile in the summer months. The other large gains in June were in durable goods manufacturing, retail trade and business, social and health services. Over the year, total payroll employment grew by 60,700 or 3.1 percent. The largest over-the-year increases were services, trade and manufacturing.

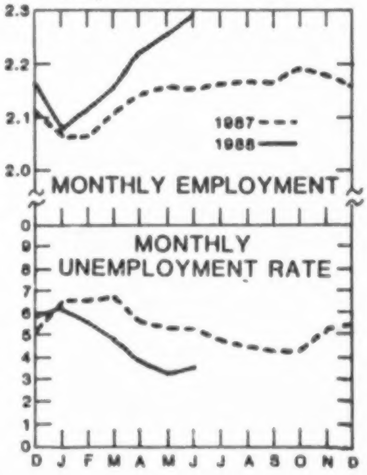
Labor Force Estimates

Labor Force Estimates	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Millions)		
	June 1988	Change From		June 1988	Change From	
		Last Mo.	Year Ago		Last Mo.	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2,373.9	31.9	89.3	123.0	2.3	1.9
Employed	2,293.4	27.0	127.8	116.2	2.0	2.7
Unemployed	80.5	4.9	-38.5	6.8	0.3	-0.8
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	3.4	0.2	-1.8	5.5	0.1	-0.8
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.3	-0.3	-0.8

MN and the U.S. Employment & Unemployment Rate



MN, 1987 and 1988



Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	June 1987	June 1988	June 1987	June 1988	June 1987
Total Nonagricultural	2,043.0	2,026.5	1982.0	0.8	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	391.1	383.6	378.7	2.0	3.3	431.26	424.97	10.57	10.34	40.8	41.1
Durable Goods	233.0	229.5	222.2	1.5	4.9	456.71	454.10	10.90	10.71	41.9	42.4
Lumber and Furniture	23.9	22.8	21.4	4.7	12.0	493.23	505.31	12.30	11.67	40.1	43.3
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.4	9.1	9.1	3.9	3.3	451.69	429.08	10.48	10.44	43.1	41.1
Primary Metals	7.1	7.0	6.5	1.9	9.1	412.80	412.53	9.60	9.44	43.0	43.7
Fabricated Metals	34.0	33.9	33.0	0.4	3.2	520.30	510.07	12.10	11.78	43.0	43.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	81.7	80.3	79.4	1.7	2.8	473.91	474.03	11.23	11.18	42.2	42.4
Office and Computing	39.5	38.5	39.9	2.6	-1.0	519.26	539.40	12.02	11.96	43.2	45.1
Electrical Machinery	29.5	29.5	27.7	0.3	6.8	355.97	365.85	8.64	8.69	41.2	42.1
Transportation Equipment	10.6	10.6	9.7	0.3	9.5	536.11	497.99	12.24	11.69	43.8	42.6
Scientific Instruments	30.8	30.6	29.9	0.7	3.1	440.37	413.41	10.46	10.01	42.1	41.3
Misc. Manufacturing	5.8	5.7	5.5	2.3	6.6	390.46	393.79	9.86	10.02	39.6	39.3
Nondurable Goods	158.0	154.1	156.5	2.6	1.0	400.14	389.08	10.13	9.85	39.5	39.5
Food and Kindred	47.6	44.3	47.3	7.4	0.7	357.94	348.80	8.86	8.57	40.4	40.7
Textiles and Apparel	4.8	4.8	5.0	0.1	-3.3	287.27	262.09	7.54	6.79	38.1	38.6
Paper and Allied	32.6	32.2	33.0	1.1	-1.4	498.19	489.72	11.89	11.66	41.9	42.0
Printing and Publishing	46.8	46.6	45.3	0.3	3.2	398.89	383.29	10.81	10.53	36.9	36.4
Chemicals and Petroleum	11.0	11.0	10.9	0.0	0.4	519.38	474.00	12.73	12.00	40.8	39.5
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	15.3	15.1	14.9	1.0	2.4	352.24	341.20	8.94	8.66	39.4	39.4
Nonmanufacturing	1,651.9	1,642.9	1,603.0	0.5	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	7.5	7.1	6.8	4.8	10.3	571.43	548.70	12.87	12.85	44.4	42.7
Metal Mining	5.3	5.2	4.7	2.0	13.4	600.14	594.32	13.86	14.05	43.3	42.3
Construction	85.6	80.8	88.4	5.9	-3.2	626.46	597.56	15.43	15.09	40.6	39.6
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	101.0	101.7	100.1	-0.7	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	66.6	67.5	66.5	-1.4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	26.0	25.6	26.7	1.6	-2.9	395.27	408.34	12.43	12.01	31.8	34.0
Comm. & Public Util.	34.4	34.2	33.6	0.6	2.4	566.17	580.68	14.48	14.59	39.1	39.8
Trade	509.6	502.5	494.7	1.4	3.0	230.58	229.58	7.79	7.73	29.6	29.7
Wholesale	125.8	124.5	121.5	1.1	3.5	408.62	418.35	10.81	10.81	37.8	38.7
Retail	383.8	378.0	373.2	1.5	2.8	178.70	175.61	6.57	6.48	27.2	27.1
Building Materials	18.7	18.1	18.3	3.4	2.3	333.37	322.91	8.57	8.52	38.9	37.9
General Merchandise	55.5	54.5	52.8	1.8	5.0	155.09	143.67	6.13	5.77	25.3	24.9
Food Stores	52.0	51.2	49.9	1.5	4.2	201.76	199.87	7.08	6.94	28.5	28.8
Automotive	41.3	41.0	40.3	0.7	2.5	336.30	324.58	9.29	8.82	36.2	36.8
Apparel	19.5	19.3	19.1	0.8	1.7	120.01	122.91	5.31	5.23	22.6	23.5
Home Furnishings	17.1	16.9	16.1	1.5	6.5	239.94	231.17	7.36	7.53	32.6	30.7
Eating and Drinking	131.3	128.7	129.0	2.0	1.7	109.04	104.85	4.68	4.66	23.3	22.5
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	124.8	123.6	120.7	1.0	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	57.0	56.7	55.8	0.6	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	46.0	45.7	44.1	0.7	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	21.7	21.2	20.9	2.6	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	497.5	495.3	476.7	0.4	4.4						
Personal Services	25.2	25.4	24.0	-0.8	5.2						
Business Services	99.2	97.6	91.9	1.7	7.9						
Repair Services	20.7	20.5	19.6	1.1	5.3						
Health Services	153.1	152.2	148.9	0.6	2.8						
Hospitals	53.2	52.7	51.4	0.9	3.6						
Nursing Homes	41.2	40.8	41.6	0.8	-1.0						
Legal Services	15.0	14.8	14.3	1.6	4.9						
Private Education	21.3	26.6	21.1	-19.9	1.0						
Government	325.9	331.8	315.9	-1.8	3.2						
Federal	34.4	34.1	33.4	1.0	2.9						
State	75.8	83.4	73.4	-9.1	3.3						
Education	37.9	45.9	36.8	-17.4	3.2						
Local	215.7	214.4	209.1	0.6	3.2						
Education	113.8	117.8	108.3	-3.4	5.1						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA

By Kevin Alaspa

Unemployment Rises Slightly In June

After several consecutive months of decline, the unemployment rate rose slightly in June. Seasonal factors were largely responsible as large numbers of students and recent graduates entered the labor force. Even though employment increased, the total labor force increased by a larger amount, causing the number and percentage of unemployment to rise. This normally happens in June, and was anticipated this year.

Certain Industries Experience Employment Gains

Wage and salary employment increased by 5,800 (0.4 percent) in June. Manufacturing employment rose by 2,100 after many months of only slight gains, and growth took place among nearly all types of manufacturing industries. Construction added 1,800 jobs, while retail trade employment grew by 1,600. Services increased by 2,800 positions, mostly in health services firms. Government employment fell by 3,100 as the 1987-88 school year ended.

Total wage and salary employment has grown 2.7 percent since June 1987, and the steady pattern of growth over the past year has reflected the strong economy in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Another indicator of favorable economic conditions has been the number of persons receiving unemployment benefits. During the reference week for June 1988, this figure was six percent lower than for the comparable period a year ago.

Even though some further gains in the various industry sectors are likely, no major changes are expected in the next few months. Summer work such as construction is fully in progress, and no unusual employment changes are likely between now and fall. Particular industries such as food processing will not hire as many seasonal workers because of this summer's severe drought. Nevertheless for most industries a strong employment situation will be the norm for the rest of the summer. The unemployment rate is expected to change only slightly.

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Jun. 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987	Jun. 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987	Jun. 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987
Mpls-St.Paul MSA*	1,360,958	1,350,262	1,293,770	41,532	38,726	59,891	3.0	2.8	4.4
REGION 11	1,278,502	1,268,524	1,214,808	38,711	35,828	55,721	2.9	2.7	4.4
Anoka	128,103	127,103	121,721	4,214	3,955	6,023	3.2	3.0	4.7
Carver	23,495	23,312	22,325	536	553	882	2.2	2.3	3.8
Dakota	134,733	133,681	128,020	4,064	3,874	5,956	2.9	2.8	4.4
Hennepin	615,106	610,306	584,462	18,752	16,992	26,493	3.0	2.7	4.3
Ramsey	278,004	275,835	264,154	8,336	7,705	12,385	2.9	2.7	4.5
Scott	27,640	27,424	26,263	841	856	1,334	3.0	3.0	4.8
Washington	71,421	70,863	67,863	1,968	1,893	2,648	2.7	2.6	3.8
Chisago	14,006	13,897	13,308	538	615	810	3.7	4.2	5.7
Isanti	12,079	11,984	11,477	388	400	668	3.1	3.2	5.5
Wright	31,979	31,730	30,385	1,169	1,163	1,547	3.5	3.5	4.8
St. Croix, WI	24,392	24,127	23,792	726	720	1,145	2.9	2.9	4.6
Bloomington	57,974	57,522	55,086	1,835	1,650	2,581	3.1	2.8	4.5
Minneapolis	214,466	212,792	203,781	7,493	6,720	10,590	3.4	3.1	4.9
St. Paul	147,588	146,436	140,235	5,106	4,706	7,843	3.3	3.1	5.3

* Chisago, Isanti and Wright counties are a part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA, and are also included in Region 7.

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Mpls.–St. Paul Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	June 1987	June 1988	June 1987	June 1988	June 1987
Total Nonagricultural	**1,326.5**	**1,320.7**	**1,291.6**	**0.4**	**2.7**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	262.0	259.9	254.1	0.8	3.1	467.93	459.09	11.33	11.17	41.3	41.1
Durable Goods	163.8	162.2	157.6	1.0	4.0	482.47	476.85	11.46	11.22	42.1	42.5
Lumber and Furniture	10.3	9.7	9.7	6.9	6.8	539.97	549.81	13.17	12.30	41.0	44.7
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.7	3.7	3.4	-0.6	8.6	508.56	479.98	11.91	11.65	42.7	41.2
Primary Metals	5.1	5.1	4.8	1.5	6.2	420.53	406.60	9.45	9.22	44.5	44.1
Fabricated Metals	26.1	26.1	25.6	0.1	2.0	539.33	536.92	12.75	12.40	42.3	43.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	64.2	63.7	62.2	0.9	3.3	489.41	486.60	11.57	11.29	42.3	43.1
Office and Computing	31.8	31.6	31.8	0.8	0.1	492.82	497.20	11.79	11.30	41.8	44.0
Electrical Machinery	16.6	16.5	15.6	0.5	6.4	367.94	370.75	9.13	9.41	40.3	39.4
Transportation Equipment	5.9	5.9	5.6	0.2	6.8	732.72	629.73	15.69	14.51	46.7	43.4
Scientific Instruments	28.6	28.4	27.5	0.6	3.8	453.42	421.06	10.77	10.32	42.1	40.8
Misc. Manufacturing	3.3	3.2	3.2	1.8	0.6	389.46	414.56	9.91	10.39	39.3	39.9
Nondurable Goods	98.2	97.7	96.5	0.5	1.7	446.62	433.62	11.11	11.09	40.2	39.1
Food and Kindred	18.6	18.5	17.9	0.8	3.8	524.37	440.49	11.35	10.77	46.2	40.9
Textiles and Apparel	2.2	2.3	2.1	-0.2	6.6	276.75	250.66	7.50	6.83	36.9	36.7
Paper and Allied	25.1	25.0	25.5	0.3	-1.5	447.63	454.26	11.39	11.30	39.3	40.2
Printing and Publishing	32.4	32.2	31.6	0.6	2.5	405.04	414.18	10.83	11.41	37.4	36.3
Chemicals and Petroleum	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.5	0.4	564.85	529.91	13.71	13.02	41.2	40.7
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	10.5	10.4	10.1	0.5	3.9	403.19	405.57	9.98	9.82	40.4	41.3
Nonmanufacturing	1,064.5	1,060.8	1,037.5	0.3	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.8	-0.2	312.50	208.78	8.98	8.03	34.8	26.0
Construction	56.0	54.2	57.4	3.4	-2.4	661.40	612.17	16.66	16.59	39.7	36.9
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	70.5	71.2	69.2	-1.0	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	47.8	48.4	47.8	-1.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	15.6	15.6	16.3	-0.1	-4.2	365.94	374.95	12.84	12.74	28.5	29.5
Comm. & Public Util.	22.7	22.8	21.4	-0.2	6.0	552.34	568.11	14.69	14.31	37.6	39.7
Trade	323.5	321.1	316.6	0.8	2.2	263.22	253.44	8.63	8.42	30.5	30.1
Wholesale	87.0	86.2	82.5	1.0	5.4	436.99	451.13	11.38	11.45	38.4	39.4
Retail	236.5	234.9	234.1	0.7	1.0	206.18	192.85	7.39	7.09	27.9	27.2
Building Materials	11.3	10.9	10.6	3.4	6.1	387.50	353.98	9.81	9.49	39.5	37.3
General Merchandise	38.5	38.1	38.1	1.1	1.0	164.10	159.98	6.41	6.06	25.6	26.4
Food Stores	27.6	27.4	28.1	1.0	-1.8	269.88	235.42	8.65	8.09	31.2	29.1
Automotive	23.7	23.5	23.2	0.8	1.9	405.17	400.02	11.04	10.39	36.7	38.5
Apparel	12.6	12.7	12.7	-0.3	-0.7	112.78	119.36	5.32	5.45	21.2	21.9
Home Furnishings	11.5	11.6	11.3	-0.6	2.5	247.82	211.28	8.02	7.09	30.9	29.8
Eating and Drinking	80.9	80.1	80.7	0.9	0.2	120.68	113.06	5.27	5.07	22.9	22.3
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	96.8	96.4	93.9	0.4	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	41.5	41.6	39.9	-0.1	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	38.3	38.1	37.0	0.5	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	17.0	16.8	16.9	1.6	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	337.2	334.4	324.8	0.8	3.8						
Personal Services	18.1	18.1	17.2	-0.4	4.9						
Business Services	81.8	81.1	79.3	0.9	3.1						
Repair Services	15.4	15.3	14.5	0.5	6.2						
Health Services	85.8	85.3	83.8	0.6	2.4						
Hospitals	31.0	30.8	30.7	0.6	1.3						
Nursing Homes	21.7	21.7	21.9	0.1	-0.8						
Legal Services	11.9	11.7	11.3	1.6	5.4						
Private Education	14.9	16.4	14.6	-8.8	2.3						
Government	179.8	182.9	175.0	-1.7	2.8						
Federal	20.8	20.8	20.1	0.0	3.4						
State	53.2	55.3	51.3	-3.7	3.8						
Education	28.8	30.9	27.7	-6.7	4.0						
Local	105.8	106.9	103.6	-1.0	2.1						
Education	55.8	58.9	54.7	-5.3	2.1						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Central and Northwest Minnesota

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Jun. 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987	Jun. 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987	Jun. 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987
St. Cloud MSA	92,427	93,556	84,527	3,676	3,170	5,207	3.8	3.3	5.8
REGION 1	42,118	40,891	39,530	2,651	2,637	3,521	5.9	6.1	8.2
Kittson	2,502	2,487	2,358	163	172	233	6.1	6.5	9.0
Marshall	4,670	4,754	4,409	489	471	699	9.5	9.0	13.7
Norman	3,806	3,677	3,581	193	210	281	4.8	5.4	7.3
Pennington	6,420	6,221	5,991	421	377	470	6.2	5.7	7.3
Polk	14,258	13,891	13,690	911	880	1,247	6.0	6.0	8.3
Red Lake	1,460	1,423	1,421	196	202	299	11.8	12.4	17.4
Roseau	9,002	8,438	8,080	278	325	292	3.0	3.7	3.5
REGION 2	30,886	30,670	28,638	1,628	1,619	2,358	5.0	5.0	7.6
Beltrami	16,014	15,960	15,023	724	707	1,071	4.3	4.2	6.7
Clearwater	3,424	3,325	3,119	361	347	456	9.5	9.4	12.8
Hubbard	7,392	7,284	6,767	339	364	498	4.4	4.8	6.9
Lake of Woods	1,842	1,788	1,726	60	75	110	3.2	4.0	6.0
Mahnomen	2,214	2,313	2,003	144	126	223	6.1	5.2	10.0
REGION 4	97,667	96,290	92,041	3,993	3,476	5,504	3.9	3.5	5.6
Becker	14,037	13,971	13,498	682	655	932	4.6	4.5	6.5
Clay	25,320	25,568	23,938	882	735	1,234	3.4	2.8	4.9
Douglas	15,963	15,368	14,744	596	540	673	3.6	3.4	4.4
Grant	2,865	2,829	2,754	113	117	144	3.8	4.0	5.0
Otter Tail	24,249	23,693	22,740	1,227	985	1,696	4.8	4.0	6.9
Pope	4,653	4,536	4,163	190	166	299	3.9	3.5	6.7
Stevens	5,000	4,893	4,963	98	93	185	1.9	1.9	3.6
Traverse	2,179	2,104	2,090	61	62	90	2.7	2.9	4.1
Wilkin	3,401	3,328	3,151	144	123	251	4.1	3.6	7.4
REGION 5	60,415	59,120	56,473	3,090	2,887	4,145	4.9	4.7	6.8
Cass	9,044	8,546	8,484	627	580	861	6.5	6.4	9.2
Crow Wing	21,885	21,167	20,360	923	867	1,284	4.0	3.9	5.9
Morrison	14,474	14,430	12,807	760	713	986	5.0	4.7	7.1
Todd	10,157	10,139	10,070	569	528	654	5.3	4.9	6.1
Wadena	4,855	4,838	4,752	211	199	360	4.2	4.0	7.0
REGION 6E	55,299	54,205	50,804	2,118	1,942	2,956	3.7	3.5	5.5
Kandiyohi	19,870	19,658	17,651	621	618	864	3.0	3.0	4.7
McLeod	17,901	16,913	16,537	614	440	760	3.3	2.5	4.4
Meeker	8,441	8,603	7,930	445	429	636	5.0	4.7	7.4
Renville	9,087	9,031	8,686	438	455	696	4.6	4.8	7.4
REGION 7E	51,313	50,673	47,714	2,288	2,361	3,223	4.3	4.5	6.3
Chisago	14,006	13,897	13,308	538	615	810	3.7	4.2	5.7
Isanti	12,079	11,984	11,477	388	400	668	3.1	3.2	5.5
Kanabec	5,871	5,864	5,476	344	372	461	5.5	6.0	7.8
Mille Lacs	9,484	8,990	8,410	429	393	557	4.3	4.2	6.2
Pine	9,873	9,938	9,043	589	581	727	5.6	5.5	7.4
REGION 7W	124,406	125,286	114,912	4,845	4,333	6,754	3.7	3.3	5.6
Benton	14,514	14,691	13,274	587	517	894	3.9	3.4	6.3
Sherburne	17,423	17,635	15,933	906	746	1,037	4.9	4.1	6.1
Stearns	60,490	61,230	55,320	2,183	1,907	3,276	3.5	3.0	5.6
Wright	31,979	31,730	30385	1,169	1,163	1547	3.5	3.5	4.8

* Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne counties

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

St. Cloud MSA Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	**71,769**	**73,113**	**67,905**	-1.8	5.7
Total Manufacturing	**12,616**	**12,268**	**12,005**	2.8	5.1
Durable Goods	6,971	6,888	6,888	1.2	4.2
Nondurable Goods	5,645	5,380	5,317	4.9	6.2
Total Nonmanufacturing	**59,153**	**60,845**	**55,900**	-2.8	5.8
Construction & Mining	4,086	3,900	4,095	4.8	-0.2
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	3,603	3,518	3,353	2.4	7.5
Total Trade	22,500	22,259	21,177	1.1	6.2
Wholesale Trade	3,700	3,650	3,446	1.4	7.4
Retail Trade	18,800	18,609	17,731	1.0	6.0
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	2,426	2,406	2,323	0.8	4.4
Total Services	14,284	14,953	13,751	-4.5	3.9
Health Services	5.198	5,167	4,882	0.6	6.5
Other Service	9,086	9,786	8,869	-7.2	2.4
Government	12,254	13,809	11,201	-11.3	9.4

By Ron Daws

Unemployment Generally Down From A Year Ago, But Up From May

Except for Regions 1 and 7E, Unemployment rates rose over the month. In all regions, however, rates were considerably lower than a year ago. Meanwhile, employment rose in all regions except the St. Cloud area.

Although the St. Cloud MSA's nonfarm payroll jobs dropped nearly two percent since May, they continue to exceed the year ago level. Nonfarm payroll jobs dropped to 71,769 in June from 73,113 in May, but still exceeded the 67,905 working during June 1987 by 5.7 percent. Only three years ago, in June 1985, there were 10,000 (or 16 Percent) fewer nonfarm jobs in the MSA.

Government and nonmedical services were the two job losers since May. Government declined because of the completion of the '87-'88 school year. Therefore, much of the overall monthly drop was seasonal.

Since June 1987, every major industry has added workers except construction and mining. The 5.7 percent increase in nonfarm payroll jobs was the largest for any stste MSA, but not unusual for St. Cloud where the monthly over-the-year increase has ranged between 4.6 and 7.4 percent during 1988.

Two of the fastest growing industries in the MSA, trade and services, now employ 51.3 percent on the nonfarm payroll workers--36,784 of the 71,769 June jobs. Ten years ago they collectively employed 22,807, 44.7 percent of the nonfarm jobs. Both grew by 62 percent over the decade. Other comparitive ten-year growth rates are: Manufacturing 22%; construction and mining 24%; transportation, communications and public utilities 12%; finance, insurance and real estate 42%; and government 18%.

Northeast Minnesota

By Ron Daws

Region 3's Unemployment Rate Down Over The Month, But Duluth's Is Up Slightly

Unemployment was well below last year's level and down somewhat from May except in Duluth where the rate rose from 5.0 to 5.1 percent. Duluth's employment, however, rose over the month and year.

The Duluth MSA's nonfarm payroll employment fell a little short of last June's level, dropping nearly one percent. Employment levels for all of 1988 have been marginally below those of 1987 due to huge cutbacks in construction. Throughout the first six months of 1988, only about half as many people have worked in construction as worked during the first half of 1987.

Other than the 7.1 percent decline in nondurable goods manufacturing jobs, and the small drop in wholesale trade, all other Duluth MSA industries gained workers over the year. Especially strong were health services and transportation, communications and public utilities. Over the long term, however, these two industries have been losing jobs.

Manufacturing employment, which fell 3.5 percent below June 1987's level, was still up slightly over the month, and above the levels of June of '83, '84, and '85. Over the last decade, however, manufacturing employment has fallen from 6,258 to 3,870, a 38.2 percent decrease. Duluth's total nonfarm payroll employment, in fact, has dropped over the decade--from 46,599 in June 1978, to 44,011 in June 1988, or by 5.6 percent.

One of the fastest employment losing industries, transportation, communications and public utilities, employes only 62 percent as many people now as it did in June 1978. Other notable employment losers over the decade in Duluth are: Wholesale trade, down 28 percent, and retail trade, down 10 percent. Local government conversely, has grown by 23 percent.

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Jun. 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987	Jun. 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987	Jun. 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987
REGION 3	134,126	131,647	127,349	7,990	7,926	13,145	5.6	5.7	9.4
Aitkin	4,990	5,149	4,744	371	376	547	6.9	6.8	10.3
Carlton	12,324	12,019	11,368	733	713	1,013	5.6	5.6	8.2
Cook	2,840	2,551	2,680	104	116	160	3.5	4.3	5.6
Itasca	16,692	16,249	15,865	1,219	1,182	1,850	6.8	6.8	10.4
Koochiching	7,845	7,579	7,084	443	390	543	5.3	4.9	7.1
Lake	3,912	3,711	3,770	358	385	665	8.4	9.4	15.0
St. Louis	85,523	84,389	81,838	4,762	4,764	8,367	5.3	5.3	9.3
City of Duluth	36,915	36,425	35,324	1,967	1,932	2,715	5.1	5.0	7.1
Balance St. Louis	48,608	47,964	46,514	2,795	2,832	5,652	5.4	5.6	10.8

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Duluth and Duluth-Superior Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

INDUSTRY	DULUTH EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE		DULUTH-SUPERIOR EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE	
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	**44,011**	**43,684**	**44,367**	**0.7**	**-0.8**	**90,377**	**89,999**	**89,799**	**0.4**	**0.6**
Total Manufacturing	**3,870**	**3,867**	**4,012**	**0.1**	**-3.5**	**7,872**	**7,720**	**7,591**	**2.0**	**3.7**
Durable Goods	1,606	1,585	1,575	1.3	2.0	4,326	4,182	4,056	3.4	6.7
Nondurable Goods	2,264	2,282	2,437	-0.8	-7.1	3,546	3,538	3,535	0.2	0.3
Total Nonmanufacturing	**40,141**	**39,817**	**40,355**	**0.8**	**-0.5**	**82,505**	**82,279**	**82,208**	**0.3**	**0.4**
Construction	1,321	1,163	2,548	13.6	-48.2	3,275	3,058	4,613	7.1	-29.0
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	2,872	2,978	2,854	-3.6	0.6	6,000	6,093	5,860	-1.5	2.4
Total Trade	11,114	10,969	10,969	1.3	1.3	22,276	21,997	22,376	1.3	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	1,674	1,657	1,698	1.0	-1.4	3,611	3,589	3,568	0.6	1.2
Retail Trade	9,440	9,312	9,271	1.4	1.8	18,665	18,408	18,808	1.4	-0.8
Finan., Insur., Real Estate	1,864	1,852	1,833	0.6	1.7	3,290	3,235	3,145	1.7	4.6
Services, Mining, & Misc.	12,482	12,308	11,907	1.4	4.8	26,209	25,689	24,969	2.0	5.0
Health Services	5,624	5,505	5,219	2.2	7.8	8,935	8,833	8,467	1.2	5.5
Other Services	5,891	5,861	5,747	0.5	2.5	10,715	10,493	10,376	2.1	3.3
Government	10,488	10,547	10,244	-0.6	2.4	21,455	22,207	21,245	-3.4	1.0

Southern Minnesota

By Sue Borgfelt

The Unemployment Rate For Southern Minnesota Rises Slightly Over The Month, But Stays Down From Last Year

The unemployment rate for Southern Minnesota as a whole rose slightly from May 1988, largely an expected seasonal increase due to the number of students and graduates entering the labor force. Still, the unemployment rate was significantly down from last June, by at least 1.2 percentage points in each of the region's counties.

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Rochester MSA was up 2.8 percent over June 1987. Durable goods manufacturing and health services contributed the most new jobs, 665 and 608 respectively. Construction, durable goods manufacturing, and finance, insurance, and real estate posted the largest percentage gains over the year.

Over the month, nondurable goods manufacturing employment increased 18.9 percent (327 jobs), primarily because of seasonal hiring by food processing plants. The effects of the drought may be seen in the future. Employment in durable goods manufacturing rose by 345, and reached its highest level since September 1985. Similarly, construction employment increased by 215 positions and climbed to its highest level since August 1985. The June employment figure in construction was also the highest for this particular month since 1980.

State government employment in the Rochester MSA fell 139 positions from last month, largely due to the end of the school year. Local government increased by 111 since May. Retail trade employment has declined by 247 jobs since last year, but was still above the June figure for any year prior to 1987.

Finance, insurance, and real estate employment has fluctuated between the 1,400s and 1,500s since 1981. It has been increasing each month since December 1987 and this April passed the 1,600 mark. This June's 1,681 was 7.2 percent higher than last June's 1,568.

Labor Force Estimates

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	Jun. 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987	Jun. 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987	Jun. 1988	May. 1988	Jun. 1987
REGION 6W	25,014	24,539	23,704	854	849	1,405	3.3	3.3	5.6
Big Stone	3,049	2,926	2,897	120	135	172	3.8	4.4	5.6
Chippewa	6,934	6,812	6,556	235	228	374	3.3	3.2	5.4
Lac Qui Parle	4,290	4,184	4,090	131	93	189	3.0	2.2	4.4
Swift	4,876	4,847	4,605	190	194	372	3.8	3.8	7.5
Yellow Medicine	5,865	5,770	5,556	178	199	298	2.9	3.3	5.1
REGION 8	60,526	59,462	57,092	2,058	2,090	3,840	3.3	3.4	6.3
Cottonwood	5,894	6,006	5,731	398	211	754	6.3	3.4	11.6
Jackson	5,414	5,290	5,029	266	201	715	4.7	3.7	12.4
Lincoln	3,366	3,241	3,264	65	131	158	1.9	3.9	4.6
Lyon	12,460	12,274	11,651	379	648	654	3.0	5.0	5.3
Murray	4,777	4,550	4,571	172	193	284	3.5	4.1	5.8
Nobles	10,498	10,163	9,904	323	280	481	3.0	2.7	4.6
Pipestone	5,761	5,654	5,074	123	90	171	2.1	1.6	3.3
Redwood	7,671	7,658	7,399	253	236	448	3.2	3.0	5.7
Rock	4,685	4,626	4,469	79	100	175	1.7	2.1	3.8
REGION 9	109,372	106,533	105,400	3,513	3,332	6,332	3.1	3.0	5.7
Blue Earth	28,232	28,510	26,571	729	618	1,095	2.5	2.1	4.0
Brown	13,839	13,148	13,258	489	447	820	3.4	3.3	5.8
Faribault	8,373	7,849	8,382	264	244	492	3.1	3.0	5.5
Le Sueur	11,800	10,717	11,326	575	538	806	4.6	4.8	6.6
Martin	11,347	11,006	11,720	509	545	1,346	4.3	4.7	10.3
Nicollet	14,473	14,616	13,622	319	300	564	2.2	2.0	4.0
Sibley	6,421	6,186	6,271	255	273	431	3.8	4.2	6.4
Waseca	8,897	8,647	8,702	255	239	504	2.8	2.7	5.5
Watonwan	5,990	5,854	5,548	118	128	274	1.9	2.1	4.7
REGION 10	223,743	218,584	207,138	6,809	6,320	10,078	3.0	2.8	4.6
Dodge	8,403	8,194	7,662	283	293	440	3.3	3.5	5.4
Fillmore	9,990	9,698	9,448	438	386	670	4.2	3.8	6.6
Freeborn	17,405	16,979	16,320	544	496	820	3.0	2.8	4.8
Goodhue	20,623	20,484	19,519	654	553	871	3.1	2.6	4.3
Houston	9,359	9,279	8,421	317	280	454	3.3	2.9	5.1
Mower	16,696	16,722	16,423	544	561	933	3.2	3.2	5.4
Olmsted	59,278	57,854	55,559	1,470	1,359	2,219	2.4	2.3	3.8
Rice	27,862	26,972	25,607	932	810	1,316	3.2	2.9	4.9
Steele	17,192	16,707	15,258	425	478	706	2.4	2.8	4.4
Wabasha	9,922	9,164	8,737	309	296	443	3.0	3.1	4.8
Winona	27,013	26,531	24,184	893	808	1,206	3.2	3.0	4.7
Rochester City	36,655	35,775	34,355	1,069	981	1,591	2.8	2.7	4.4

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Rochester MSA Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	**59,274**	**58,141**	**57,668**	**1.9**	**2.8**
Total Manufacturing	**11,445**	**10,773**	**10,734**	**6.2**	**6.6**
Durable Goods	9,390	9,045	8,725	3.8	7.6
Nondurable Goods	2,055	1,728	2,009	18.9	2.3
Total Nonmanufacturing	**47,829**	**47,368**	**46,934**	**1.0**	**1.9**
Construction & Mining	2,206	1,991	1,989	10.8	10.9
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	1,663	1,685	1,701	-1.3	-2.2
Total Trade	11,531	11,419	11,722	1.0	-1.6
Wholesale Trade	1,251	1,236	1,195	1.2	4.7
Retail Trade	10,280	10,183	10,527	1.0	-2.3
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	1,681	1,642	1,568	2.4	7.2
Total Services	24,685	24,540	23,954	0.6	3.1
Health Services	17,186	17,189	16,578	0.0	3.7
Other Services	7,499	7,351	7,376	2.0	1.7
Government	6,063	6,091	6,000	-0.5	1.1

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Selected Minnesota Program Statistics

Distribution of Insured Unemployed by Industry and Occupation, June 1988

Industry Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term Unemployed */	Women as Percent of Total
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	24,400	100.0	23.0	40.7
Ag., For., Fish.	239	1.0	22.8	34.2
Mining	65	0.3	32.1	16.1
Construction	4,408	18.1	25.9	5.4
Manufacturing	5,727	23.5	21.5	39.6
Public Utilities	1,075	4.4	26.2	24.9
Wholesale Trade	1,799	7.4	25.0	36.1
Retail Trade	2,999	12.3	27.0	51.6
Fin., Ins., Re. Est.	1,179	4.8	34.1	64.5
Services	5,997	24.6	18.0	62.2
Public Admin.	329	1.3	20.3	55.7
Info. Not Available	583	2.4	7.2	33.0

Distribution of Insured Unemployed, by Age and Sex, June 1988

Age Groups	Number	Percent Distribution: Men of Totals	Men of Men	Women of Women
TOTALS	24,400	59.5	100.0	100.0
Under 45	17,847	60.3	74.1	71.7
Under25	2,256	59.8	9.3	9.2
25-34	8,775	61.6	37.2	34.2
35-44	6,816	58.9	27.6	28.3
45 and over	6,553	57.3	25.9	28.3
45-54	3,827	56.7	14.9	16.8
55 and over	2,726	58.3	11.0	11.5

Experienced Supply/Job Openings Demand **/

Occupational Attachment					Applicants (Supply) June 1988	Job Openings (Demand) June 1988	Supply/Demand Ratio June 1988	Supply/Demand Ratio June 1988
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	24,400	100.0	23.0	40.7	67,932	35,180	1.9	3.9
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	5,975	24.5	24.3	47.9	11,119	4,160	2.7	5.5
Clerical	3,483	14.3	24.0	83.7	12,073	4,961	2.4	4.1
Sales	1,205	4.9	29.3	35.6	4,037	3,663	1.1	1.8
Services	1,807	7.4	21.7	60.9	8,414	11,639	0.7	1.9
Farm, For., Fish.	223	0.9	16.2	16.7	4,587	1,442	3.2	27.9
Processing	868	3.6	11.3	44.0	1,307	1,711	0.8	1.1
Machine Trades	1,293	5.3	20.7	18.2	3,818	988	3.9	7.5
Benchwork	1,828	7.5	20.1	63.1	4,027	1,395	2.9	3.6
Structural Work	4,881	20.0	24.8	2.3	9,140	2,171	4.2	12.8
Misc., and INA	2,837	11.6	21.3	23.8	9,410	3,050	3.1	4.2

*/ Long-term unemployed refers to unemployment insurance claimants whose current spell of unemployment has lasted 15 weeks or longer.

**/ Inexperienced and improperly coded job applicants are not included in this table.

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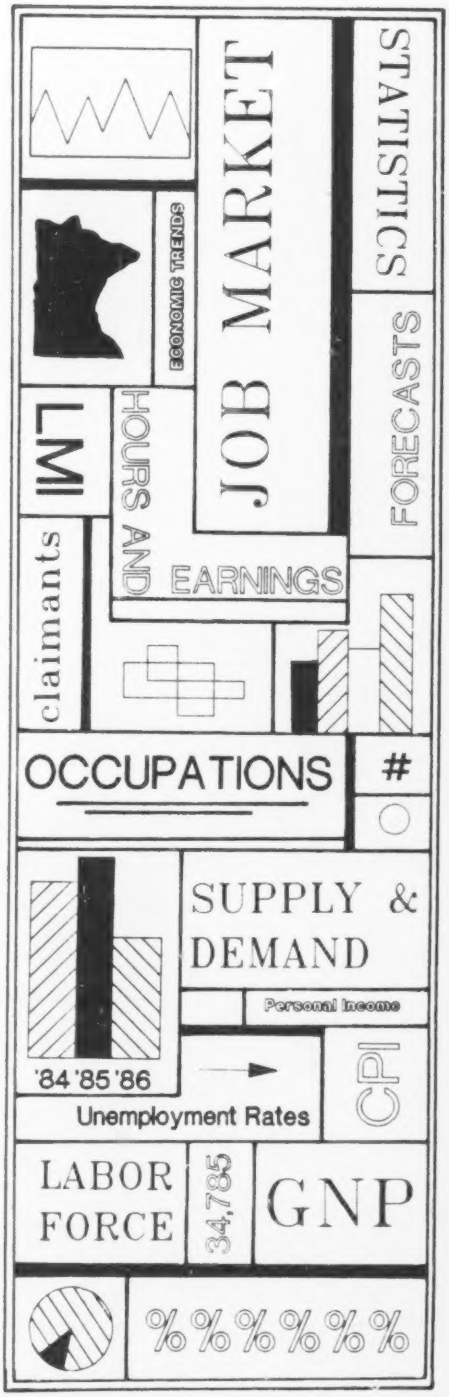
MINNESOTA LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Quarterly Issue
August 1988


JOB MARKET
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34,785
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IN THIS ISSUE

Both employment and unemployment edge up - page 1.

Why and how Americans change jobs - page 9.

What causes mass layoffs, and what happens when workers lose career jobs? - page 13.

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF
Jobs and Training
Research & Statistics Office
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL AND STATE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS 1
Labor Force and Establishment Data in the U.S. and Minnesota 2
Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Hours and Earnings. 3

ANALYSIS OF LOCAL CONDITIONS

Minneapolis-St. Paul 4
Central and Northwest Minnesota 6
Northeast Minnesota 7
Southern Minnesota 8

RESEARCH SUMMARIES

Changing Jobs 9

THE JOB MARKET

Supply/Demand for Specific Occupations 11

FORECASTS OF GNP AND MINNESOTA PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT 12

FEATURE ARTICLE

Mass Layoffs And Plant Closings: Who Gets Hit And Why 13

STATISTICAL SECTION

Labor Force Estimates for the U.S. and Minnesota 17
Labor Market Trends in the U.S. and Minnesota 18
Unemployment Insurance Claimants in Minnesota 19
Employment and Unemployment Rates for MN Metro Areas 20
Employment and Unemployment Rates for MN Metro Areas 20
National Spending, Output, Income and Prices in the U.S. 21
Economic Trends in the U.S. 22

AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS 25

The 26 page Minnesota Labor Market Review is published quarterly by the Research and Statistics Office of the Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training, 390 North Robert Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. The 8 page Review is published during the other eight months. Copies are available without charge by writing the editor.

Articles on labor market conditions and the economic welfare of Minnesota workers or general economic conditions within the state are welcome. Articles should be submitted complete with tables and graphs. Length should not exceed 8 double-spaced typewritten pages, including graphs, references, and notes. The editorial board reserves the right to edit articles for length and clarity.

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Analysis of National & State Economic Conditions

By Ben Boyle

Nation

Payroll Employment Continues To Rise Strongly In July After Huge Gain In June; Unemployment Rate Edged Up Slightly In July

The small 0.1 of a point rise to 5.4 percent for the nation's July seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was overshadowed by the large rise in nonfarm payroll employment. Adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose a healthy 283,000 in July after a very large gain of 532,000 in June. Although three-fourths of the large two month increase in payroll employment occurred in the service-producing industries, employment in manufacturing rose briskly in both June (55,000) and July (68,000). Factory employment has increased by 265,000 since December and by 208,000 since March. Most of the strength in manufacturing was in the durable goods industries. The big gainers over the past two months, however, were in business and health services and retail trade.

Industrial Production Surges In July; Personal Income Rises Healthily For Second Month In Row

Industrial output jumped by a steep 0.8 percent in July after a 0.4 percent gain in June. The July surge was the biggest since a 1.1 percent increase in October 1987. Personal Income rose 0.6 percent as wages and salaries jumped by 1 percent, the largest wage gain in seven months. Personal spending increased moderately in July after a strong gain in June. Although retail sales rose modestly in July, the July sales increase was the third in a row. Also, housing starts climbed for the second consecutive month in July after a large decline in May. Housing economists, however, warn that rising mortgage rates could obliterate this rebound.

State

Unemployment Rate Rises Slightly In July

Although Minnesota's seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate rose 0.1 of a percentage point to 3.5 percent in July after a 0.2 of a point increase in June, analysts do not believe that the recent gains suggest that unemployment is on the rise. The rate had fallen sharply between January and May. In July 1987 the rate was 4.8 percent.

Manufacturing Employment Surges In July; Payroll Employment Posts Average Gain

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose by a satisfactory 5,090 in July after a very large gain of 8,910 in June. Nearly half of the July increase was in durable goods manufacturing employment, especially in transportation equipment, nonelectrical machinery and scientific instruments. Business, health and personal services and retail trade (the automotive sector especially) were also strong job gainers over the month. On the other hand, employment in building construction and among special trades contractors declined for the fourth consecutive month on a seasonally adjusted basis. Also, seasonally adjusted employment in metal mining rose in July after five straight months of declines. Over the year, payroll employment was up by 61,000 or 3.1 percent. The largest gains since July 1987 were in business, health and social services, retail trade, durable goods manufacturing and local government.

Labor Force and Establishment Data

	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Thousands)		
	II QTR 1988	Percent Change from		II QTR 1988	Percent Change from	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
Labor Force Estimates						
Total Labor Force						
Actual	2342.9	4.3	3.6	121355	1.2	1.4
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	121258	0.1	1.4
Employment						
Actual	2261.8	6.5	5.7	114778	2.0	2.2
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	114642	0.4	2.2
Unemployment						
Actual	81.1	-34.2	-32.7	6577	-11.0	-11.4
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6616	-4.5	-11.5
Unemployment Rates						
Actual	3.5	-36.4	-34.0	5.4	-12.9	-12.9
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.5	-3.5	-12.7
Other Rates of Labor Utilization						
Participation Rt. (Labor Force/Population (16+)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65.8	0.0	0.5
Full Employment Deficit - Percent of Workers1/	-0.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.2
Manpower Utilization Rate2/	83.9	0.4	-0.2	84.0	0.6	0.9
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Positions						
Employment (Seasonally adjusted)	2009.2	0.5	3.0	105545	0.8	3.6
Mining	6.3	-11.3	16.9	738	1.0	3.2
Construction	79.2	-1.5	-4.5	5257	2.2	5.9
Manufacturing	386.4	0.3	3.6	19495	0.6	2.8
Durables	229.5	0.3	4.5	11481	0.7	2.9
Nondurables	156.9	0.2	2.2	8014	0.4	2.6
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	101.4	-0.4	1.3	5561	0.9	3.8
Trade	499.8	0.5	2.7	25255	0.9	4.0
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	123.3	0.5	3.5	6655	0.2	1.8
Services	491.9	1.1	4.5	25262	1.3	5.0
Government	320.9	1.0	2.5	17322	0.3	2.1
Average Weekly Hours (Seasonally adjusted)						
Mining	42.4	-3.2	1.4	42.4	1.2	0.7
Construction	38.9	3.7	-2.0	38.3	4.9	0.8
Manufacturing	40.6	0.5	-0.2	41.1	0.2	0.5
Durables	41.6	0.5	-0.7	41.8	0.7	1.0
Nondurables	39.3	0.5	0.0	40.1	-0.2	0.0
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	35.4	-2.5	-4.1	39.3	0.5	0.5
Trade	29.4	0.7	0.0	31.3	0.3	-0.3
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	35.9	-0.6	-1.1
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32.6	0.0	0.3
Average Hourly Wage						
Mining	12.73	-2.6	-1.2	12.55	n.a.	0.3
Construction	15.59	-1.8	2.0	12.89	n.a.	1.9
Manufacturing	10.55	1.2	1.6	10.14	n.a.	2.7
Durables	10.82	1.5	1.1	10.67	n.a.	2.7
Nondurables	10.17	0.7	2.2	9.38	n.a.	2.6
Trans., Comm., & Public Utilities	12.58	-0.4	3.4	12.24	n.a.	2.5
Trade	7.83	0.3	1.6	7.26	n.a.	3.4
Fin., Ins., & Real Estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	9.02	n.a.	3.8
Services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.81	n.a.	5.0

1/ Four percent is a generally agreed upon criteria for measuring full employment. It allows for the movement of persons between jobs. Labor Force Unemployment Rate less four percent, based on official estimates.

2/ Estimated worker hours expended in nonfarm payroll employment as a percent of potential worker hours assuming that each member of the nonfarm labor payroll labor force was employed at a standard rate of 40 hours per week.

Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/ Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	July 1987	July 1988	July 1987	July 1988	July 1987
Total Nonagricultural	2,025.6	2,044.5	1,965.4	-0.9	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**394.6**	**391.7**	**379.2**	**0.7**	**4.1**	**427.76**	**418.99**	**10.51**	**10.32**	**40.7**	**40.6**
Durable Goods	234.4	233.0	222.3	0.6	5.4	454.26	447.26	10.79	10.70	42.1	41.8
Lumber and Furniture	24.3	23.8	22.2	1.7	9.2	511.55	501.55	11.98	11.61	42.7	43.2
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.6	9.4	9.2	1.4	3.7	437.61	429.55	10.37	10.58	42.2	40.6
Primary Metals	7.1	7.2	6.2	-1.4	13.8	398.89	375.32	9.43	9.29	42.3	40.4
Fabricated Metals	34.2	34.1	33.0	0.2	3.5	499.32	502.78	12.09	11.83	41.3	42.5
Nonelectrical Machinery	82.1	81.4	78.9	0.8	4.0	476.27	461.03	11.18	11.19	42.6	41.2
Office and Computing	39.6	39.3	39.6	0.7	0.1	512.45	527.12	11.49	12.09	44.6	43.6
Electrical Machinery	30.0	29.8	28.0	0.6	7.0	363.21	371.06	8.71	8.69	41.7	42.7
Transportation Equipment	10.4	10.6	9.7	-2.4	6.4	484.04	476.52	11.72	11.40	41.3	41.8
Scientific Instruments	31.0	30.8	29.6	0.7	4.7	436.72	413.69	10.30	10.09	42.4	41.0
Misc. Manufacturing	5.9	5.8	5.4	1.7	9.5	405.37	392.98	9.96	9.80	40.7	40.1
Nondurable Goods	160.2	158.8	156.9	0.9	2.1	395.07	385.73	10.13	9.84	39.0	39.2
Food and Kindred	48.7	48.0	47.5	1.5	2.6	354.89	346.72	8.85	8.54	40.1	40.6
Textiles and Apparel	4.8	4.8	5.1	0.2	-4.0	278.21	257.71	7.36	7.08	37.8	36.4
Paper and Allied	33.1	32.6	33.3	1.6	-0.4	494.73	499.70	11.95	11.73	41.4	42.6
Printing and Publishing	47.0	46.9	45.4	0.2	3.6	391.32	372.28	10.84	10.37	36.1	35.9
Chemicals and Petroleum	11.1	11.0	11.0	0.4	0.4	510.87	468.83	12.43	11.96	41.1	39.2
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	15.5	15.4	14.7	0.5	5.1	342.65	334.66	8.97	8.67	38.2	38.6
Nonmanufacturing	**1,631.0**	**1,652.8**	**1586.2**	**-1.3**	**2.8**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	7.5	7.4	6.7	1.1	12.0	570.26	534.98	12.99	12.86	43.9	41.6
Metal Mining	5.4	5.3	4.6	1.0	17.7	608.47	576.93	14.02	14.21	43.4	40.6
Construction	89.0	85.8	92.9	3.8	-4.2	611.38	613.85	15.40	15.27	39.7	40.2
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	100.6	101.2	99.9	-0.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	66.0	66.7	65.7	-1.1	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	26.3	25.9	26.9	1.5	-2.4	386.57	410.67	12.43	12.15	31.1	33.8
Comm. & Public Util.	34.7	34.5	34.2	0.4	1.3	584.39	589.59	14.87	14.63	39.3	40.3
Trade	509.4	509.8	493.2	-0.1	3.3	237.25	230.23	7.83	7.70	30.3	29.9
Wholesale	126.2	125.7	122.3	0.4	3.2	414.34	414.09	10.79	10.70	38.4	38.7
Retail	383.2	384.1	370.8	-0.2	3.3	185.26	177.18	6.64	6.49	27.9	27.3
Building Materials	18.6	18.7	17.9	-0.5	4.1	333.48	324.17	8.40	8.42	39.7	38.5
General Merchandise	55.7	55.7	52.8	0.1	5.4	157.34	142.77	6.37	5.78	24.7	24.7
Food Stores	51.7	51.9	49.7	-0.4	3.9	210.87	199.65	7.10	7.03	29.7	28.4
Automotive	41.5	41.4	40.1	0.5	3.6	328.13	321.35	9.14	8.78	35.9	36.6
Apparel	19.4	19.5	18.9	-0.2	2.6	115.19	125.39	5.26	5.16	21.9	24.3
Home Furnishings	17.2	17.1	16.1	0.5	6.5	257.51	238.64	7.71	7.60	33.4	31.4
Eating and Drinking	131.0	131.5	128.3	-0.4	2.2	118.58	108.10	4.88	4.70	24.3	23.0
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	124.9	124.5	121.3	0.3	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	57.1	57.0	56.1	0.1	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	46.1	45.9	44.4	0.5	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	21.7	21.6	20.9	0.5	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	500.4	498.4	479.1	0.4	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Services	25.0	25.2	23.7	-0.8	5.6						
Business Services	101.1	99.3	93.4	1.8	8.3						
Repair Services	20.9	20.8	19.6	0.5	6.7						
Health Services	154.7	153.5	150.0	0.8	3.1						
Hospitals	53.5	53.3	51.5	0.3	3.9						
Nursing Homes	41.6	41.2	41.8	0.9	-0.4						
Legal Services	15.2	15.1	14.5	0.8	4.9						
Private Education	18.7	21.3	18.5	-12.1	1.0						
Government	299.1	325.6	293.1	-8.1	2.0						
Federal	34.3	34.3	33.4	0.2	2.8						
State	70.8	76.0	68.8	-6.9	2.9						
Education	32.9	38.2	32.2	-13.9	2.0						
Local	194.0	215.3	190.9	-9.9	1.6						
Education	90.5	113.7	87.3	-20.4	3.6						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or non-supervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA

By Kevin Alaspa

Unemployment Rate Rises In July

During July, total employment declined slightly while the labor force was largely unchanged. The result was a small increase in the unemployment rate from 3.0 percent in June to 3.1 percent in July. Normally, the unemployment rate declines slightly between June and July, although a small increase is no cause for concern. Total employment has remained consistently above the year ago level throughout the first half of 1988.

Wage and salary employment declined by approximately 11,000 during July. This was caused almost entirely by reductions in employment by local school districts after the school year ended. Typically, school districts have the fewest employees in mid-summer. Employment in other industries changed only slightly. Manufacturing employment increased by 1,400, and trade declined by 200. Finance, insurance and real estate grew by 400, while employment in services was virtually unchanged.

Employment Conditions Should Remain Stable

No unforeseen developments have taken place in the past month, and employment levels should remain stable for the rest of the summer. On average, 16,000 metro area workers claimed unemployment benefits each week during July, less than one percent fewer than a year ago. Initial claims, however, were somewhat above the figure for last year.

Retail sales employment has remained essentially flat over the past several months, in contrast to the moderate growth typical of summer. Employment in general merchandise businesses barely increased, and restaurant employment, while up slightly from a year ago, was down slightly in July. Job openings have remained plentiful in fast food restaurants which provide numerous employment opportunities for younger workers.

Employment should remain stable for the rest of the summer, and the unemployment rate should stay near its current low level until the late fall.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	July. 1988	June. 1988	July. 1987	July. 1988	June. 1988	July. 1987	July. 1988	June. 1988	July. 1987
Mpls-St.Paul MSA*	1,357,040	1,357,488	1,303,306	43,077	41,791	55,602	3.1	3.0	4.1
REGION 11	1,274,449	1,275,214	1,224,147	40,172	38,942	51,754	3.1	3.0	4.1
Anoka	127,697	127,774	122,657	4,306	4,234	5,314	3.3	3.2	4.2
Carver	23,421	23,435	22,497	586	539	790	2.4	2.2	3.4
Dakota	134,305	134,386	129,004	4,307	4,091	5,499	3.1	3.0	4.1
Hennepin	613,156	613,524	588,955	19,574	18,849	24,966	3.1	3.0	4.1
Ramsey	277,123	277,289	266,185	8,552	8,400	11,518	3.0	2.9	4.1
Scott	27,553	27,569	26,465	868	845	1,206	3.1	3.0	4.4
Washington	71,194	71,237	68,384	1,979	1,984	2,461	2.7	2.7	3.5
Chisago	13,961	13,970	13,410	555	543	771	3.8	3.7	5.4
Isanti	12,040	12,047	11,565	406	390	542	3.3	3.1	4.5
Wright	31,879	31,897	30,619	1,192	1,178	1,515	3.6	3.6	4.7
St. Croix, WI	24,711	24,360	23,565	752	738	1,020	3.0	2.9	4.1
Bloomington	57,791	57,825	55,510	1,935	1,845	2,437	3.2	3.1	4.2
Minneapolis	213,786	213,914	205,348	7,723	7,532	10,137	3.5	3.4	4.7
St. Paul	147,120	147,208	141,313	5,371	5,145	7,343	3.5	3.4	4.9

* Chisago, Isanti and Wright counties are a part of the Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA, and are also included in Region 7.

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

Mpls.–St. Paul Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours & Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT1/ (thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS2/					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Av. Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hrs.	
	Jul. 1988	Jun. 1988	Jul. 1987	Jun. 1988	Jul. 1987	Jul. 1988	Jul. 1987	Jul. 1988	Jul. 1987	Jul. 1988	Jul. 1987
Total Nonagricultural	1,318.2	1,329.6	1,282.5	-0.9	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	**264.0**	**262.6**	**255.4**	**0.5**	**3.4**	**462.26**	**450.86**	**11.22**	**11.16**	**41.2**	**40.4**
Durable Goods	165.1	164.2	157.7	0.5	4.7	478.27	468.42	11.28	11.26	42.4	41.6
Lumber and Furniture	10.4	10.4	10.0	0.9	4.3	555.90	535.82	12.75	12.15	43.6	44.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	3.8	3.8	3.4	0.2	13.3	475.73	475.88	11.66	11.75	40.8	40.5
Primary Metals	5.0	5.2	4.6	-3.9	8.8	383.78	367.84	9.03	9.06	42.5	40.6
Fabricated Metals	26.1	26.2	25.6	-0.1	2.1	529.54	537.03	12.76	12.46	41.5	43.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	64.6	64.3	61.9	0.5	4.5	493.29	472.56	11.34	11.47	43.5	41.2
Office and Computing	31.9	31.8	31.6	0.3	1.1	494.49	497.12	10.94	11.78	45.2	42.2
Electrical Machinery	16.8	16.7	15.8	1.0	6.4	358.55	384.46	9.17	9.40	39.1	40.9
Transportation Equipment	5.9	5.9	5.6	-0.3	5.2	624.67	592.38	14.46	14.24	43.2	41.6
Scientific Instruments	28.9	28.5	27.5	1.2	4.9	449.02	423.69	10.59	10.41	42.4	40.7
Misc. Manufacturing	3.5	3.3	3.3	6.9	6.9	446.26	420.02	10.33	10.17	43.2	41.3
Nondurable Goods	98.8	98.4	97.7	0.5	1.2	440.75	426.80	11.13	11.00	39.6	38.8
Food and Kindred	18.9	18.7	18.6	1.1	2.0	501.24	438.29	11.47	10.69	43.7	41.0
Textiles and Apparel	2.1	2.2	2.1	-5.0	-1.7	271.55	245.31	7.09	6.91	38.3	35.5
Paper and Allied	25.7	25.2	25.6	1.9	0.1	451.13	462.76	11.45	11.37	39.4	40.7
Printing and Publishing	32.4	32.4	32.0	0.0	1.2	394.91	395.20	10.79	11.07	36.6	35.7
Chemicals and Petroleum	9.4	9.3	9.3	0.7	0.6	555.36	523.50	13.35	12.99	41.6	40.3
Rubber, Plastic & Leather	10.4	10.5	10.0	-1.4	3.5	399.40	389.27	9.96	9.83	40.1	39.6
Nonmanufacturing	**1,054.2**	**1,067.1**	**1,027.2**	**-1.2**	**2.6**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.2	-0.6	291.46	208.78	9.88	8.03	29.5	26.0
Construction	59.0	56.8	59.3	3.9	-0.5	643.46	637.31	16.67	16.64	38.6	38.3
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	69.8	70.7	69.6	-1.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	47.0	47.9	47.3	-1.9	-0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking & Warehousing	15.9	15.6	16.5	1.8	-3.9	371.07	375.26	13.02	12.94	28.5	29.0
Comm. & Public Util.	22.8	22.9	22.3	-0.2	2.4	567.07	581.36	14.32	14.39	39.6	40.4
Trade	324.8	325.0	316.5	0.0	2.6	265.96	254.65	8.72	8.46	30.5	30.1
Wholesale	87.5	87.4	83.9	0.1	4.3	450.02	446.75	11.48	11.31	39.2	39.5
Retail	237.4	237.6	232.6	-0.1	2.1	205.90	195.57	7.46	7.19	27.6	27.2
Building Materials	11.3	11.3	10.5	-0.1	7.8	378.87	361.55	9.79	9.44	38.7	38.3
General Merchandise	39.0	38.8	38.3	0.6	1.9	166.50	157.12	6.66	6.09	25.0	25.8
Food Stores	27.6	27.6	28.0	0.0	-1.3	263.26	241.11	8.66	8.46	30.4	28.5
Automotive	23.9	23.6	23.3	1.0	2.4	389.11	402.62	10.46	10.35	37.2	38.9
Apparel	12.5	12.6	12.5	-0.7	0.3	105.47	123.66	5.30	5.40	19.9	22.9
Home Furnishings	11.6	11.5	11.2	0.6	3.6	258.36	215.35	8.15	7.30	31.7	29.5
Eating and Drinking	81.2	81.6	79.7	-0.5	2.0	133.67	114.85	5.64	5.15	23.7	22.3
Fin., Insur., Real Estate	97.0	96.6	94.2	0.5	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	41.6	41.5	40.2	0.2	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	38.4	38.1	37.3	0.7	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate	17.1	16.9	16.8	0.8	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	337.5	337.5	326.6	0.0	3.3						
Personal Services	18.1	18.1	17.2	0.0	5.5						
Business Services	82.0	82.0	79.5	0.1	3.1						
Repair Services	15.8	15.6	14.5	1.2	8.7						
Health Services	86.0	85.9	84.3	0.2	2.1						
Hospitals	30.9	31.0	30.6	-0.3	1.1						
Nursing Homes	21.8	21.7	22.1	0.3	-1.5						
Legal Services	12.0	11.9	11.5	0.9	5.2						
Private Education	13.9	14.9	14.0	-6.8	-0.9						
Government	165.3	179.8	160.3	-8.1	3.1						
Federal	20.8	20.8	20.1	0.0	3.4						
State	48.9	53.2	47.1	-8.0	3.9						
Education	24.5	28.7	23.5	-14.7	4.3						
Local	95.6	105.9	93.1	-9.7	2.6						
Education	45.0	55.8	42.6	-19.4	5.5						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.

2/ Average earnings data are on a "gross" basis and are derived from reports of payroll for full-time and part-time production or nonsupervisory workers. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind. Bonuses, retroactive pay, tips, payment in kind, and "fringe benefits" are excluded.

Central and Northwest Minnesota

By Ron Daws

Unemployment Generally Continues To Drop In July While Employment Remains Essentially Unchanged

Compared with last year, the number of jobs was up substantially, and unemployment was down. This was especially true of the St. Cloud area where employment rose by 7.8 percent and unemployment declined by 23.2 percent over the year.

The St. Cloud MSA's nonfarm wage and salary employment continues to be substantially above the year-ago level. July's payroll jobs numbered 71,144 and exceeded those of July 1987 by over 4,000 (six percent). The modest 0.8 percent job decline since June was normal.

Manufacturing employment continued to perform strongly, rising by 7.5 percent over the year compared to an average of 5.7 percent for all nonmanufacturing industries. Among nonproducers, however, changes in job levels varied considerably. Construction was the only major industry to lose jobs over the year. The fastest job gainers were: Wholesale trade (up 9.9%), transportation, insurance and public utilities (up 8%), government (up 7.7%), and retail trade (up 7.1%).

The main cause of the small overall job loss since June was government, dropping by seven percent. Only construction and mining employment advanced appreciably in jumping a seasonal 7.4 percent. Job level changes among all other industries were mixed and negligible over the month.

Viewed over the last 10 years (July 1978-July 1988), somewhat different--and more significant--trends become evident. As a group, nonmanufacturers have added jobs twice as fast as manufacturers have (49.2% to 23.6%), and jobs have grown twice as fast among nondurable goods producers as they have among durable goods producers (33.8 to 16.2%). Services is advancing fastest at 63.1 percent.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMP. RATE		
	July. 1988	June. 1988	July. 1987	July. 1988	June. 1988	July. 1987	July. 1988	June. 1988	July. 1987
St. Cloud MSA*	91,921	91,895	85,246	3,581	3,694	4,661	3.7	3.9	5.2
REGION 1	40,902	41,911	38,086	2,564	2,669	3,145	5.9	6.0	7.6
Kittson	2,377	2,490	2,343	182	166	232	7.1	6.3	9.0
Marshall	4,505	4,648	3,060	506	491	508	10.1	9.6	14.2
Norman	3,607	3,787	3,584	190	194	252	5.0	4.9	6.6
Pennington	6,310	6,388	5,992	359	423	410	5.4	6.2	6.4
Polk	14,048	14,188	13,575	907	919	1,184	6.1	6.1	8.0
Red Lake	1,357	1,452	1,489	190	197	285	12.3	11.9	16.1
Roseau	8,698	8,958	8,043	230	279	274	2.6	3.0	3.3
REGION 2	28,832	30,734	27,084	1,541	1,634	2,155	5.1	5.0	7.4
Beltrami	14,796	15,936	14,442	654	727	960	4.2	4.4	6.2
Clearwater	3,070	3,407	2,959	349	362	415	10.2	9.6	12.3
Hubbard	6,859	7,355	6,555	334	341	517	4.6	4.4	7.3
Lake of Woods	2,016	1,833	1,518	66	60	100	3.2	3.2	6.2
Mahnomen	2,091	2,203	1,610	138	144	163	6.2	6.1	9.2
REGION 4	95,060	97,145	91,109	3,772	4,011	4,766	3.8	4.0	5.0
Becker	13,703	13,968	13,241	638	686	846	4.4	4.7	6.0
Clay	25,024	25,152	23,907	865	882	1,126	3.3	3.4	4.5
Douglas	14,650	15,885	14,267	542	600	609	3.6	3.6	4.1
Grant	2,724	2,851	2,700	123	114	127	4.3	3.8	4.5
Otter Tail	24,256	24,130	22,891	1,102	1,234	1,319	4.3	4.9	5.4
Pope	4,484	4,630	4,228	180	191	273	3.9	4.0	6.1
Stevens	4,858	4,976	4,673	106	98	147	2.1	1.9	3.0
Traverse	2,226	2,168	2,070	56	62	92	2.5	2.8	4.3
Wilkin	3,135	3,385	3,132	160	144	227	4.9	4.1	6.8
REGION 5	59,805	60,119	55,421	3,017	3,113	3,882	4.8	4.9	6.5
Cass	8,650	9,000	8,103	598	630	808	6.5	6.5	9.1
Crow Wing	21,576	21,778	20,263	902	932	1,153	4.0	4.1	5.4
Morrison	14,464	14,403	12,651	766	765	970	5.0	5.0	7.1
Todd	10,187	10,107	9,735	533	572	603	5.0	5.4	5.8
Wadena	4,928	4,831	4,669	218	214	348	4.2	4.2	6.9
REGION 6E	55,451	55,028	47,363	2,059	2,127	2,642	3.6	3.7	5.3
Kandiyohi	19,699	19,773	17,876	627	621	804	3.1	3.0	4.3
McLeod	17,796	17,813	14,493	549	617	642	3.0	3.3	4.2
Meeker	8,452	8,399	6,105	454	448	514	5.1	5.1	7.8
Renville	9,504	9,043	8,889	429	441	682	4.3	4.6	7.1
REGION 7E	50,209	51,121	46,653	2,262	2,302	2,845	4.3	4.3	5.7
Chisago	13,961	13,970	13,410	555	543	771	3.8	3.7	5.4
Isanti	12,040	12,047	11,565	406	390	542	3.3	3.1	4.5
Kanabec	6,043	5,842	5,627	344	346	436	5.4	5.6	7.2
Mille Lacs	9,231	9,438	7,181	390	431	443	4.1	4.4	5.8
Pine	8,934	9,824	8,870	567	592	653	6.0	5.7	6.9
REGION 7W	123,800	123,792	115,865	4,773	4,872	6,176	3.7	3.8	5.1
Benton	14,435	14,431	13,386	635	590	820	4.2	3.9	5.8
Sherburne	17,327	17,322	16,069	828	911	981	4.6	5.0	5.8
Stearns	60,159	60,142	55,791	2,118	2,193	2,860	3.4	3.5	4.9
Wright	31,879	31,897	30619	1,192	1,178	1515	3.6	3.6	4.7

* Benton, Stearns, and Sherburne counties

ST. CLOUD MSA NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE FROM	
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	71,144	71,700	67,125	-0.8	6.0
Total Manufacturing	12,737	12,637	11,845	0.8	7.5
Durable Goods	6,987	6,995	6,540	-0.1	6.8
Nondurable Goods	5,750	5,642	5,305	1.9	8.4
Total Nonmanufacturing	58,407	59,063	55,280	-1.1	5.7
Construction & Mining	4,342	4,042	4,425	7.4	-1.9
Transp., Comm., & Public Util.	3,597	3,573	3,331	0.7	8.0
Total Trade	22,415	22,502	20,837	-0.4	7.6
Wholesale Trade	3,715	3,702	3,381	0.4	9.9
Retail Trade	18,700	18,800	17,456	-0.5	7.1
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	2,439	2,426	2,345	0.5	4.0
Total Services	14,222	14,266	13,763	-0.3	3.3
Health Services	5,171	5,180	4,960	-0.2	4.3
Other Services	9,051	9,086	8,803	-0.4	2.8
Government	11,392	12,254	10,579	-7.0	7.7

Northeast Minnesota

By Ron Daws

Employment Drops Over The Month, But Remains Above Year-Ago Levels. Unemployment Remains Lower Than Last Year's Levels

In Duluth, however, unemployment may have risen slightly over the month. At 5.2 percent, it still remains well below last July's 6.4 percent.

During 1988 nonfarm wage and salary employment levels in the Duluth MSA have been lower than during comparable months of 1987. July's estimates continue this trend. Jobs dropped 182 below last year's level of 44,199, a small 0.4 percent loss. Last year, numerous building projects bolstered the construction industry. Between June and July 1987, construction jobs averaged 2,385, up from 1,180 during 1986. During the first seven months of 1988, the average job level in construction slid back to 1,195. As bad as that looks, it equals the 1986 level, and is higher than during previous years.

Apart from construction's 43.2 percent job decrease over the year, the largest other job decline occurred in wholesale trade which lost 62 jobs, 3.7 percent of the total in that industry.

Gaining significant numbers of jobs over the year in Duluth were health services (up 9%), other services (up 2.2%), government (up 2.2%) and retail trade (up 1.6%).

Compared with June, Duluth's nonfarm payroll level remained essentially unchanged. Only construction added jobs significantly (up 8.8%), and that was seasonal. Wholesale trade and government both lost between two and three percent of their jobs. That was not unusual for either industry.

Viewed over the last decade (July 1978 to July 1988), it becomes apparent that excepting services, the best performing industries in Duluth are those that **lost** the least number of jobs. Over the decade, manufacturing jobs dropped by 31.1 percent, heavily owing to the durable goods producers who cut 41.7 percent of their workers. Construction jobs have dropped 27.2 percent below July 1978 levels. Trade lost 11.8 percent of its jobs, and the overall loss for nonmanufacturing was 2.5 percent. The only major gainer over the decade was services with 12.4 percent more workers.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT				UNEMP. RATE	
	July. 1988	June. 1988	July. 1987	July. 1988	June. 1988	July. 1987	July. 1988	June. 1988	July. 1987
REGION 3	130,717	133,917	126,246	7,799	8,052	12,261	5.6	5.7	8.9
Aitkin	4,743	4,965	4,756	362	373	470	7.1	7.0	9.0
Carlton	11,738	12,264	11,069	722	738	942	5.8	5.7	7.8
Cook	2,890	2,826	2,751	96	109	119	3.2	3.7	4.1
Itasca	15,274	16,610	15,226	1,164	1,226	1,637	7.1	6.9	9.7
Koochiching	7,880	8,088	6,873	398	450	484	4.8	5.3	6.6
Lake	3,696	3,893	3,365	351	360	591	8.7	8.5	14.9
St. Louis	84,496	85,271	82,206	4,706	4,796	8,018	5.3	5.3	8.9
City of Duluth	36,472	36,806	35,483	1,983	1,981	2,407	5.2	5.1	6.4
Balance St. Louis	48,024	48,465	46,723	2,723	2,815	5,611	5.4	5.5	10.7

DULUTH AND DULUTH-SUPERIOR NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	DULUTH EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE		DULUTH-SUPERIOR EMPLOYMENT			PERCENT CHANGE	
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
Total Nonag. Wage & Salary	**44,017**	**43,918**	**44,199**	**0.2**	**-0.4**	**89,483**	**90,554**	**88,617**	**-1.2**	**1.0**
Total Manufacturing	**3,875**	**3,875**	**3,889**	**0.0**	**-0.4**	**7,922**	**7,886**	**7,589**	**0.5**	**4.4**
Durable Goods	1,586	1,606	1,582	-1.2	0.3	4,321	4,340	3,996	-0.4	8.1
Nondurable Goods	2,289	2,269	2,307	0.9	-0.8	3,601	3,546	3,593	1.6	0.2
Total Nonmanufacturing	**40,142**	**40,043**	**40,310**	**0.2**	**-0.4**	**81,561**	**82,668**	**81,028**	**-1.3**	**0.7**
Construction	1,429	1,313	2,514	8.8	-43.2	3,695	3,444	5,064	7.3	-27.0
Transp., Comm., Pub. Util.	2,878	2,869	2,898	0.3	-0.7	6,002	5,995	5,818	0.1	3.2
Total Trade	11,140	11,045	11,056	0.9	0.8	22,159	22,180	22,306	-0.1	-0.7
Wholesale Trade	1,611	1,657	1,673	-2.8	-3.7	3,581	3,622	3,482	-1.1	2.8
Retail Trade	9,529	9,388	9,383	1.5	1.6	18,578	18,558	18,824	0.1	-1.3
Finan., Insur., Real Est.	1,842	1,865	1,846	-1.2	-0.2	3,207	3,262	3,171	-1.7	1.1
Services, Mining, & Misc.	12,611	12,470	11,974	1.1	5.3	26,360	26,096	24,817	1.0	6.2
Health Services	5,669	5,593	5,203	1.4	9.0	9,015	8,935	8,438	0.9	6.8
Other Services	5,965	5,910	5,838	0.9	2.2	10,697	10,622	10,426	0.7	2.6
Government	10,242	10,481	10,022	-2.3	2.2	20,138	21,691	19,852	-7.2	1.4

Southern Minnesota

By Ron Daws

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT July, 1988	EMPLOYMENT June, 1988	EMPLOYMENT July, 1987	UNEMPLOYMENT July, 1988	UNEMPLOYMENT June, 1988	UNEMPLOYMENT July, 1987	UNEMP. RATE July, 1988	UNEMP. RATE June, 1988	UNEMP. RATE July, 1987
REGION 6W	24,033	24,891	23,448	828	859	1,300	3.3	3.3	5.3
Big Stone	2,957	3,034	2,881	113	122	174	3.7	3.9	5.7
Chippewa	6,676	6,900	6,488	233	236	360	3.4	3.3	5.3
Lac Qui Parle	4,104	4,269	4,022	112	131	175	2.7	3.0	4.2
Swift	4,668	4,852	4,499	201	191	315	4.1	3.8	6.5
Yellow Medicine	5,628	5,836	5,558	169	179	276	2.9	3.0	4.7
REGION 8	58,859	60,228	53,914	2,346	2,077	3,055	3.8	3.3	5.4
Cottonwood	5,905	5,865	5,674	530	400	472	8.2	6.4	7.7
Jackson	5,109	5,387	4,962	314	271	639	5.8	4.8	11.4
Lincoln	3,123	3,349	2,028	96	65	80	3.0	1.9	3.8
Lyon	12,228	12,399	10,192	413	381	476	3.3	3.0	4.5
Murray	4,659	4,753	4,545	209	173	246	4.3	3.5	5.1
Nobles	10,180	10,447	9,724	313	324	481	3.0	3.0	4.7
Pipestone	5,523	5,733	4,969	146	123	136	2.6	2.1	2.7
Redwood	7,547	7,633	7,299	218	255	360	2.8	3.2	4.7
Rock	4,585	4,662	4,521	107	85	165	2.3	1.8	3.5
REGION 9	106,858	108,836	100,884	3,455	3,528	5,110	3.1	3.1	4.8
Blue Earth	27,846	28,093	26,525	708	732	944	2.5	2.5	3.4
Brown	13,473	13,771	13,316	469	491	584	3.4	3.4	4.2
Faribault	8,392	8,332	7,979	246	263	387	2.8	3.1	4.6
Le Sueur	11,163	11,742	9,004	583	578	716	5.0	4.7	7.4
Martin	10,388	11,292	10,156	498	513	1,031	4.6	4.3	9.2
Nicollet	14,275	14,403	13,598	295	321	455	2.0	2.2	3.2
Sibley	6,472	6,389	6,332	243	256	360	3.6	3.9	5.4
Waseca	9,256	8,853	8,789	267	256	415	2.8	2.8	4.5
Watonwan	5,593	5,961	5,185	146	118	218	2.5	1.9	4.0
REGION 10	217,458	222,326	206,567	6,886	6,849	9,479	3.1	3.0	4.4
Dodge	8,075	8,362	7,803	308	284	428	3.7	3.3	5.2
Fillmore	9,522	9,941	9,265	433	442	622	4.3	4.3	6.3
Freeborn	16,819	17,208	15,863	484	546	870	2.8	3.1	5.2
Goodhue	20,150	20,522	19,357	654	658	833	3.1	3.1	4.1
Houston	9,228	9,313	8,678	340	319	439	3.6	3.3	4.8
Mower	16,022	16,614	16,159	562	547	860	3.4	3.2	5.1
Olmsted	58,761	58,778	56,117	1,501	1,474	2,018	2.5	2.4	3.5
Rice	26,934	27,725	25,337	895	937	1,263	3.2	3.3	4.7
Steele	16,595	17,108	15,524	531	429	696	3.1	2.4	4.3
Wabasha	9,524	9,874	8,757	323	313	385	3.3	3.1	4.2
Winona	25,828	26,881	23,707	855	900	1,065	3.2	3.2	4.3
Rochester City	36,335	36,346	34,701	1,115	1,072	1,435	3.0	2.9	4.0

Note: Add employment and unemployment to calculate civilian labor force.

ROCHESTER MSA NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT July 1988	EMPLOYMENT June 1988	EMPLOYMENT July 1987	PERCENT CHANGE FROM Month Ago	PERCENT CHANGE FROM Year Ago
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	58,645	59,056	57,111	-0.7	2.7
Total Manufacturing	11,696	11,445	10,860	2.2	7.7
Durable Goods	9,558	9,390	8,817	1.8	8.4
Nondurable Goods	2,138	2,055	2,043	4.0	4.7
Total Nonmanufacturing	46,949	47,611	46,251	-1.4	1.5
Construction & Mining	2,089	2,118	2,073	-1.4	0.8
Trans., Insur., & Public Util.	1,697	1,663	1,673	2.0	1.4
Total Trade	11,581	11,510	11,650	0.6	-0.6
Wholesale Trade	1,256	1,246	1,223	0.8	2.7
Retail Trade	10,325	10,264	10,427	0.6	-1.0
Finan., Insur., & Real Estate	1,672	1,680	1,563	-0.5	7.0
Total Services	24,694	24,547	24,166	0.6	2.2
Health Services	17,475	17,186	16,908	1.7	3.4
Other Services	7,219	7,361	7,258	-1.9	-0.5
Government	5,216	6,093	5,126	-14.4	1.8

Unemployment Remains Relatively Unchanged Over The Month And Well Below Year Ago Levels

The region's unemployment rates haven't changed much over the month. That means they are low and remain consistently below levels of a year ago. Employment, meanwhile, dropped over the month in most areas, but still remains consistantly above year-ago levels.

The Rochester MSA's nonfarm payroll employment continues to grow, although over the month, it dropped seasonally by 411 or 0.7 percent. Over the year, however, it rose by 1,534 or 2.7 percent. Viewed over the last ten years, or from July 1978 to July 1988, nonfarm payroll jobs have increased by 10,425. That means for every five jobs in 1978, there now are six.

The fastest job gaining industries over the year in the Rochester MSA were durable goods manufacturing (up 8.4%), finance, insurance and real estate (up 7.0%), and nondurable goods manufacturing (up 4.7%). Retail trade and nonmedical services were the only job losers, and only by slight margins.

Government was the only major industry to lose substantial numbers of workers over the month, and that was associated with the close of the school year. Roughly 850 workers were affected. Otherwise, no other industry lost or gained much employment except, perhaps, nondurable goods manufacturing which added 83 jobs since June (up 4.0%). Employment in the health services, always on the rise, rose another 1.7 percent over the month to increase the yearly gain by 3.4 percent.

It appears that unemployment rates in Southern Minnesota will remain low during the remainder of 1988, excepting, of course, seasonal increases toward the end of the year. Similarly, employment is expected to increase gradually, unless a recession begins early in 1989 as some economists think one might.

Changing Jobs

By Bruce Steuernagel

In recent years there has been a considerable amount of emphasis on the need to retrain dislocated workers and to better equip young workers entering the labor force with both the basic and technical skills needed to supply American industry with a qualified work force. A primary goal has been to make U.S. industry more competitive in a worldwide economy and improve economic well-being by improving worker productivity. A fundamental decision faced by someone newly entering the labor force, the dislocated worker, or the mid-career adult, is that of career choice. Indeed, the events of the past eight years have shown that a worker is faced not just with a career choice, but rather a career planning or career development process because it is increasingly unlikely that an individual will remain in one occupation his or her entire worklife. Worker productivity and well-informed career planning are critically related.

In 1987, the Gallop Organization was commissioned by the National Career Development Association, the National Center for Research on Vocational Education, and the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee to conduct a survey on various aspects of work in America. The survey was especially interested in obtaining insights regarding individual planning for careers, including the use of occupational information, current attitudes toward work, and the perceived utility of certain experiences in the preparation for work.

The results of the survey were presented at the 75th Anniversary conference of the National Career Development Association and will be published in a monograph scheduled to be released in January 1989. Some of the major findings of the Gallop Survey Report are as follows:

Many Americans are changing or expect to change jobs.

*In the year prior to the survey, 10 percent or nearly 11 million workers said they needed help in selecting, changing, or obtaining a job.

*Only 63 percent of those surveyed expect to stay in their current job over the next three years.

*Approximately 4.5 percent of the workforce expect to be forced to seek other employment because of business closings or related happenings. Over 20 percent expect to change jobs by choice.

*Nearly 28 million workers expect to change jobs in the next three years, roughly 25 percent of all workers.

Problems in the workplace seem to be underlying factors related to change.

*45 percent had experienced significant job stress.

*33 percent indicated that they had experienced significant conflict between work and family or personal relationships.

*Workers seem unmotivated. Only seven percent said they could not accomplish more on the job. The factors which adults listed as motivators were more money(35%), more recognition (38%), more control on the job(24%), opportunity for advancement(33%), and if I felt my job was more important(15%).

The important finding here is that there are important sources of motivation that are of little cost to the employer, and may keep workers in their current jobs.

There is overwhelming need for assistance in career planning and use of information.

*Only about 39 percent said they had a career plan to begin with.

*About 15 percent of those who needed help did not know where to go. Nearly 2.5 times as many blacks as whites gave this response.

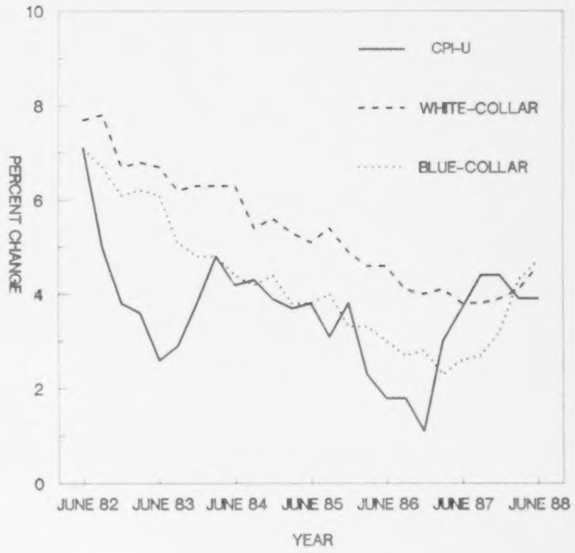
*Friends and relations were the most relied-upon sources of assistance.

*One-third used professional counselors in their planning. Only about one-fifth of the women and black Americans surveyed used professional assistance.

*Nearly half said that even if information is available, adults do not know how to use it.

Low unemployment rates and high plant utilization rates have raised concerns over "bottleneck" inflation in recent months. One way of tracking the trends in wages and salaries is through the Employment Cost Index (ECI). The graph on this page compares national trends in compensation (wages and benefits) for white and blue-collar workers against inflation. One of the noticeable changes in the last year has been the turnabout in the rate of change in compensation. Much of the recent increase was due to a rise in the employers' social security tax rate from 7.15 to 7.51 percent in the first quarter of 1988, and to higher health insurance costs in both the first and second quarters of 1988.

12-MONTH PERCENT CHANGES IN COMPENSATION AND INFLATION, 1982-1988



A second reversal is that the rate of change in compensation for blue-collar workers' exceeded that for white-collar workers as of the second quarter of 1988. An examination of 12-month changes in wages and salaries paid to workers in private industry shows that among blue-collar workers, wages for handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers jumped the most, 4.0 percent as of June 1988 compared to 1.9 percent in June 1987. This may reflect a shortage in the supply of young entry level workers. The rate of change in wages paid to service workers remained unchanged at 3.0 percent. For white-collar workers, the 12-month percent changes in wages and salaries rose most rapidly for professional specialty and technical workers, from 3.8 percent in June 1987 to 4.8 percent in June 1988.

The Job Market

SUPPLY/DEMAND FOR SPECIFIC OCCUPATIONS, JULY 1987

By Mike Casey

	SHORTAGE OCCUPATIONS*	SURPLUS OCCUPATIONS
MINNESOTA: 	food service workers# nursing (RN, LPN, aides)# clerical (experienced) truck drivers(over the road)# retail clerks# skilled trades (electricians, carpenters)	clerical (inexperienced)# general laborers# factory workers construction laborers#
CENTRAL MINNESOTA: 	food service workers retail clerks	clerical (inexperienced)
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL: 	clerical (experienced)# food service workers nursing (RN, LPN, etc.)# machinist	factory workers computer programers electronics assemblers warehouse workers
NORTHEASTERN MINNESOTA: 	food services workers nursing (RN, LPN, etc.) clerical (experienced) skilled trades (carpenters, electricians)	clerical (inexperienced)# heavy equipment operator mine production worker
NORTHWESTERN MINNESOTA: 	food service workers# nursing (RN, LPN)	general laborers clerical (inexperienced)# factory workers
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA: 	food service workers# truck drivers (over the road) electrial (experienced) retail clerks nursing (RN LPN) commissioned sales workers	clerical (inexperienced)# general laborers construction laborers

* Shortage occupations are those that are difficult to fill or go unfilled due to the lack of qualified applicants. Surplus occupations are those in which the number of qualified applicants greatly exceeds the number of openings.

This occupation has been listed as a shortage or surplus occupation in at least two out of the last three quarters of the Review.

Forecasts of GNP & Minnesota Payroll Employment

In the second quarter, the economy outperformed pessimistic expectations. Real GNP grew at 3.3 percent while the average of forecasts reported by the Conference Board implied a 2.8 percent rate of growth.

BEA data show annualized rates of quarterly growth for the last five quarters of 5.0, 4.5, 6.1, 3.4 and now 3.3 percent. But output levels are bumping against labor and equipment constraints.

Our forecasts continue to imply slightly lower GNP growth with Minnesota employment doing a little better.

Trend data in GNP and Minnesota employment growth rates implied by our ten most recent forecasts is presented to the right.

Forecast Trends of One Year Growth Rates

	Real GNP		MN. Employment	
First Period	First Yr. Out	Second Yr. Out	First Yr. Out	Second Yr. Out
86:2	7.34	4.59	5.29	6.16
86:3	7.42	4.73	5.08	6.16
86:4	7.79	4.99	5.48	6.66
87:1	7.52	3.90	6.33	5.59
87:2	7.04	3.59	6.47	5.10
87:3	6.23	3.16	5.62	4.48
87:4	5.37	2.27	5.11	3.80
88:1	5.05	2.90	4.75	3.87
88:2	5.16	3.06	4.81	4.08
88:3	4.83	3.02	4.58	4.00

Quarter	Real GNP (Billions of 1972 Dollars)	MINNESOTA PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT, BY QUARTER (In Thousands)								
		Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	Mining	Contract Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	Retail and Wholesale Trade	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	Services	Government
Current										
1988:2	3988.10	2021.35	7.07	79.51	385.43	101.37	501.85	123.54	494.02	328.56
Forecasts										
1988:3	4039.25	2044.55	7.21	90.02	401.65	101.74	507.91	125.22	502.65	302.22
1988:4	4090.58	2074.88	6.81	85.88	396.77	105.30	513.79	124.94	508.76	331.83
1989:1	4143.93	2029.57	6.41	64.51	393.29	102.88	497.44	125.10	505.11	332.93
1989:2	4193.04	2105.80	7.35	81.44	402.62	105.11	519.83	127.70	523.25	336.33
1989:3	4234.21	2138.17	7.42	96.18	421.94	105.98	526.37	129.55	529.84	311.02
1989:4	4271.37	2171.66	6.97	89.73	417.87	109.52	534.23	129.32	536.03	340.44
1990:1	4304.73	2118.47	6.54	66.66	413.44	106.59	516.03	129.50	531.76	341.58
1990:2	4333.95	2193.56	7.48	83.65	421.60	108.94	538.39	132.13	551.04	344.72
1990:3	4361.97	2223.78	7.52	98.04	439.82	109.79	543.66	134.06	556.20	320.08

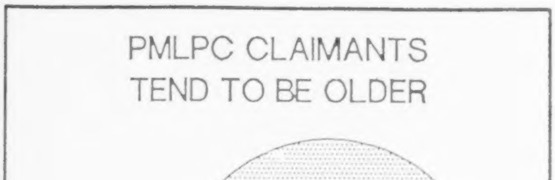
Notes

1. These forecasts are produced using the Vector Autoregression Model Developed for Research by Rao Aiyagari.
2. The concept of employment forecasted is that of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment. The count represents the number of jobs held since the data is generated from a survey of employer payroll records. Groups included in labor force employment, but excluded here are the self employed, domestics, unpaid family workers.
3. Employment forecasts are seasonally unadjusted values. Real GNP is seasonally adjusted.
4. Forecasts of major industry employment do not sum to the forecast of total wage and salary employment. This is due to random error in the forecasted values.
5. There is great diversity in the accuracy of the forecasts among the major industry divisions, especially mining. More information on their accuracy can be obtained from the author on request.

Mass Layoffs And Plant Closings: Who Gets Hit And Why

What causes mass layoffs, and what happens to workers when the plants they've worked at for years close forever?

With job losers and plant closings on the upswing since the late 1970s, this is precisely what the U.S. Department of Labor wanted to know. Therefore, the Congress authorized funds under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and invited all states to study the problem. By 1984 the Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closing program (PMLPC) had been initiated, and in 1986 Minnesota began collecting data.



PMLPC CLAIMANTS TEND TO BE OLDER

Essential to identifying mass layoffs is an automated approach to monitoring the unemployment claims system. When 50 or more initial claims show up against an employer within three weeks, researchers look to see if they have found a layoff lasting 30 or more days. If they have, they designate it a mass layoff. The employer is asked how long the layoff will last, the number of employees separated, the date and reason it happened, and whether the establishment will close. Thereafter, all claimants are tracked until they either stop filing for benefits or exhaust their claim. Information on individuals and establishments is kept confidential.

A report on the program's findings between July 1, 1986 and January 1, 1988, soon to be released by the Research and Policy Division of the Minnesota Department of Jobs and Training, identifies 31 permanent mass layoffs in Minnesota, 13 of which were attributed to company closings. In total, 6,800 laid off workers had no expectation of being recalled by their former employer. Eighty-three percent of them filed for unemployment insurance benefits. Nearly 5,500, or 96 percent of the claimants were Minnesota residents.

Who Gets Laid Off?

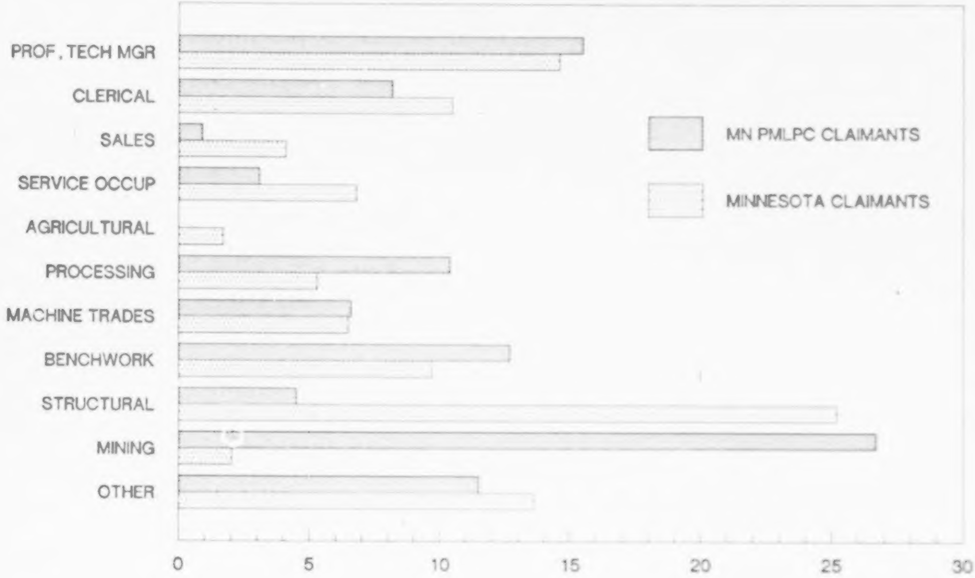
The overwhelming majority of mass layoff victims were white (95.5%), most were men (71.6%), and nearly 90 percent had at least a high school diploma--including almost 12 percent who had a college degree. Over half (55.2%) were under age 40; nevertheless, those 50 and older comprised nearly a quarter of the permanently laid off. Nearly three out of 10 were veterans. Although the Twin Cities area houses 61 percent of the state's workers, roughly 60 percent of the claimants lived outside of the Twin Cities.

The diversity of industries involved in mass layoffs contributes to the variety of occupations affected. In Minnesota, mining which employs only about one-third of one percent of the state's nonfarm payroll workers, generated the greatest number of layoff-related unemployed during the survey period. In fact, mining was responsible for over 37 percent of all permanent layoffs. Not surprisingly, mine workers were the largest occupational group represented with 1,457 of the 5,460 total claimants.

The manufacturing industry, which has been growing slower than most other industries for years, accounted for another 35.7 percent of the layoffs, and heavily contributed to the professional,technical and managerial jobs that were lost. Included were 154 electrical engineering occupations, as well as 358 machine tradesmen and 695 benchworkers.

The food processing industry, responsible for nearly another 12 percent of the layoffs, lost 533 workers in various processing occupations. Over 100 of the 391 claims filed against transportation employers involved drivers. Service and trade industries permanently released 664 clerical, sales, and service workers.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PMLPC CLAIMANTS AND ALL MINNESOTA CLAIMANTS



Why Layoffs?

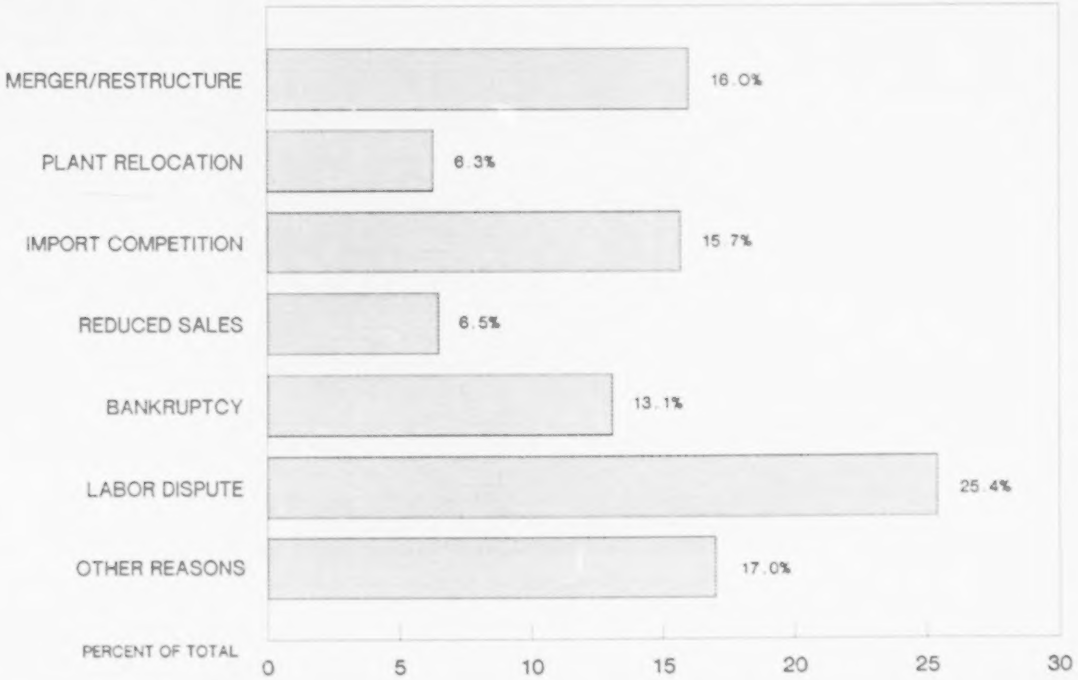
It was hoped that by talking to employers, underlying conditions forcing them to lay off huge numbers of their employees, and even close plants, could be identified. Perhaps future layoffs could be anticipated, and improved services for getting these displaced workers new jobs could be developed--perhaps even before the layoff occured.

Employers offered a variety of reasons for resorting to layoffs. Six companies representing four industries--trade, manufacturing, transportation and services--reported closing because of bankruptcy. Only four employers cited foreign competition as the overriding cause, two of them in the electronics field. Three employers said they were moving out of the state, one to manufacture outside of the U.S. in order to remain competitive.

Volatility in the business climate between July 1986 and January 1988 is evidenced by the six companies forced to lay off 871 workers as result of mergers and company restructuring. Four other employers reported that a general decline in sales resulted in 356 released workers. Most notable was the permanent loss of 1,388 jobs because management and labor could not agree on a contract.

Other reasons for mass layoffs include: company purchased by a competitor and then closed, insufficient capital for modernizing to remain competitive, property sold for redevelopment, parent company eliminated the facility, plant closed in anticipation of future sale, and imported plastic replacements were substituted for the company's manufactured metal parts.

REASON PMLPC CLAIMANTS WERE LAID OFF



The Fate Of The Displaced

What happens to workers who are permanently displaced from their jobs? Who returns to work, and which workers have a tough time getting reemployed?

It was possible to locate individuals in the PMLPC program who found a new job when they stopped filing for benefits. Not everyone no longer receiving an unemployment check had found work, however. Some had exhausted their benefits before finding work. Some had become ill or returned to school, in which case they would be unavailable for work.

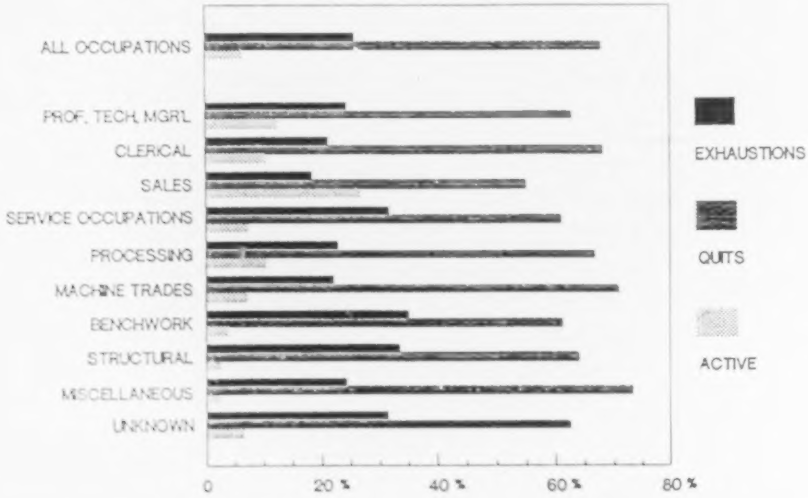
To get a reasonable proxy for those who found new jobs, those claimants who stopped claiming unemployment benefits before exhausting their claims were identified and studied. Over the six quarters surveyed, more than two-thirds of the state's 5,460 PMLPC claimants fitted that category. Predictably, they tended to be better educated and younger than the 1,406 who eventually exhausted their claims and presumably remained unemployed. Also, of those who resided in the Twin Cities, fewer exhausted their claims (23.1%) than did those living elsewhere in the state (27.6%).

The Program's Future

Naturally, with the PMLPC program still in its infancy, not all questions concerning mass layoffs and plant closings have been answered. It is hoped, however, that as additional data becomes available and is examined more closely, insight into the problem will be enhanced. Currently there are plans to identify layoffs involving as few as 20 initial claims. This would enable 77 percent of the state's 1,851,500 employees covered by unemployment insurance to be monitored. Faster identification of mass layoffs should help dislocated workers get reemployment assistance quicker. Eventually, by coordinating PMLPC data with other information, it may be possible to lessen the economic disruption suffered by workers, their families, and the communities in which they live ★

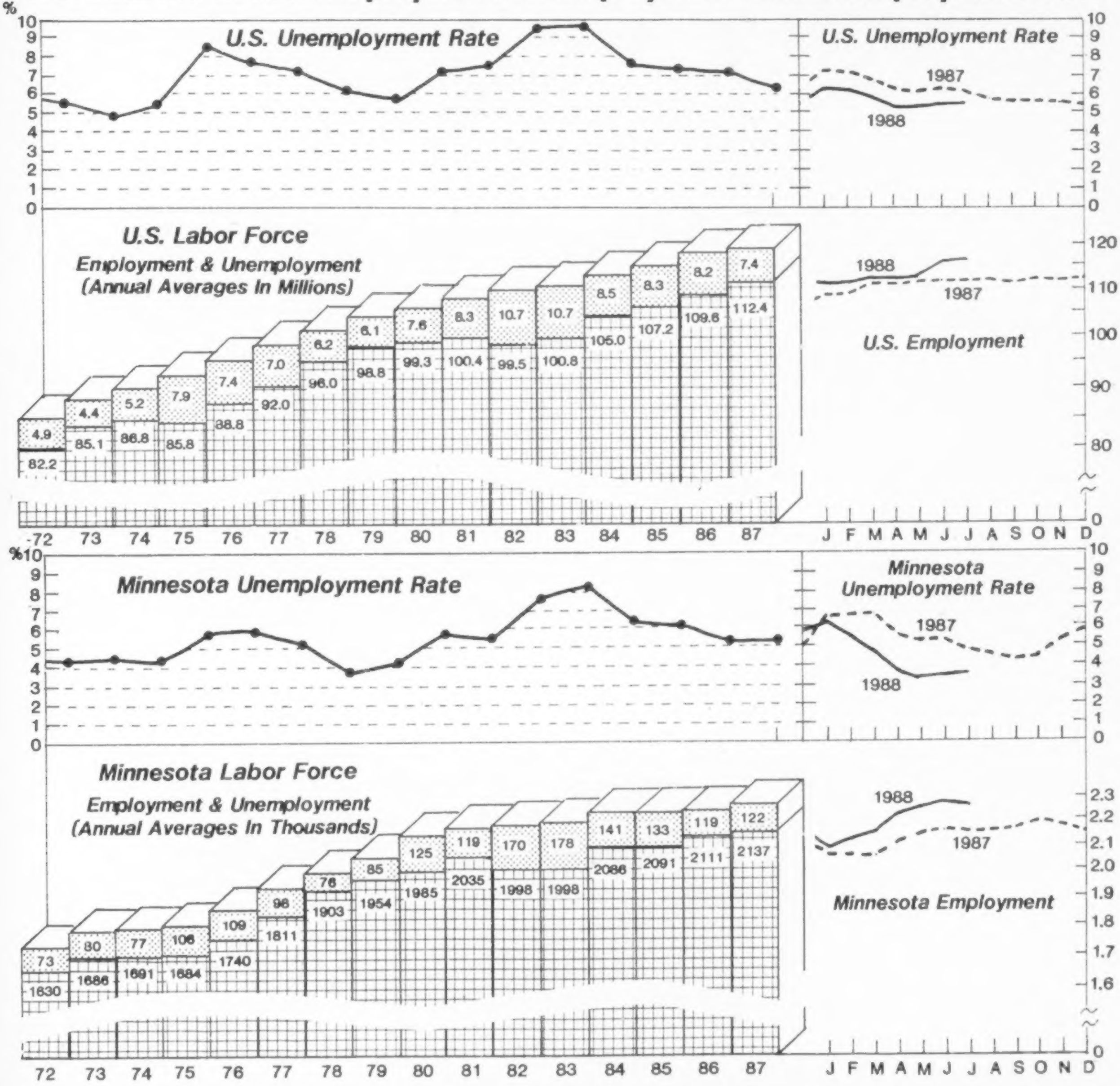
By Bob Sillman with Ron Daws

OVER TWO-THIRDS OF PMLPC CLAIMANTS
STOPPED CLAIMING BEFORE
THEIR BENEFITS WERE EXHAUSTED

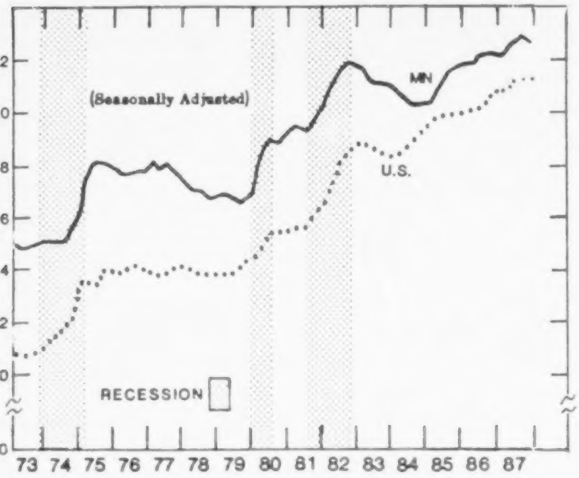


Labor Force Estimates	MINNESOTA (Numbers in Thousands)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in Millions)		
	July 1988	Change From		July 1988	Change From	
		Last Mo.	Year Ago		Last Mo.	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2,347.9	-18.4	82.5	123.9	0.9	1.8
Employed	2,266.4	-18.9	109.6	117.1	0.9	2.4
Unemployed	81.5	0.5	-27.1	6.8	0.0	-0.6
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	3.5	0.1	-1.3	5.5	0.0	-0.6
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.4	0.1	-0.6

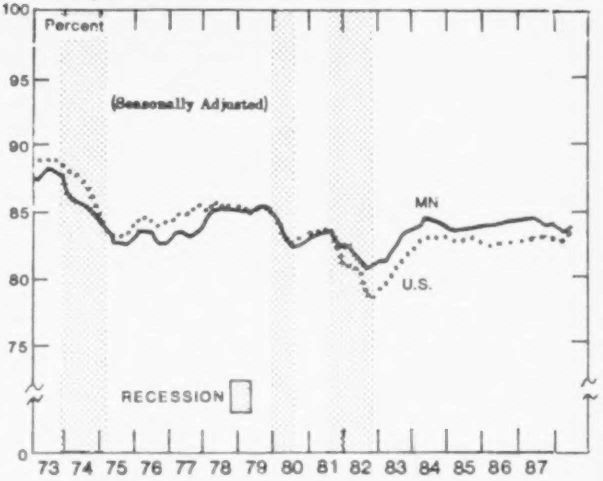
U.S. And Minnesota Employment, Unemployment And Unemployment Rate



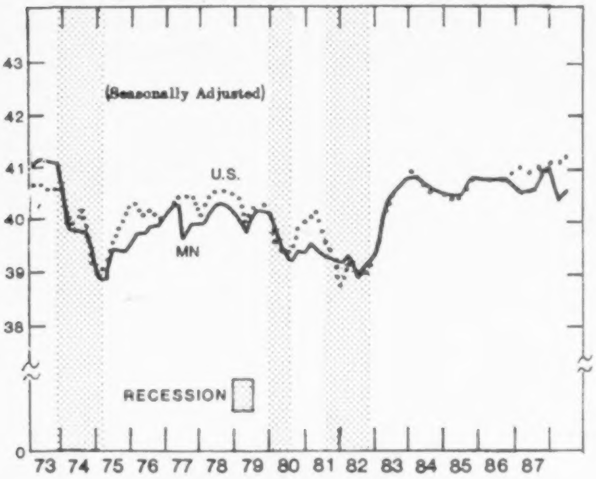
Ratio of Services to Goods Producing Jobs



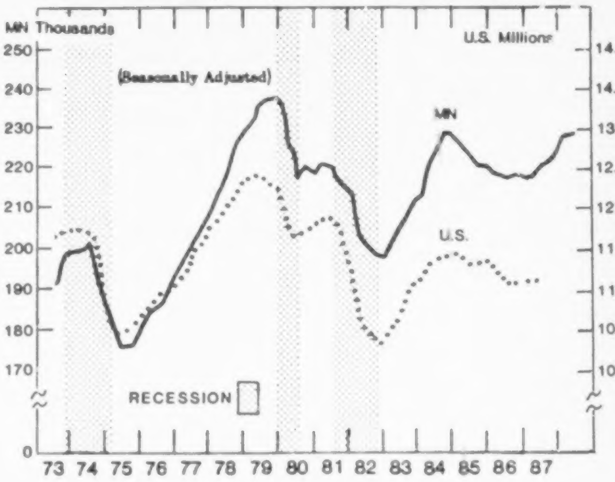
Manpower Utilization Rate



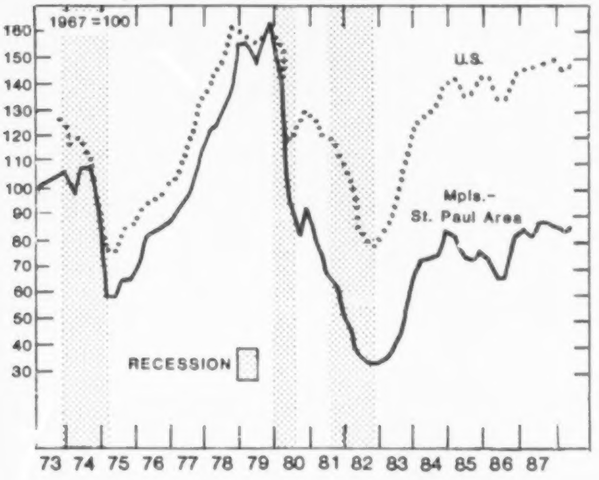
Average Weekly Hours, Manufacturing



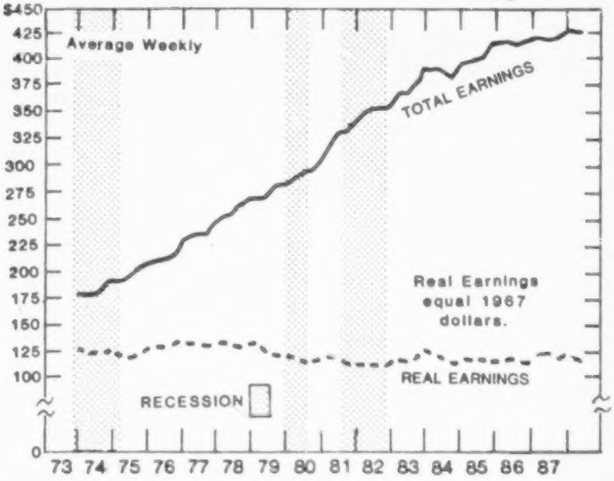
Manufacturing Employment, Durable Goods



Conference Board Help Wanted Index



Minnesota Earnings, Manufacturing



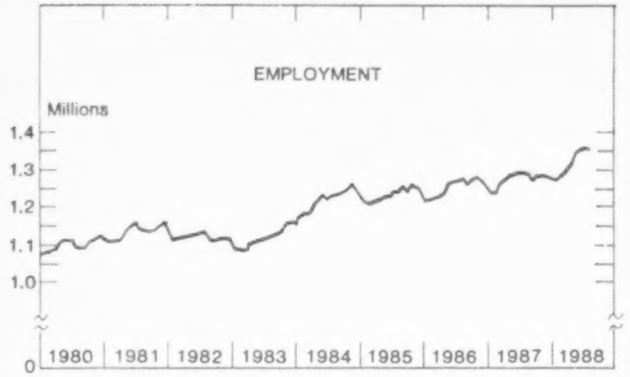
Unemployment Insurance Claimaints in Minnesota

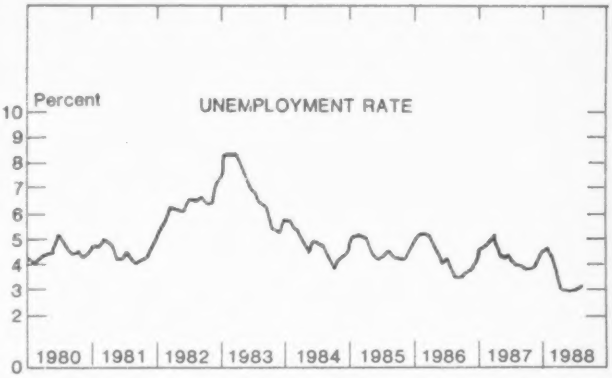
Characteristics	SECOND QUARTER 1988			JULY 1988			
	Number	Percent Change From		Number	Percent Change From		Percent Long Term
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago		Month Ago	Year Ago	
By Age & Sex							
Male	20,566	-54.5	-6.3	14,333	-1.3	-7.5	22.6
Under 45	15,276	-55.8	-6.8	10,690	-0.7	-7.7	21.4
16-24	2,183	-66.3	-18.7	1,427	5.9	-15.7	14.1
25-34	7,762	-55.7	-6.9	5,431	0.5	-8.3	22.2
35-44	5,331	-49.5	-0.5	3,832	-4.6	-3.2	23.0
45 and Over	5,290	-50.2	-4.8	3,643	-3.1	-7.0	26.0
45-54	3,075	-51.6	-4.0	2,137	-1.5	-7.6	23.3
55 and Over	2,215	-48.1	-6.0	1,506	-5.2	-6.2	29.8
Female	9,608	-17.3	-11.9	10,856	9.9	-5.5	20.2
Under 45	6,924	-17.9	-12.4	7,816	10.4	-4.7	19.8
16-24	1,022	-34.7	-20.2	1,023	12.7	-12.3	15.9
25-34	3,323	-17.7	-14.2	3,733	10.7	-7.6	21.1
35-44	2,579	-9.0	-6.1	3,060	9.3	2.1	19.5
45 and Over	2,684	-15.5	-10.7	3,040	8.8	-7.4	21.4
45-54	1,600	-14.2	-9.9	1,827	10.2	-6.4	20.4
55 and Over	1,084	-17.4	-11.9	1,213	6.7	-8.9	22.8
By Industry	30,174	-46.9	-8.1	25,189	3.2	-6.6	21.6
Ag., For., Fish.	428	-79.2	10.3	306	28.0	23.4	19.0
Mining	241	-77.1	-74.8	40	-38.5	-92.5	40.0
Construction	8,514	-64.2	29.7	3,712	-15.8	14.6	20.8
Manufacturing	6,899	-34.7	-30.6	6,248	9.1	-18.6	21.1
Pub. Utilities	1,378	-42.8	-14.2	1,110	3.3	-18.1	26.5
Wholesale Trade	1,921	-27.1	-7.8	1,868	3.8	4.2	26.1
Retail Trade	3,221	-27.5	-15.6	3,043	1.5	-12.1	27.0
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	1,311	-23.1	35.4	1,222	3.6	16.3	33.4
Services	5,294	-17.7	-4.6	6.547	9.2	-1.2	16.9
Public Admin.	413	-57.7	-19.0	375	14.0	-23.0	20.9
Inf. Not Available	554	-23.7	18.9	718	23.2	40.8	4.0
By Occupation	30,174	-46.9	-8.1	25,189	3.2	-6.6	21.6
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	5,481	-8.3	-3.2	6,372	6.6	-0.9	23.8
Clerical	3,415	-13.7	-8.5	3,795	9.0	-4.5	23.6
Sales	1,287	-20.7	-10.4	1,242	3.1	-9.3	29.5
Services	1,808	-31.4	-13.0	1,929	6.8	-8.0	20.0
Farm., For., Fish.	401	-78.0	9.9	204	-8.5	14.0	22.2
Processing	1,337	-36.4	-18.7	727	-16.2	-46.7	17.3
Machine Trade	1,442	-37.2	-32.0	1,297	0.3	-17.3	20.7
Benchwork	2,053	-33.2	-33.9	2,346	28.3	-7.5	16.3
Structural Work	8,772	-63.6	16.8	4,324	-11.4	10.2	19.2
Misc.	3,978	-55.6	-20.8	2,732	4.2	-18.9	20.8
Inf. Not Available	200	-24.5	17.6	221	2.8	29.2	18.4
By Duration	30,174	-46.9	-8.1	25,189	3.2	-6.6	- -
0-14 Weeks	21,154	-56.0	-9.8	19,748	5.1	-4.3	- -
15+ Weeks (Long-Term)	9,020	3.2	-4.1	5,441	-3.0	-14.2	- -

The above table includes data on those claiming benefits from the regular state program. Federal employees and veterans are excluded, and recipients of benefits from extended programs are reported only when those programs are in effect.

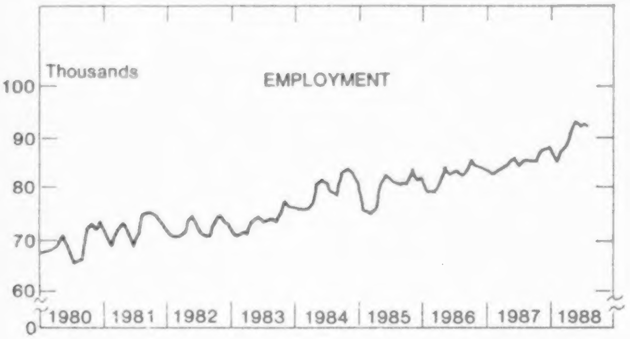
Employment and Unemployment Rates for MN Metro Areas

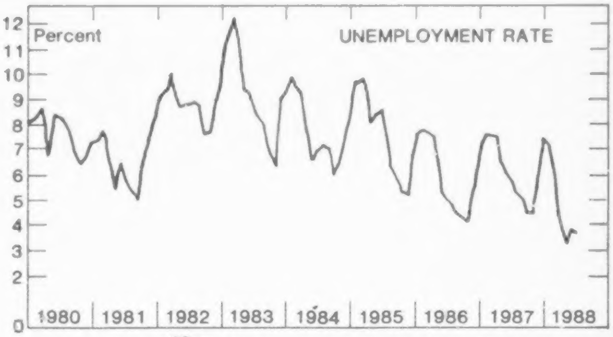
Minneapolis-St. Paul MSA



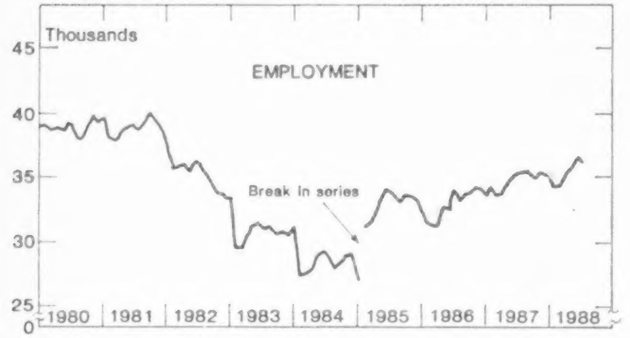


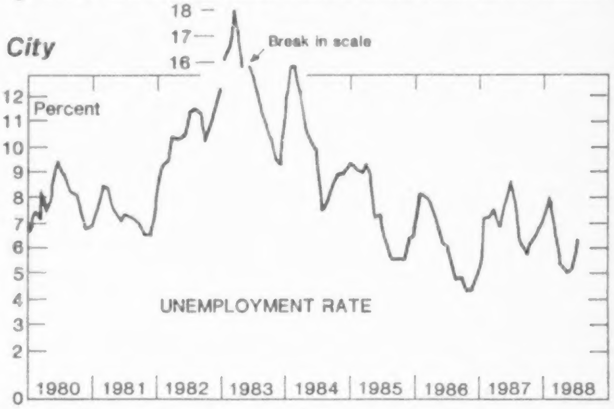
St. Cloud MSA



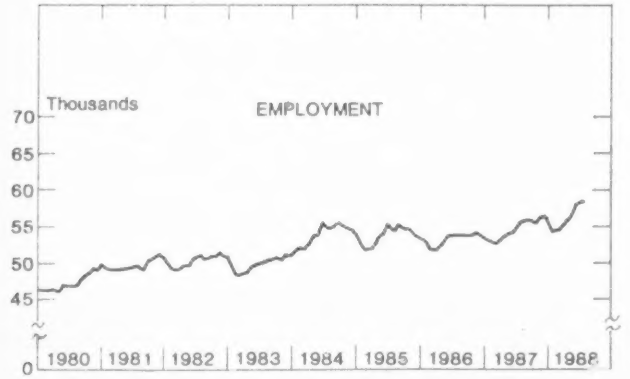


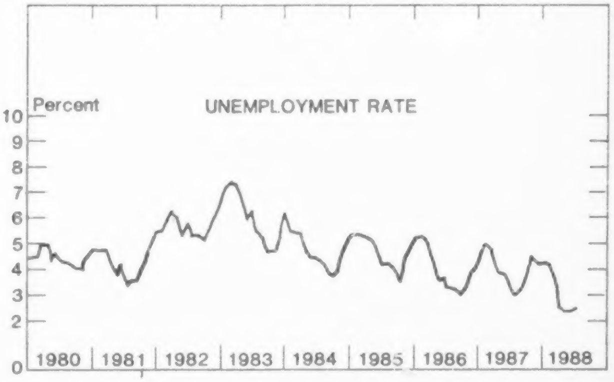
Duluth City





Rochester MSA





National Spending, Output, Income, and Prices

Type of Economic Activity	United States		
	II QUARTER 1988	Percent Change from	
		Last Qtr.	Year Ago
Spending and Output			
Gross National Product (in Billions of 1972 Dollars)	3986.3	0.8	4.3
Personal Consumption Expenditures	2574.2	0.6	2.3
Durable Goods	408.1	1.7	4.3
Nondurable Goods	888.2	-0.5	-0.2
Services	1278.0	1.0	3.4
Gross Private Domestic Investment	725.0	-0.5	9.8
Nonresidential, Fixed	489.2	3.3	12.5
Residential, Fixed	190.8	0.7	-3.4
Net Exports	-90.1	#	#
Government Purchases	777.2	0.1	0.6
Federal	325.3	-0.8	-2.0
State and Local	451.9	0.7	2.7
Current Federal Budget Surplus (Deficit)1/	-130.9	-155.1	-144.0
Current Federal Budget Surplus (Deficit) as % of GNP1/	2.7	3.3	3.2
Retail Sales (in millions of dollars)	132179	1.4	5.5
Industrial Production (Base Year - 1977)	136.0	1.1	6.1
Housing Starts (Annualized in Thousands)	1474	-0.2	-8.2
Plant Utilization Rates	83.1	0.5	3.2
New Orders - Durable Goods (in millions of dollars)	119420	4.2	n.a.
Income and Credit			
Total Personal Income (in billions of dollars)	4017.2	1.7	7.5
Total Disposable Personal Income (in billions of dollars)	3416.5	1.2	8.3
Per Capita Personal Income			
Current Dollars	16350	1.5	6.6
1967 Dollars	13911	0.2	2.6
Median Family Income - Family of Four (in dollars)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poverty Threshold for Family of Four (in dollars)	11650	n.a.	4.0
Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Mfg.	415.74	1.1	3.2
Money and Credit			
Money Supply (M2) (in billions of dollars)	3003.8	2.0	5.5
Federal Reserve Discount Rate	6.00	0.0	9.1
Prime Rate Charged by Banks	8.78	2.2	9.1
Consumer Installment Credit as % of Disp. Pers. Income	18.6	0.5	0.5
Prices			
Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers)	117.5	1.2	3.9
Food	117.1	1.1	3.4
Housing	117.9	1.1	3.7
Apparel	116.0	3.9	4.9
Transportation	107.9	1.0	3.0
Medical Care	137.5	1.6	6.3
Personal Care	118.7	0.8	3.5
Producer Price Index	106.6	1.7	4.0
Finished Goods	105.6	1.2	2.0
Raw Materials	96.5	2.4	3.0

Percent change not applicable

1/ Represents values - not percent change.

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Minnesota Labor Market Review (Recent Issues)

Minnesota Employment Outlook to 1990 (February 1985)

Employment Projections to 1990, Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Area (April 1986)

Occupational Employment Projections to 1990 in Eight Sub-Areas of Greater Minnesota (July 1987)

Labor Market Information Summary for 1986 for Minnesota (August 1986)

Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment, Hours, and Earnings, January, 1979 - December, 1986 (April 1987)

Employment, Hours, and Earnings, 1950-1987, Minneapolis-St. Paul Area (April 1987)

Important Minnesota Occupations by Industry (April 1988)

1986 Occupational Employment Statistics in Minnesota (January 1988)

1984 Occupational Employment Statistics in Minnesota (October 1985)

1987 Minnesota Salary Survey (November 1987)

1987 Minnesota Hospitals and Nursing Homes Salary Survey (December 1987)

1987 Minnesota Salaries by Industry and by Employer Size (March 1988)

Minnesota Employment and Wages by Economic Region and County (First Quarter 1987) Limited number available for 1975-1986

Average Covered Employment & Wages by Economic Region for the Calendar Year 1986 by Two Digits of Industry (also available for 1976-1985)